"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; Friday showers; moderate north to east winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,313. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1916.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

OLD GUARD SEEKS ROOSEVELT'S AID TO BEAT HUGHES

Chicago Hears of Attempts at a Deal to Eliminate the Justice from the Race

IN OVERTURES TO PERKINS

Coup Suggested in Interest of Root, with Clear Field for Colonel in 1920.

HITCHCOCK IN THE OPEN

Not Hughes's Spokesman, but Working in His Behalf, and Boom Is Growing—Meyer Assails ex-Chairman.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 31.—With the Republican National Convention less than a week off, pre-convention strategy has led to an anomalous situation where the leaders of the Republican Old Guard tonight actually are preparing to ask Colonel Roosevelt to help them kill the Presidential boom of Justice Charles E. Hughes of the United States Supreme Court.

Should the extraordinary deal go through, the friends of Colonel Roosevelt will find themselves in the very strange position of fighting shoulder to shoulder for the elimination of Justice Hughes with a majority of the men whom the Colonel four years ago accused of being chiefly responsible for "the crime of 1912," which cost him the Presidential nomination.

From one of Colonel Roosevelt's Progressive friends it was learned tonight that thinly veiled suggestions had come from certain unnamed Republican leaders that the proposed anti-Hughes alignment would prove beneficial to the Colonel. According to this Progressive source of information there was little prospect that the Colonel would consent to become a partner in the bold coup planned by his old foes in the Republican organization.

The Republican leaders, however, take a very different view of the situation. They declare that negotiations are merely waiting on the arrival here of George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Progressive National Committee. Mr. Perkins is expected tomorrow. In this connection it was learned tonight that for fully ten days prior to the general westward movement of Presidential booms negotiations had been in progress between Mr. Perkins and an emissary of the Republican organization who is known as a resourceful leader and a man of long and varied political experience. The negotiations with Mr. Perkins were carried on in New York.

Chance for Colonel in 1920.

One of the objects aimed at through these negotiations was the elimination of Justice Hughes by joint Republican-Progressive action. It was said tonight that, when interrupted, they had led to no result for the sole reason that Mr. Perkins was unwilling to accept the Republican contention that the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt by the Republican Convention was entirely out of question. The lure that was held out to the Progressives as an inducement for their return to the Republican ranks was the prospect that Colonel Roosevelt would be the unopposed Republican candidate in 1920. This, the spokesman of the Republicans contended, could be guaranteed only if the Progressives first helped to put Hughes out of the running and agreed to the nomination of a "one term" candidate—preferably Elihu Root. It was said here tonight that the Republican leaders were looking forward to the negotiations being resumed with the arrival of Mr. Perkins. But with the Roosevelt boom giving indications of greater strength tonight than at any time since the campaign opened, it is predicted that Mr. Perkins may prove to be in a less receptive mood now than he was a week ago.

The convention city tonight is resounding with the clamor of the Presidential booms of favorite sons. Half a dozen headquarters have already been opened and fully as many more will be in operation before the influx of delegates begins toward the end of the week. But the only booms that arouse any general interest are those of Roosevelt and Hughes, although Republican leaders who had control of the machinery in the 1912 convention, and who expect to be even more firmly in control of the convention which will open here next week, declare that neither will be nominated and insist that either Root or a dark horse will draw the lucky number in the convention lottery.

Today there was a jubilant feeling in the headquarters of favorite sons, that their most formidable opponent—Justice Hughes—had been losing ground; that there was a slump in the Hughes boom. This is not admitted by those advocating his nomination here.

Mystery About Hitchcock.

The optimism among the supporters of favorite sons is ascribed largely to the attacks that have been made on Frank H. Hitchcock, former Chairman of the Republican National Committee, who is regarded as the active manager here of the Hughes boom. Mr. Hitchcock upon his arrival here made a statement which in some quarters was interpreted as involving authorization for his activities from Justice Hughes and assurances that the Justice would accept if nominated. On the basis of such versions of what Mr. Hitchcock said as appeared in the newspapers here, the managers of favorite son booms at once demanded that Justice Hughes go on record either in support or repudiation of the asser-

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195 British Bound Ships Captured by Germany

LONDON, May 31.—One hundred and ninety-five neutral ships, loaded with goods from Scandinavian countries for the United Kingdom, have been captured by the Germans and taken into German ports since October, 1914, Thomas J. Macnamara, Financial Secretary of the Admiralty, told a questioner in the House of Commons today.

ST. LOUIS AROUSED BY COL. ROOSEVELT

He Is Cheered at Three Meetings and Hailed by Shouting Crowds in Streets.

ATTACKS THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Wilson's Memorial Day Address Called 'Weasel Words'—Denounces German-American Alliance.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 31.—Theodore Roosevelt preached straight Americanism and preparedness in this city today in his campaign for the Republican nomination. It was a "fighting day," as the Colonel expressed it, and he did not mince his words in addressing the people of a city said to contain more Americans of German origin than any other in the United States, except possibly Milwaukee.

Even the Colonel was surprised that St. Louis, where he had been warned he would find all sorts of pitfalls confronting him, would rise to his doctrines with such enthusiasm as that which marked his appearance at the three formal addresses which he made. It was considered significant that the most vociferous applause of the day occurred when he attacked the German-American Alliance as anti-Amerian, adding: "I am happy to say that it denounces me a little more bitterly than it has denounced Mr. Wilson or Mr. Root."

A prominent Republican who heard that address said: "No one has dared to talk out like that before, and no one but Roosevelt would dare to do it. It is the most magnificent exhibition of nerve I have ever known—to talk like that in this city."

Attacks President Wilson.

Colonel Roosevelt began the day's speechmaking by opening his guns upon President Wilson, answering statements made by the President in his Memorial Day address. He accused Mr. Wilson of using "weasel words" in advocating universal military training, but "only the compulsion of the spirit of America."

A weasel, the Colonel explained, would suck all the meat out of an egg and leave it an empty shell. So, he said, President Wilson had destroyed the effect of his utterance by his proviso, which would make it possible for those who were unwilling to do their part in behalf of the defense of the country to avoid training.

It would be difficult adequately to describe the elation shown by Colonel Roosevelt as the day wore on. At the close of his first address of the day, which was delivered at a breakfast at the Planters' Hotel given in his honor by leaders of the Republican and Progressive parties, he jumped on a couch and in a ringing voice delivered a short speech to a crowd in the hall.

At a luncheon at the Mercantile Club given in his honor by prominent business men of the city he tossed away his manuscript, with a comment on the warmth of the weather, and delivered another aggressive address, largely on business conditions.

Leaps on Speaker's Table.

At the City Club, where he faced 1,000 men, he responded to their cheering by leaping on the speaker's table and pounding out his speech with clenched and emphatic fists. It was at this meeting that he delivered the principal address of the day. He digressed several times from the text of the manuscript he had prepared to add an additional sting to his scorn of those who fail, first, last, and all the time, to serve America.

"Whatever defects I have, I do not pussy-foot," he exclaimed. "If an English-American Alliance were formed I would say it was anti-American, just as I say the German-American Alliance is anti-American. There can be no such thing as a German-American or an English-American. In Germany a resident is either a foreigner or a German. You don't have to take my word for that, but what the German Emperor said. A member of a German organization in New York was presented to him as a German-American. The Emperor said that he knew of no such thing as a German-American, that the man was either an American or a German."

"Teddy, oh, Teddy, there's no one like you!" shouted a man in the crowd. The audience arose and applauded. The Colonel, balancing on the table, waved his arms above his head and grinned.

From a political viewpoint the meetings here are considered to be of telling importance. In the crowds that cheered the ex-President at the three meetings were many Old Guard leaders. At the breakfast, for instance, Judge Norton of the Court of Appeals, who is the Progressive nominee for the United States Senate, had as his guests Thomas J. Akins, a Taft officeholder; Nathan Frank, Republican candidate for nomination as United States Senator; Jacob L. Bahler, Republican National Committeeman, and T. W. Hukreide, of German origin, who is Chairman of the Republican State Committee. Walter S. Dickey, another candidate for nomination on the Republican ticket for Senator, sent his regrets.

Greeted by Crowd at Station.

Colonel Roosevelt arrived in St. Louis at 8:45 A. M. He was greeted by 1,000 men and women at the railroad station, who gave him a hearty greeting. The Colonel was conducted to the Planters' Hotel, where another crowd of 1,000 was waiting. He found the dining hall, where the breakfast was served, packed to the doors by a cheering crowd.

After the first address the Colonel's experience in St. Louis was much the same as in Detroit. He had won the first part of his fight and he was anxious to get into action again. When he was escorted to his rooms a rest was suggested.

"Yes," said the Colonel, "I will rest by adding to my speech at the City Club."

That was what he did. He summoned his secretary, Mr. McGrath, and they

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NOT MERELY THIRST-QUENCHING

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

But a great nerve tonic, appetizer and builder-up of impaired vitality. Buy a bottle.—Advt.

SHACKLETON BACK IN THE FALKLANDS FROM ANTARCTIC

Left 22 Men in Urgent Need of Relief on Island of South Shetland Group.

HAD DRIFTED FOR MONTHS

Ship Endurance Was Damaged in Weddell Sea Ice Floe Last October.

ONE PARTY STILL MISSING

Was to Have Met Him from Other Side of Continent He Planned to Traverse.

LONDON, Thursday, June 1.—Lieutenant Sir Ernest Shackleton, the antarctic explorer, has arrived safely at Port Stanley, Falkland Islands.

The news that Shackleton was safe reached London shortly after midnight. The message was from the explorer himself and announced his arrival at Port Stanley.

The message said his ship, the Endurance, had been "crushed" in a Weddell Sea ice flow last October, but that it drifted until Midwinter when he and his party landed on Elephant Island, in the South Shetland group.

The explorer left in a small boat with five men a week later to summon help, leaving twenty-two men behind. All of them were well, but in a situation which demands the quickest possible relief.

The message of Lieutenant Shackleton was dated Port Stanley, May 31. It said that he left Elephant Island April 24.

The gravest fears had been entertained for the explorer during the last two weeks, owing to the absence of news from the Endurance, and in the House of Commons yesterday Premier Asquith said that the Government had approved of a committee appointed by the Admiralty to give advice regarding a relief expedition.

The news of the safety of Sir Ernest and the small party with him has not lessened the necessity for relief, which is even more pressing now on behalf of the men left behind in the ice on Elephant Island, probably scantily provided with provisions and other necessities, as well as in behalf of the Ross Sea party which was stranded on the great barrier through the breaking away of the relief ship Aurora, which returned to New Zealand early in the year.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, June 1.—The Daily Chronicle this morning, commenting on the news from Sir Ernest Shackleton, says:

"The Endurance was in the English Channel on Aug. 4, 1914, the day when hostilities broke out, taking with her the Union Jack presented to Shackleton by the King with the expressed hope that he would carry it across the South Polar Continent. Immediately on the order for the mobilization of the naval reserve Sir Ernest, recognizing the claims of his country before every other consideration, offered the services of the whole expedition and placed the stores and provisions of the Endurance at the entire disposal of the Admiralty.

"The Admiralty, in reply, sent a letter expressing appreciation of the offer, but saying it would not be necessary to call upon the officers and crew of the expedition. Nevertheless, Sir Ernest lost several valuable members of his staff who rejoined their regiments when they mobilized.

"King George, who had taken the deepest interest in the expedition, sent for Sir Ernest before he left England to join the Endurance at Buenos Ayres, and bade him good-bye and godspeed."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, June 1.—In the House of Commons yesterday Premier Asquith announced that the Government had appointed a committee to advise as to steps to be taken for the relief of the Shackleton expedition. The Chronicle says this morning:

"The news of the safety of the gallant explorer and the small party of his comrades who are with him will not lessen the desire of the public that everything possible should be done on behalf of the men whom he left in the Antarctic and also for the Ross Sea party of the expedition, who are stranded on the Great Barrier through the breaking away of the Aurora."

Explorer's Ambitious Effort.

When Sir Ernest Shackleton left Buenos Aires on Oct. 26, 1914, with the most complete expedition ever equipped for polar exploration, with wireless and aeroplanes and all that science could furnish for the ambitious object of the Imperial expedition, he expressed the belief that he would be back in civilization again within six months with the secrets of the pole to add to the scientific records of the day.

It was his intention that the Aurora should sail from Tasmania through the Ross Sea about the same time the Endurance sailed for the South Seas from Buenos Aires. It was hoped that Sir Ernest and his party sailing on the Endurance would cross the great unexplored polar region, meet the Aurora after traveling 1,700 land miles across the South Polar continent, and carry to civilization the secrets of a vast and hitherto unexplored region of 5,000,000 square miles.

But the Aurora, waiting in the Ross Sea for the party to penetrate the wilderness of snow and ice and blizzards, heard no word from him. She sent parties out to make observations, and finally, on May 6, 1915, more than a month after Shackleton had expected to reach his auxiliary ship, broke her moorings and drifted helpless in the polar seas for more than ten months.

Finally the tug Dunedin found the disabled ship trying to reach civilization with the feeble aid of her jury rudder, to tell of the peril of Shackleton and his party and to recount a story of suffering and privation rivaled only by the narrative left by Scott after he had met his death in reaching what he called "the uttermost South."

Nor was the central party of Shack-

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ACT OF INVASION CHARGED

Note Calls for an End of "a Situation of Uncertainty.

TIME TO STATE OUR POLICY

Washington Must Declare Intentions Unequivocally, Says the First Chief.

CAPITAL TAKES IT COOLLY

Believes Note Is Meant for Home Consumption — No Idea of Withdrawing Troops.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Carranza de facto Government today delivered to the United States Government a new and sharp note, bristling with what amounts to charges of bad faith against President Wilson and insisting upon the immediate withdrawal of the American military forces from Mexico soil, or a frank declaration by the American Government in explanation of its purpose in retaining them there "idle and inactive."

The communication was presented to the State Department this morning by Eliseo Arredondo, Ambassador-designate of the Carranza Government, in the original Spanish form in which it was received by him by special messenger, who brought it from Mexico City. The note is signed by General Candido Aguilar, Carranza's Minister of Foreign Affairs, bears date of May 22, and contains thirty-four paragraphs, embracing about 5,000 words.

The note does not fix any time limit within which the American forces shall be withdrawn, but, nevertheless, the sharp manner in which the de facto Government presents the situation, as viewed through Mexican glasses, threatens to precipitate a new crisis in the Mexican situation.

In calling upon the United States Government to withdraw its troops or state plainly and frankly its reasons for keeping them in Mexico, the Carranza Government asserts that should the American Government refuse to comply with these requirements the de facto Government may conclude that the expedition is being maintained on Mexican soil for occult reasons and as a precautionary measure in anticipation of a clash with Mexico.

The note will be taken up for consideration by President Wilson and his advisers in Friday's session of the Cabinet. A translation was laid before the President tonight.

No one in official circles would attempt to forecast just what course the President would decide upon. There was complete unanimity, however, in the belief that there would be no immediate withdrawal of the Pershing expedition. High officials said the de facto Government had utterly failed thus far to demonstrate its ability to protect the border against bandits, and expressed the opinion that the troops would stay in Mexico until this was done.

It was suggested that the belligerent and uncompromising tone assumed by Carranza was probably for effect on the Mexican public, and there was little disposition to believe that the de facto Government actually contemplated an effort to expel the American Army by force.

Mr. Arredono left the impression that his chief did not expect the defiant words of the note to be taken at their face value, when, on handing the communication to Acting Secretary Polk he gave notice that it was not intended as an ultimatum, but as a continuation of the negotiations which have been in progress between the two Governments.

The new note was brought to Washington Monday by Manuel Mendez, an attaché of the Mexican Foreign Office.

Word of its coming was received last week, but on Mendez's arrival he insisted that he knew nothing of a note, and was merely in the United States on a vacation. Mr. Arredondo said last night that he had heard nothing of a note.

Today it was explained that Mendez left Mexico City with strict instructions to keep the purpose of his visit secret even from the embassy here, until he had communicated with the Foreign Office on reaching Washington. His orders to give the communication to the Ambassador Designate for presentation to the State Department, it was said, did not arrive until midnight last night.

There are statements in the Mexican communication, particularly with regard to the agreement reached at the El Paso conference, which are in direct conflict with General Scott's understanding of what was included in the unwritten pact. Secretary Baker and General Scott have stated that no limitation had been placed upon Funston by that agreement which would prevent him from sending additional troops to join Pershing or dispatching new expeditions in pursuit of raiders.

Officials noted that the new note attributed its interpretation in part, at least, to Sub-Secretary Amador rather than General Obregon. Amador was not present at all the meetings of the conference.

General Scott stated today that the general trend of his understanding with Obregon provided that Pershing's force should withdraw slowly north of San Antonio, Mexico. His statement was made in connection with the conference reported tomorrow between Generals Pershing and Gavira, the latter commanding the Mexican force in Pershing's immediate vicinity.

General Funston has authority, it was learned, to dispose his forces in any way he sees fit north of San Antonio. Should Pershing suggest a further retirement after the conference, it could be ordered without reference to Washington, although it is doubtful if such a step would be taken.

The thinly veiled threat in the note that failing withdrawal, after due exchange of views, American forces in Mexico might expect attack, left army officers undisturbed. They are certain that General Pershing is able to take care of himself against any force that could be assembled in Mexico.

CARRANZA DEMANDS IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL OF THE UNITED STATES TROOPS FROM MEXICO AND CHALLENGES OUR MOTIVES IN STAYING

Full Text of the Carranza Note

MEXICO, D. F., May 22, 1916.

Mr. Secretary:

I am instructed by the First Chief of the Constitutionalist Army, in charge of the executive power of Mexico, to address your Excellency the following note:

1. The Mexican Government has just been informed that a group of American troops, crossing the international boundary, has entered Mexican territory and is at the present time near a place called "El Pino," located about sixty miles south of the line.

The crossing of these troops effected again without the consent of the Mexican Government gravely endangers the harmony and good relations which should exist between the Governments of the United States and Mexico.

This Government must consider the above action as a violation of the sovereignty of Mexico, and therefore it requests in a most urgent manner that the Washington Government should consider the case carefully in order to definitely outline the policy it should follow with regard to the Mexican nation.

In order to afford a clear understanding of the basis of the request involved in this note, it becomes necessary to carefully review the incidents which have occurred up to the present time.

Reverts to Villa Raid.

2. On account of the incursion at Columbus, N. M., by a band led by Francisco Villa on the morning of March 9, 1916, the Mexican Government sincerely deploring the occurrence, and for the purpose of affording efficacious protection to the frontier, it advanced its desire that the Governments of the United States and Mexico should enter into an agreement for the pursuit of bandits. The above proposal was made by the Government of Mexico guided by the precedent established under similar conditions obtaining in the years 1880 to 1884, and requested, in concrete, a permission for Mexican forces to cross into American territory in pursuit of bandits, under a condition of reciprocity which would permit American forces to cross into Mexican territory, if the Columbus incident would be repeated in any other point of the frontier line.

As a consequence of this proposal made in the Mexican note of March 10, the Government of the United States, through error or haste, considered that the good disposition shown by the Mexican Government was sufficient to authorize the crossing of the boundary, and to that effect, without awaiting the conclusion of a formal agreement on the matter, ordered that a column of American forces should cross into Mexican territory in pursuit of Villa and his band.

3. The American Government, on this account, made emphatic declarations, assuring the Mexican Government that it was acting with entire good faith and stating that its only purpose in crossing the frontier was to pursue and capture or destroy the Villa band that had assaulted Columbus; that this action did not mean an invasion of our territory, nor any intention to impair Mexican sovereignty, and that as soon as a practical result should be obtained the American troops would withdraw from Mexican territory.

Mexico Not Notified.

4. The Mexican Government was not informed that the American troops had crossed the frontier until March 17, at which time it was unofficially known, through private channels from El Paso, that the American troops had entered into Mexican territory. This Government then addressed a note to the Government of the United States stating that, inasmuch as the precise terms and convictions of an agreement which should be formally entered into between both countries for the crossing of troops had not been stipulated, the American Government should not consider itself authorized to send the expedition.

The Washington Government explained the sending of such expedition, expressing its regret that a misinterpretation had occurred in regard to the attitude of the Mexican Government concerning the crossing of American troops over the boundary line in pursuit of Villa, but that this had been done under the impression that the previous exchange of messages implied the full consent of the Mexican Government, without the necessity of further formalities.

The American Government explained also that its attitude was due to the necessity of quick action, and stated that it was disposed to receive any suggestions the Mexican Government would wish to make in regard to the terms of a definite agreement covering the operations of troops on either side of the boundary.

5. Both Governments then began to discuss the terms of an agreement in accordance to which the reciprocal crossing of troops should be arranged, and to this end two projects from the Mexican Government and two counter projects from the American Government were exchanged. During the discussion of this agreement the Mexican Government constantly insisted that the abovementioned crossing should be limited within a zone of operations for the troops in foreign territory, that the time the troops should remain within it, the number of soldiers of an expedition and the class of arms they should pertain to should be fixed.

The Government of the United States objected to the above limitations, and when at last the American Government submitted the last counterdraft, accepting them in part, it stated, nevertheless, that while agreeing to sign the agreement, the latter would not apply on the Columbus expedition.

First Withdrawal Request.

6. This attitude of the American Government brought forth the Mexican note of April 12, in which, deferring the discussion of the agreement, since the latter was not to apply to the Columbus case, the Mexican Government requested the American Government to withdraw its troops, since the stay of them was not based on any agreement, and the expedition was then unnecessary, inasmuch as the Villa bandits had been dispersed and reduced to impotency.

7. While the American Government was delaying its reply to the aforesaid note of April 12, and took no action to withdraw its troops, it was considered convenient that military commanders of both countries should meet in some point of the frontier to review the military aspect of the situation and endeavor through this channel to arrive at a satisfactory solution, which on the part of Mexico consisted in the withdrawal of American troops from its territory.

To this end Generals Hugh L. Scott and Frederick Funston, representing the American Government, and General Alvaro Obregon, Secretary of War and Marine, representing Mexico, met at Ciudad Juarez and El Paso, where they held a series of confeences within an open spirit of cordiality. During these conferences full explanations and data were exchanged concerning the military situation on the frontier.

As a result of these conferences a draft of a memorandum was submitted to the approval of the Washington and Mexico Governments in accordance with which General Scott declared that the destruction and dispersion of the Villa band had been completed, and, therefore, the American Government was decided to begin the withdrawal of its troops under the promise that the Mexican Government would endeavor to maintain efficacious guard on the frontier against new incursions similar to that at Columbus.

Condition Was Rejected.

8. The Mexican Government refused to approve that sort of agreement, because it was stated in it, besides, that the American Government could suspend the withdrawal of its troops if any other incident should occur which would serve to change the belief of the Washington Government in the ability of the Mexican Government to protect the frontier.

The Mexican Government could not accept this condition to suspend the withdrawal, because the evacuation of its territory is a matter entirely affecting the sovereignty of the country which should at no time be subjected to the discretion of the American Government, it being possible on the other hand that another incident might occur, which would give the indefinite stay of the American troops in Mexican territory a certain color of legality.

9. General Scott, General Funston, and General Obregon were discussing this point, when on the fifth of the present month of May a band of outlaws assaulted an American garrison at Glenn Springs, on the American side, crossing the Rio Grande immediately after to enter into Mexican territory via Boquillas.

10. On this account, and fearing that the American Government would hasten the crossing of new troops into Mexican territory in pursuit of the outlaws, the Mexican Government instructed General Obregon to notify the United States that the crossing of American soldiers on this new account would not be permitted to enter into Mexico and that orders had already been given to all military commanders on the frontier to prevent it.

11. When the attitude of the Mexican Government became known Generals Scott and Funston assured General Obregon that no movement of American troops had been ordered to cross the frontier on account of the Boquillas incident, and that no more American soldiers would enter into our territory.

This assurance, which was personally made by Generals Scott and Funston to General Obregon when the conferences were about to be adjourned, was reiterated by General Scott himself in a later private conversation he had with Licenciado Juan Neftali Amador, Sub-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who had had the opportunity to take part in the conferences between the American and the Mexican military commanders.

Fear of New Incursion.

12. On account of the same incident of Glen Springs, or Boquillas, fearing that the various bands of outlaws which are organized or armed near the frontier might repeat their incursions and with a view to procuring an effective military co-operation between American and Mexican forces, this Government suggested through its representative, General Obregon, to Generals Scott and Funston, representing the United States, the convenience of reaching an understanding on a military plan of distribution of troops along the frontier in order that an effective watch could be kept over the whole region, and avoiding in this way, so far as possible, the recurrence of similar assaults. The Mexican Government showed by this action, not only its good faith and good wishes, but also its frank willingness to arrive at an effective co-operation with the Government of the United States to avoid all further sense of friction between the two countries.

This plan for the distribution of American and Mexican forces in their respective territories along the frontier was proposed as a means to prevent immediately any new difficulty, and always with the idea of arriving later at the celebration of an agreement for the reciprocal crossing of troops, as long as the abnormal conditions exist in our territory.

13. The conferences between Generals Scott, Funston and Obregon adjourned on May 11 without reaching any agreement concerning the unconditional withdrawal of the American troops. General Scott insisted in the form of the memorandum concerning the conditional withdrawal of the American forces but did not take into consideration the plan proposed by the Mexican Government for the protection of the frontier by means of detachments along the same.

Left to the Capitals.

Under these conditions it was left for the Governments of Washington and Mexico to conclude the arrangements initiated during the conferences of Ciudad Juarez and El Paso. Up to that time no complication had occurred on account of the new Boquillas incident, and all the assurances given by Generals Scott and Funston led us to suppose that the above incident would not bring about new difficulties.

14. The Mexican Government, however, has just been informed that 400 men of the Eighth Regiment of the American Army are in Mexican territory, having crossed the line in the direction of Boquillas approximately between the 10th and 11th of May, and are at present near a place called "El Pino," about sixty miles south of the frontier. This fact was brought to the attention of the Mexican authorities by the commander himself of the American troops which crossed the frontier, who gave advice to the Mexican military commander at Esmeraldo, Sierra Mojada, by a communication in which he informed him that he crossed the frontier in pursuit of the band of outlaws which had assaulted Glenn Springs, and in accordance with an agreement existing between the American and the Mexican Governments regarding the crossing of troops, and with the consent of a Mexican consular official in Del Rio, Texas, to whom the commander alleged to have informed of the entry of his expedition.

15. The Mexican Government cannot assume that an error has been committed a second time by the American Government ordering the crossing of its troops without the consent of the Government of Mexico. It fails to understand also that a commander of troops of the United States Army would enter into Mexican territory without the due authority from his superiors, and believing that he could secure permission for the crossing of his troops from a consular agent.

The explanation given by the American Government in regard to the crossing of troops at Columbus has never been satisfactory to the Mexican Government; but the new invasion of our territory is no longer an isolated fact and tends to convince the Mexican Government that something more than a mere error is involved.

16. This latter act of the American forces causes new complications for the Mexican Government in the possibility of a satisfactory solution and increases the tenseness of the international situation between both countries.

Charges an Invasion.

The Mexican Government cannot consider this last incident except as an invasion of our territory, made by American forces against the expressed will of the Mexican Government, and it is its duty to request, as it does, the American Government to order the immediate withdrawal of these new forces and to abstain completely from sending any other expedition of a similar character.

17. The Mexican Government understands its obligation to protect the frontier; but this obligation is not exclusively its own, and it expects that the American Government, which is subject to an equal obligation, will appreciate the material difficulties with which this task is met, inasmuch as the American troops themselves, notwithstanding their number and in spite of the fact that their attention is not shared by other military operations, are physically unable to effectively protect the frontier on the American side.

The Mexican Government has made every effort on its part to protect the frontier without disregarding, on the other hand, the considerable task of pacification which is being performed in the rest of the country, and the American Government should understand that if now and then any lamentable incursions into American territory committed by irresponsible bands of outlaws might occur, this should be a case of pecuniary reparation and a reason to adopt a combined defense, but never a cause for the American authorities to invade our national territory.

The incursion of bands of outlaws into American territory is a deplorable incident, to say the least, but in no way can the Mexican Government be made responsible for them, inasmuch as it is doing everything possible to prevent them. The crossing of regular American troops into Mexican territory, against the express will of the Mexican Government, do constitute an act of which the American Government is responsible.

18. The Mexican Government, therefore, believes that the time has come for it to insist with the American Government that in withdrawing at once the new Boquillas expedition it should abstain in the future from sending new troops. In any case, the Mexican Government after having made clear its unwillingness to permit the crossing of new American troops into Mexican territory, will have to consider the latter as an act of invasion of its territory, and therefore it will be forced to defend itself against any group of American troops which may be found within it.

19. With reference to the troops which are now interned in the State of Chihuahua on account of the Columbus incident, the Mexican Government is compelled to insist on their withdrawal.

The Mexican Government understands that, in the face of the unwillingness of the American Government to withdraw the above forces, it would be left no other recourse than to procure the defense of its territory by means of arms, but it understands at the same time its duty to avoid as far as possible an armed conflict between both countries; and, acting in accordance with Article 21 of the treaty of Feb. 2, 1848, it considers it its duty to resort to all means of a peaceful character to find a solution of the international conflict in which both countries are involved.

20. The Mexican Government considers it necessary to avail itself of this opportunity to request the American Government to give a more categorical explanation of its real intentions toward Mexico. To this end it hopes that in speaking with entire frankness its words may not be interpreted as tending to wound the sensibility of the American Government; but that it finds itself in the condition to set aside all diplomatic euphemism, in order to express its ideas with entire frankness. If in the expression of the grievances hereinafter mentioned the Mexican Government makes use of the most perfect frankness, it is because it considers its duty to convey the most perfect clearness to the mind of the Government and the people of the United States concerning the Mexican point of view.

Protests of Friendship.

21. The American Government has for some time been making protests of friendship to Latin-American countries, and it has availed itself of all possible efforts to convince the same that it is its desire to respect their sovereignty absolutely.

With respect to Mexico especially, the American Government has stated on various occasions that it has no intention to intervene in any way in its internal affairs and that it wishes to leave our country to decide by itself its difficult problems of political and social transformation. It is still reasoned when, on account of the Columbus expedition, the American Government, through the voice of its President, has made the declaration that it does not intend to interfere in the affairs of Mexico nor to invade it, that it does not desire to acquire a single inch of its territory and that it will in no way impair its sovereignty.

The Washington Government and its representatives on the frontier have also expressly declared that it is not the will of the American people to go into war or have an armed conflict with Mexico.

Summing up all of the above, and judging from the official declarations which have been made for some time past by the Washington Government, there should appear to be an honest purpose on the part of the Government and people of the United States not to launch into a conflict with Mexico.

22. The Mexican Government, however, regrets to remark that the acts of the American military authorities are in absolute conflict with the above statements, and therefore, finds itself constrained to appeal to the President, the Department of State, the Senate, the American people to the end that once and for all time the true political tendency of the United States toward Mexico be defined.

23. It is equally necessary that on this account the Government of the United States should define in a precise manner its purposes toward Mexico, in order that the other Latin American nations may be able to judge the sincerity of such purposes and be able to appreciate the proper value of the protests of amity and fraternity which have been made to them during many years.

24. The American Government, through the voice of its own President, stated that the punitive expedition from Columbus would withdraw from Mexican territory as soon as the bands of the Villa outlaws could have been destroyed or dispersed. More than two months have elapsed since this expedition entered into Mexican territory; Generals Scott and Funston declared in Ciudad Juarez that the Villa band has been entirely dispersed, and, knowing this, the American troops are not withdrawn from the territory of Mexico.

The American Government is convinced and has accepted the fact that no military task is now left for the Columbus expedition, and nevertheless the promise made by President Wilson that the forces would withdraw as soon as the purpose which caused them to go in would have been reached has not been complied with.

The causes of any internal political order which may exist not to withdraw the American troops from Mexican territory, however justified they may appear, cannot justify the above attitude, but on the contrary they accentuate the discrepancy between the protests of respect to the sovereignty of Mexico and the actual fact that on account of reasons of internal policy of the United States a status should be maintained which is utterly unjust with regard to the Mexican republic.

25. The American Government stated that its purpose in causing the American troops to enter Mexico was only to defend the frontier against probable incursions. This statement, however, is in conflict with the attitude assumed by the same American Government in discussing the agreement concerning the reciprocal crossing of the frontier, because while the Mexican Government maintained that said agreement should limit the zone of operations of the troops of one and the other country, as well as the time which the expeditions should last, the number of soldiers and the arm to which they should belong, the American Government constantly eluded these limitations. This attitude of the American Government, which is the one expecting to have frequent occasion to cross the frontier on account of incursions of outlaws, is clearly indicating the purpose of having power to enter Mexican territory beyond the limit which the necessities of defense could require.

26. The Columbus punitive expedition, as it has been called, had not, according to the statements of President Wilson, any other purpose than to reach and punish the band of outlaws which had committed the outrage, and it was organized under the supposition that the Mexican Government had given its consent to it. Such expedition, however, has had a character of such clear distrust toward Mexico and of such

absolute independence, that it cannot justly be considered as anything but an invasion made without the consent, without the knowledge and without the co-operation of the Mexican authorities.

It was a known fact that the Columbus expedition crossed the frontier without the consent of the Mexican Government. The American military authorities have carried this expedition into effect without awaiting for the consent of the Government of Mexico, and even after they were officially informed that this Government had not given its consent for it, they nevertheless continued it, causing more troops to cross the line without informing the Mexican authorities of this fact.

The expedition has entered and operated within Mexican territory without procuring the co-operation of the Mexican authorities. The American military authorities have always maintained complete secrecy regarding their movements without informing the Mexican Government about them, such as they would have done if they really had tried to obtain co-operation. This lack of advice and agreement was the cause of the clash which occurred in Parral between American forces and Mexican citizens.

In conclusion, the Columbus expedition has been carried into effect without any spirit of harmony, but, on the contrary, under a spirit of distrust with respect to our authorities, as our co-operation was not only unsought, nor were we informed with regard to military operations affected, besides the expedition was organized, carrying artillery and infantry forces.

If the purpose was only to pursue a band of outlaws which on account of its nature should be essentially light, this pursuit could only be carried into practice by means of forces of light cavalry. The use of artillery and infantry cannot be explained in any other way except as a means of precaution against the probable attack on the part of Mexican forces.

Now, then, the protests of friendly co-operation made by the American authorities are not in keeping with the use of infantry and artillery exclusively destined to be employed against the regular Mexican forces.

If the Columbus expedition had taken place with the consent of the Mexican Government and its co-operation had been sought, the use of artillery and infantry would have been considered an insult to the Mexican authorities because of the supposition that they might feloniously assault the American forces which would have entered Mexico in pursuit of a common enemy confiding in the friendship of the former. Nevertheless, it is preferable to interpret this act as a proof that the American forces entered into Mexican territory without the consent of the Mexican Government, and therefore, ready to repel any aggression on the part of regular Mexican forces who were ignorant of their presence.

"A Hostile Expedition."

All of the above facts demonstrate that there has been a great discrepancy between the protests of sincere friendly co-operation on the part of the American authorities and the actual attitude of the expedition, which, on account of its distrust, its secrecy regarding its movements and the arms at its disposal, clearly indicated that it was a hostile expedition and a real invasion of our territory.

27. The American Government has stated on different occasions that the Columbus expedition had no other object than to pursue and destroy the Villa bandits, and that as soon as this would be accomplished the expedition would be withdrawn. The facts, however, have shown that the intention of the American Government was not the same during the conference at Ciudad Juarez and El Paso. It cannot be explained otherwise that General Scott should have insisted so emphatically on the signing of a memorandum stating that the American forces would not finish their withdrawal, if any other incident occurred which would mortify the belief of the American Government in the ability of the Mexican Government to protect the frontier.

The conclusion to be drawn from this insistency of General Scott regarding the signing of this memorandum is that the Columbus expedition entered into Mexico promising to withdraw as soon as it should have destroyed the Villa band, but that it is the purpose to make use of it afterward as an instrument to guarantee the protection of the frontier.

28. The American Government justly desires that the frontier should be protected. If the frontier should be properly protected against incursions from Mexico there would be no reason then for the existing difficulty. The American Government knows of the difficulties obtaining in the protection of a frontier line in which there are no natural facilities to aid in its defense, and, notwithstanding its immense resources, the American Government itself has not been able to render an effective protection along a line of more than 2,000 kilometers to be guarded.

The Mexican Government proposed that the military chiefs in charge of the troops in one and the other country should discuss a plan of cantonments along the boundary line, and notwithstanding the protestations of the American Government of its desires to solve its difficulties with Mexico, General Scott did not approve the above plan of cantonments, which is the only thing rational and the only plan that could be carried into effect without involving the sovereignty or territory of one or the other country. The American Government prefers to keep its troops inactive and idle within the territory of Mexico, instead of withdrawing them to post them along the frontier in accord with Mexican authorities who would do likewise on their side. By this action the American Government gives room for the supposition that its true intention is to keep the troops it already has interned in Mexico anticipating that it may make use of them later for future operations.

Charges Bad Faith.

29. The American Government has on all occasions declared its desire to help the Constitutionalist Government to complete the work of pacification and its desire that this task should be carried into effect within the least time possible. The true attitude of the American Government in relation with these desires appears to be entirely incongruous, inasmuch as for some time back it has been doing things indicating that it does not only not render any assistance to the work of pacification of Mexico, but that, on the contrary, it appears to place all possible obstacles to the execution of this task. As a matter of fact, without considering the great number of diplomatic representations made under the pretext of protection to American interests in Mexico, which are constantly embarrassing the task of the new Government, whose intention it is to reorganize the political, economic, and social conditions of the country on a new basis, there is a great number of facts which cause the influence of the American Government to be felt against the consolidation of the present Government of Mexico.

The decided support given at one time to Villa by General Scott and the Department of State itself was the principal cause for the prolongation of civil war in Mexico for many months. Later on the continuous aid which the American Catholic clergy has rendered to the Mexican Catholic clergy, which is incessantly working against the Constitutionalist Government, and the constant activities of the American interventionist press and business men of that country, are, to say the least, an indication that the present American Government does not wish or is unable to prevent all the works of conspiracy against the Constitutionalist Government carried into effect in the United States.

30. The American Government claims constantly from the Mexican Government an effective protection of the frontiers, and nevertheless, the greater number of the bands which take the name of rebels against this Government is provided and armed, and perhaps also organized, on the American side under the tolerance of the authorities of the State of Texas, and, it may be said, even of the Federal authorities of the United States. The leniency of the American authorities toward such bands is such that in the majority of cases the conspirators, who are well known, and wherever they have been discovered and imprisoned, are released under insignificant bonds, permitting them to continue in their efforts.

Mexican emigrants, who are plotting and organizing incursions on the American side, have now more facilities to cause injury than before, because, knowing that any new difficulty between Mexico and the United States will prolong the stay of American troops, they endeavor to increase the occasions for a conflict and friction.

31. The American Government claims to help the Constitutionalist Government in its task of pacification and urges that such a work be done within the least time possible, and that the protection of the frontiers be effected in the most efficacious way. And nevertheless, on various occasions, the American Government has detained shipments of arms and ammunition purchased by the Mexican Government in the United States, which should be employed to hasten the task of pacification and more efficaciously protect the frontier. The pretexts given to detain the shipment of munitions consigned to this Government have always been futile and never have we been given a frank reason; it has been said, for example, that the munitions were embargoed because it was not known who the owner might be, or because of the fear that they might fall into the hands of Villista bands.

The embargo of war material consigned to the Mexican Government can have no other interpretation than that the Government of the United States wishes to protect itself against the emergency of a future of conflict, and, therefore, it is endeavoring to prevent arms and ammunition which might be used against American troops from reaching the hands of the Mexican Government. The American Government would have the right to take this precaution against such emergency, but in that case it ought not to say that it is endeavoring to co-operate with the Mexican Government, and it would be preferable to give out a more frank statement concerning its procedure.

The American Government either desires to decidedly and frankly help the Mexican Government to re-establish peace, and in this case it ought not to prevent the exportation of arms, or the true purposes of the American Government are to get ready so that in the case of future war with Mexico the latter may find itself less provided with arms and ammunition. If this is the case it would be preferable to say so.

In any case the embargo on arms and ammunitions, consigned to the Mexican authorities under the frivolous pretext of preventing these arms and ammunition from falling into the hands of Villista bands, is an indication that the actual acts of the American military authorities are entirely in conflict with the purposes of peace of the American Government.

The Mexican Government cannot wish war with the United States, and if this should occur it would undoubtedly be as a consequence of a deliberate purpose of the United States. For the time being the above precautionary acts of the American Government indicate that there is a purpose of preparedness for such emergency, or, that which is the same, the beginning of hostility on the part of the United States toward Mexico.

32. In conclusion, the New York American authorities, alleging that they act at the suggestion of a neutral peaceful society, have ordered the detention of several parts of machinery which the Mexican Government was forwarding to Mexico for its ammunition factory. It could not be conceived that this machinery could be used before several months after it had reached its destination. This action of the American Government tending to prevent the manufacturing of munitions in a remote future is another clear indication that its true purposes toward Mexico are not peaceful, because while millions and millions of dollars worth of arms and ammunitions are being daily exported for the European war without peace society becoming impressed by the spectacle of that war, the New York authorities are showing exceedingly marked interest in seconding the purposes of the above mentioned humanitarian societies whenever it is a matter of exporting to Mexico any machinery for the manufacture of arms and ammunition.

Mexico has the indisputable right just like the United States and all other nations in the world to provide for its military necessities, especially so when it is confronting so vast a task as that of insuring the pacification of the interior of this country; and the action of the Government of the United States in detaining machinery destined for the manufacture of ammunitions is indicative either that the United States wishes to place obstacles to its complete pacification, or that this action is one of the series carried into effect by the American authorities as a matter of precaution in case of a projected war with Mexico.

33. All of the above mentioned circumstances indicate that the true purpose of the military authorities of the United States are in absolute contradiction with the continuous protestations of amity of the American Government toward Mexico.

34. The Mexican people and Government are absolutely sure that the American people do not wish war with Mexico. There are nevertheless, strong American interests and strong Mexican interests laboring to secure a conflict between the two countries. The Mexican Government firmly desires to preserve peace with the American Government, but to that effect it is indispensable that the American Government should frankly explain its true purposes toward Mexico.

It is indispensable that the above contradiction between the protests of amity on the part of Washington and the acts of distrust and aggression on the part of American military authorities should be brought to an end.

The Mexican Government and people, therefore, are anxious to know what they should expect, and they want to be sure that the expressions so many times made by the Government of the United States should be really in keeping with the sincere desires for peace between the two countries, a friendship which should exist not only in declarations, but crystallize in deeds.

The Mexican Government, therefore, formally invites the Government of the United States to cause the situation of uncertainty between the two counries to cease and to support its declarations and protests of amity with real and effective action which will convince the Mexican people of the sincerity of its purposes. This action, in the present situation, cannot be other than the immediate withdrawal of the American troops which are now in Mexican territory.

In complying with the instructions of the First Chief, I avail myself of this occasion to offer your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) C. AGUILAR,
Secretary.

His Excellency Robert Lansing,
Secretary of State of the United States of America, Washington, D. C.

NOTE MAKES A STIR IN MEXICAN CAPITAL

Foes of Carranza Praise Document and Avow They Will Aid if War Results.

EXTRAS SPREAD THE NEWS

Public Stirred by Apparent Crisis, but High Government Officials Profess Optimism.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, May 31.—The capital's attention was concentrated tonight on General Carranza's note which all the newspapers published in extras this evening. High authorities refuse to make any statements for publication, but express themselves optimistically, hoping that the United States, in view of the reasons set forth in the note, will consent to withdraw its troops from Mexican territory and order the war material belonging to the Mexican Government, which has been held up, to be delivered.

The public express surprise at the apparent gravity of the international crisis, and the general feeling is, although Mexico does not desire war, she will be ready to defend herself if attacked.

The part of the note which causes most surprise is the statement that Mexican troops will be obliged to defend themselves against the American troops in Chihuahua, and that the only way of reaching an agreement is for the American troops to retire. It is believed here that the American State Department will answer the Carranza note categorically and state the attitude which the American Government will assume regarding Mexico.

Publication of the Carranza note has made some of the opposition here change their attitude, and they agree that, if a conflict unfortunately shall arise, they will forget political differences and join with Carranza to defend the country's interests.

The people are calm and show confidence in a satisfactory settlement of the international difficulties.

General Carranza has received many congratulations on the note.

MEXICO CITY, May 31.—Extra editions of newspapers containing the note of the Mexican Government to the United States were read by thousands of persons in the streets tonight. The document has caused a sensation.

The editorial comment charges President Wilson with inconsistency, declaring that his protestations of friendship for Latin America are contrary to his actions in the case of Mexico. The editorials are agreed that it is time for the United States to define its attitude with regard to Mexico.

GEN. PERSHING'S PLANS BEING PUSHED BRISKLY

Machinery Rushed Into Chihuahua for the Construction of Permanent Military Roads.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, May 31.—Despite General Carranza's latest demands for the withdrawal of American troops from Mexico, the American Army tonight is carrying forward its campaign plans as briskly as ever. Major William Elliott, Depot Quartermaster, said that three traction engines, with plows, scrapers, and other road-building machinery, were being rushed into Northern Chihuahua for the construction of first-class permanent military roads from Columbus, N. M., to Colonia Dublan, Mexico, and from there to Namiquipa, Mexico. He added that within the next few days 1,000,000 feet of lumber would be shipped for construction of bridges and culverts along the roads. Also seventy-five big pumps are being shipped to Mexico in connection with development of a water supply for the army.

General Pershing tonight was advised by wireless of the tenor of General Carranza's communication. His army is prepared for any emergency. It consists of more than 12,000 well-armed, well-equipped troops, inured to campaigning under the conditions in Mexico. Intrenchments have been constructed at all concentration bases, and the field artillery is said to be well supplied with shells. It is well recognized that Carranza, in so disposing of 20,000 to 30,000 troops as almost to envelop the American Army, may be preparing a display of force to back up his demands.

Mexicans Kill Four Bandits.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, May 31.—Four bandits were killed and six taken prisoner in a skirmish between General Garcia's column and Luis Sandoval's command, in the San Bernardino district of Durango, according to dispatches received today by General Jacinto Trevino, Commandant here. The report said Isaura Villobos, a notorious outlaw leader, later asked amnesty and promised to bring in all of his companions, including Sandoval.

$2,275 Judgment Against Villa.

EL PASO, Texas, May 31.—Francisco Villa today is liable to Francisca Flores for $2,275, according to a verdict in the District Court here yesterday. Miss Flores, a Mexican, sued to recover that amount, paid Villa in return for a promise that he would spare the life of her brother, sentenced to death by Villa on a charge of treason. Despite the payments of money, Flores was executed in February, 1914. Miss Flores attached Villa's motor car, then in El Paso.

SHACKELTON BACK IN FALKLANDS

Continued from Page 1.

leton the only one reported in distress. Cast adrift by the icebergs the Aurora left ten men, the pick of her party, in the cold regions off Cape Evans, and in the terse language of the chief officer of the Aurora, J. R. Stenhouse, R. N. R., "we saw no more of them." Nor has any one else seen anything of them since.

When Sir Ernest left for the south he said that it was his plan to have the Aurora, upon reaching its base in the Ross Sea, send a sledging party as far south as possible to latitude 83 to lay caches of food or to meet the Shackleton party advancing from the other side of the continent from its base on the Weddell Sea and the Graham Land coast.

If the auxiliary party, under Lieutenant Aeneas MacKintosh, after penetrating to the latitude specified by Shackleton, failed to encounter the expedition pushing its way through the wilderness of ice it was to retreat to its base after laying its caches, and then to sail back to New Zealand for more food. Then it was to return to its task the following year as soon as the seas opened up and again try to connect with the Shackleton expedition.

Shackleton, with his picked party of six men, was to sail for New Zealand on the Aurora, while the Endurance was to make its way back to its port as soon as it was ascertained there was no need for it in the Weddell Sea, or until it was sure that Lieutenant Shackleton had achieved the object of his trip, had reached the Aurora, and was back in civilization with the results of his discoveries.

Admiral Robert E. Peary when he heard that Shackleton was left in the antarctic regions apparently without means of getting back to civilization pointed out that the explorer in retreating to his original Winter base on the Weddell Sea would have to endure the terrible cold and blizzards of an antarctic Winter.

More than that, he would have to grope his way back in the darkness of a night that would end only with the coming of Spring. That he had expected to make the dash across the frozen lands in six months or less meant that he would be traveling light, that he would have little food, and clothing heavy enough only to keep out the cold of the short antarctic Summer.

It was Shackleton's intention to cross the continent if he were successful in reaching the pole. He counted that in his journey to the Ross Sea he would be able to find not only the caches left by the relief auxiliary party of the Aurora if he failed to see Lieutenant Mackintosh, but also the food depots established by Scott on his last journey.

In his message to civilization when he was at South Georgia, 800 miles east of Cape Horn, on Nov. 30, 1914, the explorer said that he would take five men with him into the region—Frank Wild, as his first lieutenant; Tom Crean, sledge man; George Marston, in charge of stores; Frand Hurley, photographer, and Dr. Macklin, surgeon.

Before he penetrated the continent Sir Ernest reported that the conditions of the ice in the polar seas were so severe that he might not be able to get back to civilization until March, 1916. According to his report pack had not broken in November, the beginning of the cold Antarctic Summer, and the ice was further south than he had ever seen it in his other expedition or on his dash for the pole with Captain Scott.

But he expressed confidence. With aeroplanes for observation purposes, with pocket wirelesses capable of use at distances of 300 miles, with motor trucks for Captain Mackintosh to use in dashing into the interior to lay caches for the advancing party, his small squad was better equipped than any other expedition that ever had attempted to traverse the unknown continent; better than that of Amundsen when he reached the pole on Dec. 14, 1911; better than that of Scott, or Weddell, or Bruce, or Charcot, or Cook, or of Shackleton himself on his first expedition.

This was the second expedition Shackleton had led into the polar regions himself. On his first trip he reached a point within 111 miles from the pole on Jan. 9, 1909, discovered eight mountain chains, ascended Mount Erebus, 13,000 feet high, surveyed 100 unmapped mountains, and made some important researches in attempting to determine the position of the magnetic pole.

On his second expedition he intended to study the geology and biology of the continent, to make maps of the whole region, to study meteorological conditions and also to determine some of the problems of weather in the polar regions. Both of his ships were equipped with sounding apparatus and it was one of the aims of the expedition to chart some of the unexplored seas.

Sir Ernest had much experience in polar exploration and in equipping other expeditions. He aided in equipping the Macmillan and Stefansson arctic expeditions and relief ships for the National Antarctic expeditions about 1901, of which he was an officer, and then his first expedition to the south. The cost of his present voyage was estimated at about $350,000, which was furnished by an anonymous friend.

THAW'S RECOVERY SLOW.

Wound in Arm May Keep Him Out of Service Two Months.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 31.—Lieutenant Thaw's wound, being treated at the American Ambulance, proves more serious than was thought. He is unlikely to return to the front before two months. A bullet entered his arm just above and behind the elbow and came out underneath the forearm, splintering the principal bone. The doctors hope to avert permanent stiffness.

Robert Soubiran of New York has just obtained a pilot's brevet at Chartres. He goes to Pau tonight for a fortnight's war practice in a Nieuport.

FRENCH AT VERDUN FORCED BACK AGAIN

Terrific Bombardment and Infantry Attack Advance German Front West of Meuse.

NOW AIM AT CHATTANCOURT

In a Countermove the French Capture a Strong German Position and Take 220 Prisoners.

LONDON, May 31.—Attacks on the west bank of the Meuse, described in the French official reports as of a most violent character, have given the Germans a little more ground in their great battle for Verdun. These great infantry charges extended from Dead Man Hill east to the Meuse and were successful in the Caurette Wood. Here the Paris War Office admits the French were forced to retire from the first line trench which had previously been leveled by artillery fire "of unheard-of violence."

Against this loss, the French report tonight the capture of a strong German position to the southwest of Le Mort Homme. The French took 220 prisoners here, including five officers, and seven machine guns.

Further German activity on this front is indicated by the French report of German attempts to debouch from Cumières toward Chattancourt. Some of these attempts were at first successful, but the French report asserts that the Germans were eventually forced back to the village, certain groups who took advantage of a fog to advance to Chattancourt being wiped out by French guns.

The violent bombardment goes on on the rest of the Verdun front.

The afternoon statement of the French War Office reads:

On the left bank of the River Meuse a ferocious battle took place yesterday and last night between Dead Man Hill and the Meuse. The enemy, at the conclusion of a bombardment of unheard of violence, which had been going on for two days, delivered repeated and concentric attacks, in which large numbers of men were employed, upon our trenches to the east of Dead Man Hill, and on certain of our positions in the village of Cumières.

Everywhere our troops resisted and repulsed the enemy, who suffered important losses. Nevertheless, in the region to the south of Caurettes Wood we were compelled to evacuate our first-line trench. This had already been completely leveled by the bombardment of the enemy.

To the south of Cumières German attacks, delivered from two sides of the village, were successful in the beginning in driving us back in the direction of the Chattancourt Station, but a spirited counterattack made it possible for us to force the enemy back to the outskirts of the village of Cumières.

Certain German detachments, which, under cover of a fog, had made their way along the River Meuse as far as the height at the Chattancourt Station, were annihilated by our fire.

On the right bank of the river there has been intermittent artillery fighting.

In Upper Alsace the enemy, after an intense preparatory artillery fire, attacked our positions at a point about 1,200 yards to the east of Seppys. They obtained a footing in some of our trenches, but were at once driven out by our counterattack.

The official communication issued tonight by the French War Office reads:

On the left bank of the Meuse there was a violent bombardment with shells of large calibre in the region of Avocourt and Hill 304.

In the afternoon, in a spirited attack, our troops gained possession of a German work strongly organized on the slopes of the southeast of Le Mort Homme. We took 220 prisoners, including five officers, and captured seven machine guns.

On the slopes southeast of Le Mort Homme a surprise attack last night enabled us to capture 25 prisoners.

On the right bank between the great activity of the two artillery forces between the Meuse and Fort de Vaux, but no infantry action.

Our batteries took under their fire and dispersed enemy concentrations north of the Bois des Fosses. The cannonading was intermittent on the rest of the front, more intense in the region east of Metzeral and Hartmannsweilerkopf.

German Account of Successes.

BERLIN, May 31, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—German troops operating in the Verdun region west of the Meuse have been successful in clearing the southern environs of Cumières village of the French, who were holding on there, the War Office announced today. Nearly 100 prisoners were taken.

The capture Monday of a naval gun and eighteen machine guns during the fighting in Caurettes Wood was also announced.

The official statement reads:

Enemy torpedo boats that appeared off the coast were driven back by our artillery fire.

Lively fighting is in progress between La Bassee Canol and Arras.

German patrols were successful in enterprises near Neuve Chappelle and to the northeast of that place. Thirty-eight British, among whom was one officer, were taken prisoners, and one machine gun was captured.

On the left bank of the Meuse the bushes and hedges south of the village of Cumières were cleared of the enemy. Three officers and eighty-eight men were taken prisoners.

During our attacks on May 29 we captured in Caurettes Wood one naval gun, eighteen machine guns, a quantity of mine throwers and much other material.

The artillery activity has been extremely spirited on both banks of the Meuse.

AMERICANS AT WORK UNDER VERDUN SHELLS

An Ambulance Driver Calls It "a Hell of Mud, Blood, Flames and Noise."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 31.—"Our previous station at Pont-a-Mousson was a gentleman's country club compared with Verdun, which is a hell of mud, blood, flames, and noise," said the driver of an American ambulance, who returned to Paris yesterday after serving at Verdun since Feb. 21. He continued:

"At Pont-a-Mousson we were in a château with regular meals. We slept in beds and even had a piano. Feb. 15 the order came to move, but we did not reach the post near Verdun till the 21st. There were twenty-two cars, and the first six weeks we had to run the gauntlet through the bombarded village every morning and evening. Mornings they generally fired at regular intervals, so it was easy to dodge, but evenings it was chance work. But we never got worse than cuts or bruises.

"Our latest billet was just northeast of one of the Meuse bridges, which a battery of Austrian 150s has tried to hit for weeks. Shells which passed square over our heads bothered us at first, but for the past ten days an earthquake wouldn't have kept us awake. We worked eighteen hours daily and fell asleep in the mud beside the cars, too tired to eat.

"The French are marvelous. They all know that they've got the Germans whipped. I've seen men shot to pieces who shouted: 'We've got them; we're top dog now,' literally with their last breath."

BRITISH LINES SHELLED.

Germans Ousted After Penetrating Trenches in a Raid.

LONDON, Thursday, June 1. — The following British official communication was issued early this morning:

Despite the unfavorable weather yesterday (Tuesday) our aeroplanes did good work. Last night the enemy bombarded our trenches about Fricourt, north and south of Neuve Chapelle and east of Laventie. The bombardment about Neuve Chapelle was very heavy. It lasted eighty minutes and was followed by an infantry raid which penetrated our trenches and took some of our men prisoners. The raiding party subsequently was driven out. East of Laventie another raiding party attempted to enter our trenches but was driven back by our bombers.

During the night the enemy sprang a mine just north of the Bethune-La Bassee road and our troops occupied the near lip of the crater. There also was some unimportant mining activity about Loos.

Today (Wednesday) hostile artillery was active against our positions about Fricourt, Anthuille, Souchez, Arras, Neuville-St. Vaast, and Loos. Our military effectively engaged hostile batteries in the neighborhood of Souchez and Lieuvin and bombarded enemy positions south of the Bois Grenier. Our trenches about Ypres were shelled intermittently during the day.

REPORT LIEBKNECHT WILL BE EXECUTED

Court-martial for High Treason Intended by Government, London Hears.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, June 1.—A dispatch to The Morning Post from Budapest says:

"A Hungarian correspondent in Berlin whom I quoted not long ago in connection with reports about Liebknecht's case now states that from the information he has received from leading members of the Haase group, the German Government intends to try Liebknecht by court-martial and if the military judges find him guilty of high treason he will be executed.

"He will be charged with assisting and encouraging the enemies of Germany, the main evidence being derived from the contents of a leaflet he was distributing on the Potsdammer Platz which is said to be most virulent in its wording.

"The correspondent does not think any other fate but extreme penalty can await the Socialist Deputy, for being a soldier at the time the so-called high treason was committed a military tribunal cannot under the laws come to any other conclusion than that he is guilty."

AUSTRIAN ATTACKS PUSH ITALIANS BACK

Further Important Gains Reported in the Region of Asiago and Arsiero.

REPULSED IN VAL LAGARINA

Number of Italians Captured in Two Weeks Given as 30,388, with 298 Cannon.

BERLIN, May 31, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Austro-Hungarian troops operating on Tuesday to the west of Arsiero, in the Trentino district, forced a passage across the Posina River and took the heights on the southern bank and the fortified works of Punta Cordin. This success was followed, according to the official announcement issued today from Austro-Hungarian headquarters, by a further important advance in the region of Asiago and Arsiero. The text of the bulletin follows:

Austro-Hungarian troops, under the command of Crown Prince Charles Francis, have made further conquests in the regions of Asiago and Arsiero. In the district northeast of Asiago our troops drove the enemy from Gallio and stormed positions on the heights to the northward. Monte Baldo and Monte Fiara are in our hands. West of Asiago our front to the south of the Assa Valley was consolidated as far as the captured works at Punta Cordin. The troops which crossed the Posina captured Monte Priafora. Renewed and desperate efforts of the Italians to capture our positions south of Bettile resulted in failure.

During the fortnight since the beginning of our offensive, we have captured 30,388 Italians, among whom are 694 officers, and have taken 298 cannon.

This morning several naval aeroplanes dropped numerous bombs on the railroad stations and military establishments at San Giorgio and Dinogara. Four hits were observed on a railroad station.

Field Marshal Archduke Frederick, Commander in Chief of the Austro-Hungarian armies, issued on the anniversary of Italy's declaration of war against Austria-Hungary an order of the day in which he said:

"Until a short time ago it was only by the use of our brave aviators and our fleet that we could spread terror and confusion on Italian territory. For a whole year we had to await patiently the hour of attack and retaliation. At last this hour has come. Make your country free from invaders and create on the southwest the frontier which the monarchy requires for future security."

ROME, May 31.—The official statement from General Headquarters issued today reads:

On the heights north of the valley of the Ledro and in the Riva zone numerous enemy movements were evident, with unaccustomed activity in defensive work.

In the valley of Lagarina violent enemy attacks were renewed with great bravery, after intense artillery preparation with guns of large calibre, but were repulsed, with the annihilation of the attacking columns. The fighting was fiercest around Col di Buole, where the gallant Infantry of the Sixty-second Regiment, Sicilian Brigade, and the Two Hundred and Seventh Regiment, Taro Brigade, repeatedly made sallies from their trenches, pursuing the enemy with the bayonet.

In the Pasubio sector there was an artillery duel. An enemy attack in the direction of Forni Alti was repulsed.

Between Posina and the Upper Astico the battle is developing, the enemy concentrating particularly in the Astico Valley. We repulsed a morning attack in the Campiolia zone.

Further east the concentration of the enemy artillery fire compelled us to evacuate a position on Monte Priafora, but a desperate counterattack regained the position for us. Nevertheless, owing to the violent enemy artillery fire, our troops withdrew slightly on the southern slopes of the mountain.

On the plateau of Asiago we evacuated Punta Cordin, but continue to withstand the enemy pressure along the remainder of the front.

In Carnia and on the Isonzo there has been intermittent artillery activity, more intense in the Upper But, and in the San Martino zone. Our infantry made a bold raid into the enemy's lines.

LOSE A ZEPPELIN IN SERBIA.

LONDON, May 31.—A Central News dispatch from Amsterdam says that a German Zeppelin, descending near Veles on the Saloniki front, came in contact with some trees and was destroyed.

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Rates of interest on Deposits

DEPOSITORS looking for very high interest rates should consider this:

A bank can pay interest only because it receives interest or income from the reinvestment of funds deposited.

As a rule, the sounder a bank's investment of deposited funds the lower the rate of income it receives.

Conservative investment on the part of a bank or trust company, therefore, necessitates a conservative rate of interest on deposits.

At present the Columbia Trust Company pays 2% on active checking accounts.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT: 60 BROADWAY
IN SHOPPING CENTER: FIFTH AVENUE AND 34TH STREET
IN HARLEM: 125TH STREET AND LENOX AVENUE
IN BRONX: 148TH STREET AND THIRD AVENUE

CLYDESDALE
THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

BRITISH CASUALTIES INCREASE DURING MAY

Total From All Fields of Operation Is Much Larger Than for March or April.

LONDON, May 31.—British casualties in May were much heavier than in either of the two preceding months.

The total from all fields of operation as compiled from published lists, is 1,767 officers and 28,470 men. The total in March, including officers and men, was 20,424, and in April, 20,511.

Russian Wins Duel in the Air.

PETROGRAD, May 31.—The following official communication was issued today: "In the lake region south of Dvinsk the enemy artillery has been active at many points. Enemy aerial reconnoissances are increasing in activity over the whole front. One of our aeroplanes fought an enemy Albatross with a machine gun. The Albatross was brought down northwest of Baranovitchi, enveloped in smoke."

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Send 2c stamp for generous sample of either Dr. Lyon's Perfect Dental Cream or Tooth Powder.

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$15 NEVERBREAK No. 100 Wardrobe Trunk

Guaranteed for 5 years

ON account of a special purchase of raw material, we are again able to offer the famous Neverbreak No. 100 wardrobe trunk at $15.00.

A Step from the Subway

J. P. CAREY & CO. GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL

Union Suits Breezy As a Spinnaker Sail

YOU simply cannot be uncomfortable in one of these new-idea "REGATTA UNION SUITS."

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We put it in capital letters, because it is underwear news of the first importance.

★ ★

An entirely new principle—the one New York has been waiting for.

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Takes the union suit completely out of the provincial class and will put it inside the best fitting Summer suits in America.

★ ★

Solves the waistband problem — hasn't a drawstring nor a drawback anywhere.

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An athletic suit in which genuine athletic activity and the laziest form of lounging are equally comfortable.

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Prices, from $1 up—and exclusive in New York to these stores.

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Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 775 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 30 Broad, 42nd and Fifth Ave.

Bridge Safety

The Steel Car Route

The safety of bridges receives special consideration on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

To guard against bridge failures it has 48 Bridge Inspectors who thoroughly inspect all bridges every month. Bridges are also carefully inspected semi-annually by Division Engineers and Master Carpenters.

In the past five years the Company has spent more than $13,000,000 for bridge repairs and renewals. During 1916 at least $6,000,000 more will be spent for the same purposes. All renewals are of stone, steel or concrete and of the most substantial and permanent character.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is doing everything it can to safeguard its passengers and to maintain its safety record.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

The Standard Railroad of the World

ATTACK WILSON IN THE REICHSTAG

Conservatives Declare That Germans Won't Have Him for Peace Dictator.

CHANCELLOR UNDER FIRE

Socialists Rally to the Defense of the Government in Its Dealings with America.

KAISER'S NAME BROUGHT IN

Annexationists Charge "a Chinese Wall" Keeps Him from Learning Opinions of People.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 30, (via The Hague, May 31.)—Exciting scenes marked the close of the great Reichstag censorship debate, the Pangerman Annexationists seizing the opportunity to make a concerted attack on the Government, the shafts being particularly directed against the Chancellor.

The debate, which was replete with sensations, quickly got beyond the censorship question and dragged in the submarine war, the attitude toward America, President Wilson's attempts at peace mediation, war aims, peace terms and other moot subjects whereon free discussion has long been taboo. Particularly dramatic scenes resulted when an ultra-conservative representative, Herr von Gräfe, in the harshest terms attacked the Government, which he charged with using the censorship to falsify public opinion, and violently reproached Herr von Jagow, who was present, for having suppressed Heidebrand's anti-American article, suggesting that "if the censorship wanted to avoid the evil effects of German press products abroad it ought, above all, to forbid the Chancellor's speeches and interviews."

The Kaiser's name was subsequently injected into debate when a Conservative speaker charged that a clique about the Kaiser prevented the real will of the German people from reaching him, saying: "One oughtn't to rear a Chinese wall about the man whom the real feelings of the nation ought to reach."

Rejects Wilson as Mediator.

Dr. Stressmann, National Liberal, said:

"To be sure there is with us, too, a strong feeling for peace in the army and the nation. But if you were to let the German nation vote on whether it would suffer Wilson, the protector of America's arms and ammunition shipments and of the English hunger war, to act as peace mediator you would find a vanishing minority. We would not reject peace mediation of a really neutral power, perhaps that of the President of Switzerland, but the hand of Wilson we reject, and we believe ourselves one with the overwhelming majority of the German people."

(Applause from Conservatives and National Liberals, protest from Socialists and Liberals.)

"In the form of submarine war demanded by us we were in accord with millions of the people and of our partisans in the field—a means of shortening the war and bringing about the peace which we want just as much as the others."

Herr con Gräfe said:

"We must bear in mind that England and its transatlantic friend are trying to wage a hunger-war against our women and children. We all know our entire population thereby have been more or less subjected to the hardships of this war, but we also know this policy of our enemies can never have a sufficient success among our people as to hasten by even one day bringing about an unfavorable peace. In view of this situation it is permitted that through the medium of the censorship a distortion or falsification of public opinion should be brought about.

"In the Chancellor's speeches the enemy press sees a masked retreat, and that curious peace angel, Wilson, is thereby encouraged first to 'knock out' Germany, then to extend the hand of peace. If this is the effect of the Chancellor's speeches abroad, the sharpest censorship ought to start right here. The effect of such speeches is unavoidable as long as the censorship prevents every expression of force in the German nation.

Holds to Old Submarine View.

"But not only have foreign countries been deceived as to the real feeling of the German people, but this deception has even spread in our own country. The impression has been created that we in the Reichstag Commission had been convinced that the submarines and Zeppelins could not be used ruthlessly. In view of the knouting of public opinion I say here that we still stand on exactly the same standpoint as formerly.

"Thought has come to many a good German in these days.

"We demand that the censorship do not erect a Chinese wall about the man who must know the true feelings of the German nation. The German people have given unto the Kaiser what is the Kaiser's due. Now give to the people what is their due. The people have their right to help in determining the nation's future.

"Give the German people their right before it is too late, before the pen and ink have spoiled and lost all that our bloody sword has won."

The Socialist, Dr. David, said:

"It is not my business to defend the Government, but it must be emphatically stated that a majority of the German people do not approve of the policy recommended by the Conservatives, and that the German people do not want war with America or any other neutral power. The speaker hasn't stopped at von Jagow or the Chancellor, but has directed his attacks against the policy of the Kaiser because the Kaiser doesn't lend a willing ear to him and his political friends. Under the present censorship system, however, one mistake follows the other. Therefore we, too, cry out: 'Away with it!'"

Herr Hirsch, National Liberal, said:

"Will any one seriously assert that Wilson wants to do Germany a good service? His answer to the Kaiser's letter alone contradicts that view. Or, supposing we intrusted an unsuited neutral with peace mediation and he set up such shameless demands that we should be forced again to take up arms. He who seeks to prevent the German people from giving expression to its will for a strong German policy commits a crime against the Fatherland."

A radical Socialist charged that the Conservatives feared the quick coming of peace and were starting scenes to prevent it.

"Perhaps they believe the peace threads have already been spun and are trying to tear them," he said. "If our people had the freedom to demand peace without annexation we would not have to be talking about it here."

Another Socialist speaker said:

"Under no circumstances are Socialists in favor of the continuation of the war for the sake of the more or less insane objects of conquest. Annexation of territory is in no way consistent with the true interests of the people."

Dr. Helfferich, who as Vice Chancellor had the task of defending the Government against the Conservative-National Liberal attacks, repeatedly pounded the table with his fists and condemned the dragging of the Kaiser's person into the debate, reminding the Pan-Germans that "rhetoric and strength are not synonymous."

The Tageblatt says:

"After these controversies it is not impossible that a Conservative fronde against the new Vice Chancellor, which has become increasingly noticeable in the Conservative press, will now take on stronger and unequivocal form."

Bearing in mind that Conservatives and other annexationist elements stand for a strong Bismarckian policy and not only condemn the Chancellor for spinelessness toward America on the ruthless submarine war question, but are up in arms against the Chancellor's readiness to make peace on moderate terms, nothing so significant of political undercurrents has been aired to date as the final censorship debate.

BETHMANN IN BAVARIA TO REASSURE THE KING

Peace Discussed and Prussia's Preponderance in the Empire —Agreement Reported.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 31, (via The Hague.)—Regarding the Chancellor's conferences with the King of Bavaria, the Tageblatt's Munich correspondent learns from a trustworthy and well-informed source that the discussion of inner political questions resulted in mutual trust and satisfaction. The Chancellor's visit can only be understood on pyschological and political grounds.

"As the sovereign of the second largest State," the correspondent says, "King Ludwig naturally feels himself in a powerful position which demands that corresponding consideration be shown on the part of the Imperial Government. Moreover, in Bavarian political circles certain anxieties have arisen, which, of course, have made themselves felt even in highest places, that a preponderance of Prussia in the Empire might come about which would be calculated to diminish the influence of the South German States. These anxieties are now thought to have been overcome by the Chancellor's visit.

"In high official circles one has become convinced that Bethmann Hollweg's personality will offer the guarantee that the eventuality of Prussian overpreponderance will not take place and that the idea of federalism so strengthened during the war will not be weakened by any special interests.

"In questions of foreign policy naturally the military-political situation and that which moves us all, namely, the prospects for peace, were the principal subjects discussed.

"One speaks here in Munich of the impression made on the Chancellor by the fact that all his utterances regarding his readiness for peace had been distorted and reversed by our enemies, who continually operate with the quite erroneous statement that Germany intends to keep enemy territory at present occupied as a future boundary. The Chancellor's visit and the way wherein it is being discussed in highest circles justify the conviction that in the conference over peace terms, King Ludwig and the leading Bavarian personages are throughout in agreement with the lines laid down by the Imperial Chancellor and that the views regarding peace terms held in those quarters and notably by the King of Bavaria have a better understanding for the actualities of the situation than cerain circles believe. Thus has the Chancellor's visit happily contributed to bring about clarity on many points and to strengthen mutual sympathy."

ASQUITH SCOUTS GERMAN PEACE TALK

Sees Nothing in Bethmann Hollweg's Statement to Safeguard Europe's Future.

ANSWERS INQUIRY IN HOUSE

Silences Intervention Rumor by Referring to Grey's Speech—Members Cheer His Reply.

LONDON, May 31.—Premier Asquith said in the House of Commons today, in answer to a question put by Sir Arthur B. Markham, Liberal member, for the Mansfield division of Nottinghamshire, that there was nothing in the recent statement made by Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the German Chancellor, that indicated Germany was prepared to consider terms of peace which would safeguard the interests of the Entente Allies and the future peace of Europe.

The Prime Minister said he did not think he could usefully add anything to the speech made last week by Sir Edward Grey, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Sir Arthur's question apparently was designed finally to set at rest any suggestion that the Entente Allies were prepared to accept intervention. In putting his question he referred to the fact that in the German reply to the latest American note it was pointed out that Germany had twice announced her readiness to make peace. He then asked "whether the Allies were prepared to avail themselves of the good offices of a neutral state in order to communicate to the German Government definite terms on which they would be willing to make peace, provided the German Government were prepared to make in the same way and at the same time a communication to the Allies of definite terms on which Germany was willing to make peace."

The Premier's reply was received with cheers.

TISZA SAYS PEACE RESTS WITH ALLIES

Hungarian Premier Asserts the Central Powers Are Ready if the Entente Is.

BERLIN, May 31.—Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, known as the "strong man" of Austria-Hungary, in an interview accorded to a correspondent of the Berlin Tageblatt, expressed himself very cautiously with regard to the prospects for peace and on the situation so far as the readiness of Germany and Austria-Hungary was concerned.

"But," said Count Tisza, "the Entente is yet unwilling to draw the consequences from this situation."

The Premier made a sharp distinction between subjective and objective preconditions for peace negotiations, saying:

"The objective pre-conditions for peace negotiations, which long have been existent for the Central Powers, have undoubtedly been strengthened during recent months. The final event which we could desire to happen before embarking on peace negotiations is now occurring—the expulsion of the Italians from Austrian soil.

"An improvement in the objective premises is also registered in the enemy camp, where there is no longer talk of smashing up Germany and of the partition of Austria-Hungary. The latest declamations of Grey (British Foreign Secretary) and Poincaré (President of France) indicate, however, that subjective pre-conditions of peace exist, although I fail to see whereon our enemies still base their hopes. The expectations they base upon the entrance of Italy into the war, the attitude of Rumania and the United States and upon the Balkan adventure have proved erroneous. Now, as before, it depends solely upon our enemies when peace is restored.

"From the moment when we destroyed the aggresive intention of our adversaries we made no secret of our willingness for peace. Like Bethmann Holiweg and Grey, I, too, desire a peace which will assure to Europe permanent quiet. The history of this war shows where Austria-Hungary must seek securities for such a peace, and it is unnecessary for me to express myself upon the extent of the guarantees necessary for this."

BAKER PREDICTS PEACE.

War Secretary Says Wilson's Neutrality Is to be Vindicated.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 31.—Before election there will be a "triumphant demonstration" of the value of the Wilson Administration, "moral neutrality," Secretary of War Baker told 200 Cleveland Democrats today. Secretary Baker urged his hearers, members of the Tom L. Johnson Club, to work for the reelection of President Wilson.

"Today, with every nation looking for peace, the United States is looked to as the arbitrator of peace and the friend of all the contestants," said Mr. Baker. "Not to head off any other neutral nation are these nations looking; they are looking to President Wilson, and when the war is over they will be ready to sit down with him at the head of the table.

"There is a new system of world relationship being evolved; we are touching elbows with Europe, politically, industrially, and socially. The Wilson Administration has recognized this changing situation, and it has adapted the early fundamental ideals of this country unchanged to the wider world association. And it is the first Administration since the civil war that started out with a worked-out program, a great central philosophy for advancement of economic and industrial interests."

SAYS KAISER ASKED WILSON'S MEDIATION

Offered to Send von Buelow Here, It Is Said, and News of This Leaked Out.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 31, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Prince Camporeale, Prince von Bülow's brother-in-law, has confided to friends that the Kaiser solicited President Wilson's mediation and offered to send von Bülow to Washington to co-operate in a peace scheme, based on important "spontaneous" concessions, possibly including the evacuation of Belgium.

The premature report of Von Bülow's projected journey to America was due to some indiscretion.

BERLIN REJECTS PLAN FOR RELIEF OF POLAND

British Proposal Unacceptable Owing to Its Wide Scope—Counter Offer Likely.

BERLIN, Tuesday, May 30, (via London, May, 31.)—Germany will not accept Great Britain's counterproposals for the relief of Poland. This decision, which had been expected, was reached at a conference at the American Embassy today, which was attended by Ambassador Gerard, Dr. Theodor Lewald, Director of the Ministry of the Interior; Prince Lubecki, the Polish leader, and representatives of the Rockefeller Commission.

The British proposals were found to be inacceptable to Germany largely on account of the fact that this country is unable to give the guarantee demanded by Great Britain for the simultaneous treating of Serbia, Montenegro, and the section of Poland occupied by Austria, as a condition for permitting food for Poland to pass the British blockade. Germany is willing to use the best efforts to have the system of rationing introduced there, but those countries are outside her sphere of control and it would be necessary to obtain the sanction of the Austrian and Bulgarian authorities.

The result probably will be that Germany will make a counterproposal, renewing features of her first offer providing for importation of food for Polish towns at the expense of the German Government, a guarantee for more adequate rationing of the country population, and an absolute promise that no provisions will be exported from Poland except, possibly, the surplus of potatoes, provided neutral commissioners establish the fact that there is a surplus.

Food supplies everywhere in Poland, except a narrow strip along the front, will be reserved solely for the inhabitants and for the needs of the occupying army, including police forces in the smaller towns and rural districts, where it is difficult to obtain a direct supply. Supplies for these forces will be paid for at market quotations. The arrangement will run until October.

NEW SUPER-ZEPPELIN IS 750 FEET LONG

Forty-Ton Craft, Able to Ascend 15,000 Feet, Tested Over Lake Constance.

ZURICH, Switzerland, Tuesday, May 30, (via Paris, May 31.)—Reports have reached Zurich from Romanshorn, a Swiss town on Lake Constance, that a new super-Zeppelin, 750 feet long, has been seen when making trial flights over the lake.

The total capacity of the airship is 54,000 cubic meters, or about double that of Zeppelins of the earlier type.

The new craft is fitted with seven motors, four armored gondolas, machine guns, small cannon and apparatus for dropping bombs and discharging aerial torpedoes. It weighs forty tons, is able to rise 15,000 feet and has a long range of action.

BRITAIN TO RUSH TROOPS TO FRONT

Commons, During Sharp Debate on Army, Is Told Large Supports Are Going Out.

KITCHENER IS DEFENDED

His Critics to Question Him at the War Office Tomorrow — Asquith Answers Churchill.

LONDON, Thursday, June 1.—During a long debate in the Commons yesterday on the general conduct of the war, in which a number of members criticised the way in which the huge British forces called to the colors were being handled, it developed that reinforcements on a large scale were preparing to go to the front.

The occasion for the debate was furnished by the vote on the salary of Earl Kitchener as Secretary for War. Premier Asquith made a warm defense of Earl Kitchener and announced that having been closely associated with him, he accepted a full share of responsibility.

Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under Secretary for War, replying to a suggestion that the members of the House of Commons ought to have an opportunity for questioning Earl Kitchener without conveying information to the enemy, said the Minister was always willing to receive any individual member or a deputation of members to convey to him suggestions for the effective conduct of the war. He added that Earl Kitchener would be glad to see his critics at the War Office tomorrow (Friday) where they would then have a right to ask questions.

In introducing the vote Mr. Tennant replied to the speech made last week by Winston Spencer Churchill, in which the latter said the position of the British lines at several points was disadvantageous and that there were large numbers of men on duty as grooms and officers' servants who might be used to augment the fighting forces. Mr. Tennant pointed out that a large number of men was required behind the lines to move up necessary supplies. The War Office, he said, already had adopted the plan of replacing younger soldiers with older ones, although this could not be done in every case.

As to Colonel Churchill's complaint in regard to the large number of officers' servants, Mr. Tennant said these men, like all others, had to take their places in the firing line. With regard to the criticism respecting the great force of men kept at home, he explained they were being trained with a view to being sent abroad.

"If Colonel Churchill were to investigate this matter," he said, "he would see that large reinforcements are about to be sent out."

The Use of Colored Troops.

Mr. Tennant then referred to Colonel Churchill's recommendation that large bodies of troops be drawn from Asia and Africa, saying it was an illusion to think such a thing possible. In the first place, there was not a large number of men in those regions suitable for service as soldiers in the European war, and even if there were it would be impossible to procure officers who knew the languages and were able to command them. Moreover, the value of black troops was a very uncertain quantity, and if Colonel Churchill would look at the German papers he would see how pleased the Germans were at the idea of having these troops employed by the Allies.

In reply Colonel Churchill said that when he made his speech he had contemplated having these armies ready by September of 1917. He believed officers could learn the languages by that time.

Colonel Churchill referred to the statement in King George's message to the nation, issued on signing the Military Service bill last week, that no fewer than 5,041,000 men had been raised voluntarily. After careful examination, Colonel Churchill said, he had come to the conclusion that there were 1,700,000 of these men unaccounted for. He desired to know what had become of them. Believing this to be a fit subject for investigation, he suggested that a small committee of members of the House he appointed to look into this matter and report, in secret session if necessary.

Colonel Churchill criticised the army administration in several respects but defended Earl Kitchener warmly. He complained that the supply of rifles was inadequate, with the result that the British were holding and fighting a smaller number of opposing troops than the resources of this nation would justify. Broadly speaking, he asserted, half the strength of the British Army was at home, and for every six men taken for war service only one effective infantry rifle was placed over the parapet at the front.

Colonel Churchill further complained that while the fighting men were comparatively small in number and soldiers worn with service were heavily burdened and severely tried by being sent back to the front month after month, multitudes of fresh men were kept at home and prevented either by bad management or defective organization from being usefully employed either in industry or in the field. As an instance, he said, his own battalion had received a draft of thirty-five men, of whom twenty-six had been previously wounded, and this at a time when they could see that there probably were more than 2,000,000 men at home and elsewhere who had not heard the whistle of a bullet.

Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a general reply to Colonel Churchill's criticisms, said that the only important point raised was regarding the number of men kept for home defense. He had consulted the Adjutant General on the subject, he added, and believed he was right in saying that it was the same number as was agreed upon between the Admiralty and the War Office when Mr. Churchill himself was at the head of the Admiralty.

Asquith Answers Churchill.

Premier Asquith, in réplying to Colonel Churchill's criticism, argued that the possibility of an invasion must be taken into consideration. Though personally he thought an invasion unlikely, Mr. Asquith said, "it is a risk that cannot be left out of account, and we must always effectively provide for it and must be guided by the opinion of those who can decide what number of men are absolutely necessary to render the country secure against invasion."

The Premier added that he much doubted whether the disproportion between the man and the rifle strength was so great as Colonel Churchill had represented it to be.

Mr. Asquith said the same rules were not applicable to the British Army as to the other belligerents because England had to send every man and every ounce of supplies across the sea. The Government, however, were taking the most effective steps in consultation with the proper authorities to ascertain the possibility of utilizing a larger proportion of men on the fighting line.

Reminding Colonel Churchill of the number of men at home, who are either sick, convalescing, or training, Mr. Asquith met one of Colonel Churchill's charges by announcing that a notable reduction was being made in the number of officers on the staffs at home. He considered the army, the country, and the empire were under a debt to Earl Kitchener which could not be measured in words, especially as when Earl Kitchener had been appointed to the War Office he told Mr. Asquith frankly that he was not disposed to undertake the task except as a call to duty. Having undertaken the task, Earl Kitchner had labored with zeal and devotion beyond all praise. He was not saying that Earl Kitchener had never made mistakes in the course of one of the most arduous undertakings ever laid upon one man, but the criticisms leveled at the War Minister were charges which ought to be brought also against the Government. He, personally, having been closely associated with Earl Kitchener in all he had done, Mr. Asquith accepted a full share in the responsibility.

There was no other man in the country, or the empire, Mr. Asquith said, who could have summoned into existence in so short a time and with such little friction and with such surprisingly satisfactory results the army now in the field as Earl Kitchener. In history that would be regarded as one of the most remarkable achievements ever accomplished.

NORWAY FISH SUPPLY BOUGHT BY ENGLAND

Entire Catch for Present Year Kept from Germany and British People Aided.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, June 1.—The Daily Chronicle says the British Government has purchased Norway's entire catch of fish for the present year. Thus Germany is deprived of the sole outside stock of fish to which she has had access. Norway is now the largest fish-producing country in Northern Europe, the contributions of Sweden and Denmark being negligible.

Germany last year realized the situation, acted early, and secured the entire Norwegian catch, but this year Britain was ahead of her. Owing to enemy activity in the fish grounds and the withdrawal of a number of fishing craft and fishermen for naval purposes, Britain's own supplies have been reduced to a minimum.

Rock Island to the Rockies and the new Rocky Mountain National Park in Colorado. Wonderful trip. Low fares. Superior service. Information at Rock Island Travel Bureau, 1238C Broadway. —Advt.

EAST AFRICA BATTLE NEAR.

Invading British Column Locates Germans in Strong Position.

LONDON, May 31.—The British invasion of German East Africa has been carried further into the interior, and one of the British columns is now confronted with a German force which has taken up strong defensive positions. The following official statement in regard to this campaign was given out here this evening:

General Smuts (the British commander) reports that our column which is advancing down the Panagni River reached the south end of the Egare Mountains on the 29th and located the enemy near Nikocheni, occupying a strong intrenched position on a narrow neck between the mountains and the river.

121 NEUTRAL SHIPS SUNK.

Toll of Submarines, However, Includes Only One American Craft.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Official figures published by the British Embassy show that up to the end of April neutral nations had lost 121 ships sunk by submarines. Although the State Department has had a vast amount of diplomatic correspondence on this subject, in the list appears the name of only one American ship, the Leelanaw, sunk July 25 last year.

Norway was by far the heaviest sufferer, with 62 ships lost; Denmark lost 22; Sweden, 20; Holland, 7; Greece, 6, and Spain, 4 ships.

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$25, $30, $35, for such a Suit in Greens, Browns, Blues, Grays, "Mixes" and Plaids, *tailored by Stein-Bloch*, with all the ear-marks of the Man from Manhattan and all the year-marks of Summer, 1916.

Specially drafted sizes for the *short* and *stout* figure.

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Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue

TO-DAY at Special Prices

Men's Sack Suits
For Men and Young Men—33 to 46 Chest
Two, three or four button semi-fitted or conservative models of the newest stripes, overplaid, herringbone, tweed or checks in this season's most desirable colorings; also Oxford vicuna and blue serge.
19.00 *Regular Price $23.00*

Men's Silk Lined Suits
Coats Half Lined
For Men and Young Men—33 to 46 Chest
Two, three or four button semi-fitted or conservative models in entirely new fabrics, coat half lined with silk, including sleeves and vest back.
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White Flannel Trousers
27 to 44 Waist; All Lengths
Of white English tennis flannel, also striped white English serge, with belt straps and cuffs.
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New model sport coat of gray, brown or olive Scotch tweed, half belted back, inverted pleats at shoulders, plain front with patch pockets.
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Fifth Avenue

Men's Furnishing Shop
16 West 38th St.—Store Floor
Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue

TO-DAY at Special Prices

Men's Silk Crepe Shirts
In Five Pastel Shades
Of finest quality Silk Crepe de Chine in pastel shades, custom made.
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Men's Japanese Gowns
An Original Oriental Model
Of fine quality imported Japanese cotton.
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U. S. Army Service Stripe Scarfs
For Men and Young Men
Silk Scarfs, in colors of ten different branches of the United States Army.

Cavalry	*Artillery*	*Infantry, etc.*
Four-in-Hands		Bat-wings
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Our models taken directly from the leading tailors, with due regard to English cut.

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Neverbreak No. 100 Wardrobe Trunk

Has been reduced to its original price of

Fifteen Dollars

On April 10th announcement was made of an advance in price on these trunks from $15 to $20.

Having introduced these trunks to the New York public as the most remarkable values we had ever seen at $15, we are pleased to announce that they are again on sale in all eleven of the Weber and Heilbroner stores at the original price.

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IDEAL in every way and odorless too—the supreme feature that commends The OMO Shield to women of refinement. Always sweet and dainty, let The OMO, a guaranteed Shield, protect your choicest gown.

Varied in shape and size to fit every fashion and figure.

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The Border Legion
A New Novel by
ZANE GREY

The lust of gold, the lawless spirit of the border half a century ago, a woman who drove a man to the devil and then won him back by her love—here is the theme, the setting and the heroine of Zane Grey's new novel. Like the baleful treasure of the Nibelungen, the gold of a mining camp cast its curse over every one who touched it.

$1.35 Net.

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Cordovan & Dark Russia—very scarce Plenty here, bought before the "rise"
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Unusual quality, worth $4 & $5
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The smartest shoe of the season
Wing Tip Cordovan Oxfords, $7
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White Canvas Yacht Shoes, $1.98
Baseball Shoes, $2.97

ST. LOUIS AROUSED BY COL. ROOSEVELT

Continued from Page 1.

were hard at work until the time for the meeting. When Colonel Roosevelt left the hotel he faced a cheering crowd that fought with the police to get closer to him and shout words of welcome. And there was no rest for the Colonel until he got aboard his train and heard the last cheers. He left St. Louis at 4:20 P. M. He will arrive in Newark, N. J., at 7:30 P. M. tomorrow to address the Industrial Convention. He will then go by motor to Oyster Bay.

Denies Comment on Hughes.

While in St. Louis the Colonel gave out a statement, stamping as false an interview published in The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, quoting him concerning the candidacy of Justice Hughes. The Colonel said:

"The Post-Dispatch has been misled by its correspondent. I gave no such interview. I saw the correspondent at Kansas City in the presence of my secretary, declining his request to see me alone and talk confidentially. He asked me about Mr. Hughes, and I told him I had nothing whatever to say about Mr. Hughes or any other candidate."

Colonel Roosevelt's secretary, John W. McGrath, left the ex-President at St. Louis to go to Chicago as the Colonel's personal representative in the convention city. Mr. McGrath said: "I am going to Chicago to co-operate with the friends of Mr. Roosevelt in whatever party they may be."

ATTACK ON PRESIDENT.

Roosevelt Criticises Points in Wilson's Memorial Day Address.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 31.—In his address at the breakfast at the Planters' Hotel today, in which he attacked President Wilson, Theodore Roosevelt said in part:

I am here to speak for preparedness, and I wish at the outset to meet not an argument but a misstatement made by those who know it to be a misstatement, or ought to know it—the statement that this preparedness movement is put up by the munition manufacturers. That statement is a falsehood, and I challenge any human being to produce evidence other than will show that ninety-nine out of every hundred men prominent in the preparedness cause have nothing whatsoever to do with any munition manufacturer.

I now wish to say a word which is really necessary to make my meaning perfectly clear. I shall speak with all courtesy and respect on the very vital points wherein I completely differ from the position taken by the President in his Memorial Day address. I can make my point clear only by taking up the position of the most prominent of the champions of the other side. I don't have to deal with Mr. Bryan and Mr. Ford. I regard them both as nice, amiable men, and I like them in private life; but I decline to take part in any such wild mental joy rides as would be necessary if I had to discuss seriously their attitude.

"Weasel Words."

The President said that he was for universal voluntary training, but that America did not wish anything but the compulsion of the spirit of Americanism. Now, universal voluntary training is an expression precisely similar to that which you would use if you said, in speaking of a truant law for the schools, that you believed in universal obligatory attendance at the public schools for every child that didn't wish to stay away.

In connection with the word "training" the words "universal voluntary" have exactly the same effect that an acid has on an alkali—a neutralizing effect. One of our defects as a nation is a tendency to use what have been called "weasel words." When a weasel sucks eggs the meat is sucked out of the egg, and if you use a "weasel word" after another there is nothing left of the other. Now, you can have universal training, or you can have voluntary training, but when you use the word "voluntary" to qualify the word "universal" you are using a "weasel word"; it has sucked all the meaning out of "universal." The two words flatly contradict one another.

Again, the President said that the acid test was about to be applied to business men to see whether they would allow their employes to volunteer. Now, I take flat issue with that conception of patriotism which makes the man of means heroically to prepare to defend himself by having his employe train to fight for him. I stand for the system under which the business man and his employe, or if they are both too old, then the son of the business man and the son of the employe will have the same training, will sleep in the same dog tent, will eat the same rations, and get on the same hike and fight shoulder to shoulder.

I don't believe in that feeling of patriotism by which one man declares for it and the other puts the declaration into practice. I don't believe in cultivating that fine fervor which will enable the business man to let the other fellow do his preparing and fighting. I apply that to every one of us. I am not asking you and the other fellow to prepare so that the other fellow may do your fighting for you. I am asking you to prepare, yourselves, and I want to show just what this acid test amounts to in practice. It means in the first place that the employer who is not to go himself is to put himself, if he is patriotic, at a disadvantage, as compared with his rival, by letting his business be hurt by having his men spend their time in being trained while his rival is not compelled to follow the same course.

Would Mean Unfair Sacrifice.

That is what this "compulsion of the American spirit" means in actual practice. This "compulsion of the American spirit"—I quote the President's words—will drive into service the patriotic and disinterested man who yields to the compulsion, but will leave out of service the cold and selfish man who is not stirred by patriotism. That is all that that thing means.

The other day a young friend of mine, a young kinsman by marriage, recited to me a perfectly shocking incident to which he listened in a smoking car on one of the big railway lines. A big, prosperous man, evidently one who had made a great deal of money and who was boasting about it, was jeering at preparedness. He said that his father was one of five brothers who had come from Vermont and gone West. At the time of the civil war four of them went into the army. Two of them were killed and two were broken down in health. The fifth was this man's father. This man said: "My father was too wise to go to war; he stayed out, and he made a fortune, while the other four fought, and I have all that fortune now."

Now, the compulsion of American spirit drove the four high-minded brothers into the risk of loss of life or health of four years' service under the flag. The compulsion of the American spirit wasn't felt by the cold and selfish fifth man, and they let him stay out, to bequeath to his children the property which he was enabled to accumulate because better men than he fought for the Union. I stand for the man who wore the blue and the man who wore the gray, but I don't stand for the copperhead pacifist who stayed at home and made money because braver men than he died for their duty.

I ask you to apply the acid test to this sentence that America does not wish anything but the compulsion of the spirit of Americanism. That spirit flamed high from '61 to '65, but even in those days it couldn't drive the copperhead or the pacifist into the ranks; it left those men seeking fortunes and pursuing ease and comfort, while better and braver men went to the war. I am for the volunteer who volunteers to fight; I am not for the volunteer who volunteers to stay in safety at home.

Rights of Weak Nations.

I will take another part of the President's speech, and this bears especially in relation to the sin of using lofty words to cloak inaction. The President says one of the principles which America holds dear is that small and weak states have as much right to their sovereignty and independence as large and strong nations. There isn't a word of that with which I do not agree, provided it is put into action in the concrete case. There are two positions that can be taken by this nation. One is that she owes nothing to any other nation, that she is not concerned with the rights of small and weak nations at all. That is a defensible position. I don't regard it as a very exalted position, but it is a position that is defensible to say that America must only consider herself.

The other position is that, in addition to what America owes to herself, she owes a real duty to humanity at large, to the other nations of mankind, and that, so far at least as she has committed herself, she must endeavor in some way to protest against any wrong done to the liberty or life of a small, well-behaved, weak nation.

You can take either of those positions. I take the last. I think it is a loftier position than the first. I hold that we cannot as a nation take the attitude that we hold dear the principle that small and weak States have as much right to their sovereignty and independence as large and strong nations, and then, when the concrete fact arises, say it is our duty to be neutral in word and thought. You can take the position that it is our duty to be neutral in word and thought, or the position that it is our duty to announce that we hold dear that small and weak States have as much right to their sovereignty and independence as large and strong nations. You can take either position; you cannot with self-respect take both.

The Case of Belgium.

The concrete case is Belgium. After this war began for the first sixty days I loyally supported the President in his attitude, assuming that he was right when he stated that we had no responsibility as regards Belgium. Later I made up my mind that I would look up The Hague conference for myself, and I became convinced that the President was mistaken and that we had a duty to perform.

We can't with safety walk two diverging ways at once; we can't, with self-respect; we can't, if we wish to retain our nationality, occupy both the position that it was our duty to be neutral in thought and words and the position that we must hold dear as one of our principles the right of small and weak States to sovereignty and independence. Follow one road or follow the other; don't try to follow both. Either don't try to say such a thing as the sentence I have just worded or, when the concrete case arises, reduce the abstract principle to practice in that concrete case. If we had acted in the case of Belgium we would have had not merely the justification of The Hague conference but the principle of the right of small and weak States to sovereignty and independence.

COLONEL'S CITY CLUB SPEECH.

German-American Alliance Denounced as Guilty of Moral Treason.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 31.—Moral treason to the United States was charged by Theodore Roosevelt, in the address he delivered at the City Club here today, against German-Americans who seek to make their Governmental representatives act in the interests of Germany rather than this country. He characterized the German-American Alliance as "an anti-American alliance," and added that he believed that its members "not only do not represent but scandalously misrepresent" the great majority of real Americans of German origin.

"I stand for straight Americanism, unconditioned and unqualified," he said at the outset, "and I stand against every form of hyphenated Americanism. I do not speak of the hyphen when it is employed as a mere matter of convenience, although personally I like to avoid its use even in such manner. I speak of and condemn its use whenever it represents an effort to form political parties along racial lines or to bring pressure to bear on parties and politicians, not for American purposes but in the interest of some group of voters of a certain national origin or of the country from which they or their fathers came.

"Americanism is not a matter of creed, birthplace, or national descent, but of the soul and of the spirit. If the immigrant is of the right kind I am for him, and if the native American is of the wrong kind I am against him. But unless the immigrant becomes in good faith an American and loyal to our flag then he is out of place in this country, and the sooner he leaves it the better.

"We are false to this country if we rank ourselves as 'German-Americans' or 'English-Americans,' 'Irish-Americans' or 'French-Americans.' Our duty is to the United States. We should condemn the misconduct of any nation, we should oppose its encroachments upon our rights with equal vigor, whether it be Germany, England, France, Russia, or any other power, according to what it actually does on the given occasion with which we have to deal.

Square Deal in Foreign Affairs.

"We must as Americans stand for the square deal in our foreign relations as regards all nations, just exactly as we stand for the square deal in domestic questions. We do not believe in a neutrality that tolerates wrong from all sides. On the contrary, we insist that wrongs and violations of our sovereign rights, from whatever quarter, shall not be permitted. The most tragic and gross violations demand the strongest attention and our instant attention. But, from whatever quarter, from whatever nation the violations of our rights occur, they must be unbendingly met.

"The square deal is the real interpretation of Americanism, of the moral attitude, the attitude of courage and fair play which we hold is to be made the distinctive American attitude; and this policy of the square deal will furnish the interpretation of our attitude, both in matters foreign and in matters domestic. It means that we must first of all put an end to the murder of Americans on the high seas. It means that when this is done any infringement of our rights as regards commerce or mails shall be put an end to. The fact that we abhor certain acts most does not mean that we pallliate the others, and if we are wise we shall remember that promptness and firmness in seeking justice tend not to cause, but to avert trouble.

"It may also be understood that we will not allow any nation to bargain with us as to our rights. If we have self-respect, we will not allow one nation to say that it will stop committing gross outrages against us if we guarantee to put a stop to the lesser outrages by other nations. No nation would make such an insulting proposal to us and inflict the humiliation upon our Government of listening to such a proposal, if from the outset we had dealt properly with that nation, for then it would have known that it could not presume upon the weakness and timidity of our Governmental authorities; and it would at the same time have known that, without request from it, we would have guaranteed our own rights against the aggressions of every other nation.

On the other hand, we will not acept from the other nations the announcement of a policy of reprisals against their foes as a justification for any invasion of our own sovereignty. Our policy must be two-handed and it must square itself with national morality and international duty. We must apply this to foreign nations. We must insist upon its practice by all citizens of our own land of whatever birth or origin.

When the German-American Alliance of St. Louis votes down the proposal to take part in the preparedness parade at the very time that they are heatedly insisting upon our politicians championing Germany, which is itself the greatest possible example of military preparedness, they are showing that, when they call themselves German-Americans, they mean that they are anti-American. I believe they scandalously misrepresent the sentiments of the majority of Americans of German descent, and I make my appeal for Americanism, especially to my fellow-Americans of German descent, who have in every crisis of this country's life shown themselves to be emphatically American in spirit, devoted to the honor and the welfare of the United States.

Condemns all Hyphenates.

"The effort to keep our citizenship divided against itself by the use of the hyphen and along the lines of national origin is certain to breed a spirit of bitterness and prejudice and dislike between great bodies of our citizens. If some citizens band together as German-Americans or Irish-Americans then after a while others are certain to band together as English-Americans or Scandinavian-Americans, and every such banding together, every attempt to make for political purposes a German-American alliance or an Irish-American alliance or an English-American alliance or a Scandinavian-American alliance, means down at bottom an effort against the interest of straight-out American citizenship, an effort to bring into our nation the bitter old-world rivalries and jealousies and hatreds.

"If either the American of English descent or the American of German descent or the American of any other descent tries to remain with a dual allegiance, with a divided citizenship, he merely ceases to become an American without thereby becoming a German or an Englishman or anything else. He becomes a man without a country who has forfeited the right to be stirred by the feeling of patriotic devotion to any land, who to have a special and peculiar kinship with any people. The American birthright is the birthright of all of us; and it is a shame and a disgrace for any man to barter it for so poor a mess of pottage as is implied in that kind of hyphenated citizenship which means that the individual tries to be a half-way citizen of two lands and forfeits the right to be a whole citizen of any land.'

Pointing back along his own career in public and private life, Colonel Roosevelt cited numerous examples of men who, associated with him as office-holders or soldiers, were descendants of foreigners, but who he declared were in every sense real Americans.

"It would be possible," he declared, "to man our entire Administration from President down with men of German blood, and of such uncompromising Americanism that every good American could follow them with whole-hearted loyalty.

The German-American Alliance.

"This is not a mere abstract question," he continued, "which I am discussing. At this very moment it is blazoned forth in the public press that branches of the 'German-American Alliance,' so-called, in different parts of the country, are attempting to coerce timid and unscrupulous politicians by threatening to vote against them, or by actually voting against them, when the German-American Alliance regards their action as unsatisfactory from the standpoint not of the United States but of Germany. These branches of the alliance openly take the ground that they intend to shape American politics in the interests not of the United States but of Germany.

"The German-American Alliance of Pennsylvania, for instance, as reported in the public press, states that it intends to show 'the leaders of the national conventions that they have to deal with a united German-American vote.' Such a statement represents moral treason to the Republic. Branches of the German-American Alliance in other parts of the country have used practically the same language.

"The alliance has put forth no program affecting America. The program on which it wishes American citizens to vote is one affecting Germany and only Germany. I do not in the least object to it because it denounces me. It has denounced Mr. Wilson almost as often and almost as severely. One of its favorite forms of denunciation includes Mr. Wilson, Mr. Root, and myself, as equally to be opposed in the interest of Germany.

"It is moral treason to the United States for any of its citizens to act and to seek to make their Governmental representatives act not with reference to the interests of the United States but of some foreign power. The German-American alliance is, in practice, an anti-American Alliance. Any such political organization, whether German-American, Irish-American, or English-American, is not a healthy element of the body politic.

Disloyal to United States.

"Any body of our citizens has a perfect right to oppose any man because of a difference of judgment concerning American problems; but it has no right to deal with American public servants or American public men on the basis of the interests of some foreign power. The men who so act are disloyal to the United States, and I say this just as quickly of men trying to serve England or France as I say it of men trying to serve Germany.

"I condemn the American citizen who acts as an 'English-American' just as strongly as I condemn the American citizen who acts as a 'German-American.' If France had subjugated Belgium I would condemn her just as strongly as I have condemned Germany. If British warcraft had sunk German passenger vessels and taken the lives of hundreds of American men, women, and children, as German submarines did in the case of the Lusitania, the Arabic, and other vessels, I would have condemned any 'English-American' who excused the act as unhesitatingly as I have condemned and now condemn the 'German-Americans' who now defend or apologize for the actions of the German submarines.

"I would condemn as strongly the actions of any of our people who sought to make this country subservient to England, as I now condemn those who seek to make it subservient to Germany. Such men are not merely un-American, they are anti-American to the core; and unfit to be citizens of this republic.

"I believe that the men thus acting not only do not represent but scandalously misrepresent the great majority of real Americans of German origin. I believe that the great mass of Americans of German origin are now, as they have always been, among the most patriotic and loyal citizens in this country.

"Here in this city I could repeat name after name of men of German birth who as American citizens have had distinguished records of intense loyalty to the Union, and of eminent national service as soldiers and statesmen and above all as patriots."

SHE IS AGAINST WILSON.

Miss Anne Morgan Makes Views Known in Letter to Woman's Club.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—Miss Anne Morgan, daughter of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, has written to the Missouri Women's Woodrow Wilson Democratic Club making known her opposition to the principles of the Democratic Party and the renomination of President Wilson.

In a letter dated New York, May 15, Miss Morgan declined an honorary membership because "her political opinions neither support President Wilson nor the Democratic Party, and accepting membership in the club would place her in an anomalous position."

ADVERTISEMENT.

What is to be done for our Navy?
How the matter stands in Congress!
A MEETING OF GREAT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE AND INTEREST
WILL BE HELD AT THE
HOTEL ASTOR at 4:45 P. M. Thursday, June 1st,
Under the Auspices of the
NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE
The public is cordially invited to attend. Admission Free.

A most interesting and illuminating address will be delivered by Mr. J. Bernard Walker, Editor of the Scientific American, on the subject of the proposed naval bill now before Congress. Short addresses on the same subject will be made by distinguished speakers.

Do You Know What the Needs of the Navy Are, and What Is Proposed?

The question is of the greatest interest and importance to every patriotic citizen. Resolutions will be offered at this meeting calling on the National Conventions to adopt strong preparedness planks in the political platforms.
Join the National Security League in its efforts to secure adequate National defense. The support of every individual patriotic American is needed. Partial naval defense is of no value to the country. The navy is the first line of defense and must be adequate.
The discussion at the Hotel Astor meeting on Thursday, June 1st, 4:45 P. M., will be of great interest.
Your Presence is of Importance to the Cause.

OLD GUARD SEEKS ROOSEVELT'S AID

Continued from Page 1.

tions Mr. Hitchcock was understood to have made. One Republican leader whom it has been impossible to identify was reported to have called up Justice Hughes on the long-distance telephone last night with a view of having the position of Mr. Hitchcock explained, only to be told that "the Judge could not be disturbed." It was rumored that it was Charles D. Hilles, Chairman of the National Committee, who tried to get in touch with the Justice.

George von L. Meyer, who is at the head of the Roosevelt Republican Committee, on his arrival here today was questioned by local newspaper men regarding the Hughes boom, and said that this was developing in very much the same practical way as the boom of less distinguished candidates under the auspices of Mr. Hitchcock.

"For at least four months," said the former Secretary of the Navy, "we have known that Mr. Hitchcock has been going about the country doing work in connection with a Hughes boom. If he is not managing it, what is he doing?"

The attention of Mr. Meyer was called to the report that Mr. Hitchcock had received assurances of the support from great numbers of Southern delegates for Justice Hughes.

"Mr. Hitchcock may have fifty delegates in the entire South," said Mr. Meyer. "He was able to rally these to the Hughes banners largely because of his former manipulation of Federal patronage. I doubt if there are more than half a dozen of the fifty he can hold. The fact is, the conservative business men of the country are demanding the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt. They feel for the country's good in this crisis a real leader is required in the White House. This demand is the most significant feature of the present situation."

Mr. Meyer said no one knew where Justice Hughes stood on the questions of the day.

"I asked Frederick C. Tanner, Chairman of the New York Republican Committee, who is out for Mr. Hughes, where his candidate stood," said Mr. Meyer. "I told him he owed it to the Republican Party and to the country to make his attitude on the issues known. I am still waiting for an answer."

Can't "Smoke Out" Hughes.

It was said here today by a Republican friendly to the nomination of Justice Hughes that in his opinion every effort to "smoke him out" would fail.

"Justice Hughes has already declared that he is not a candidate," said this Republican. "You cannot go beyond that. Everybody who knows Justice Hughes must take him at his word. He doesn't want the nomination. Whether in a crisis where his nomination would prove the only lucky solution for the party and for the country, he would decline to be drafted is another question. That question, in my opinion, Justice Hughes cannot consistently answer until such a situation has arisen. Nor—not being a candidate—could be consistently be asked to declare himself on the issues. The platform will be adopted by the convention before the candidates are nominated. If Justice Hughes agrees to stand on the platform, that should satisfy all doubts regarding his attitude on questions that will be foremost in the campaign."

According to this Hughes Republican, the leaders who imagine that a long-drawn-out fight for the nomination of Justice Hughes would prompt the jurist to demand that his name be withdrawn in order to end an unseemly scramble involving a member of the United States Supreme Court would be doomed to disappointment. In his opinion Justice Hughes would go about his judicial duties and absolutely ignore the doings in the convention until such time as the question of accepting the nomination could be put to him on the basis of action the convention already had taken.

Mr. Hitchcock declared today that he did not think it was necessary for him to meet the insinuations that he was not working sincerely in the interest of the nomination of Justice Hughes, but was a secret Roosevelt ally. Regarding the attacks of other origin he said:

"The concerted attacks the managers and publicity agents of certain candidates are making on those of us who favor the nomination of Justice Hughes only serve to show how formidable they consider the movement in his behalf. Against these attacks we made no complaint, because messages we are receiving from all parts of the country indicate that they are helping rather than hurting the cause in which we are interested."

Mr. Hitchcock said he had never made a positive statement to the effect that Justice Hughes would accept the nomination if tendered to him. He said that his reply to a question of such purport had been: "No man could refuse a Presidential nomination tendered to him by his party in times like these, and particularly if the party felt that he was the man above all others who could unite its divided forces and lead them to victory."

No Authority From Hughes.

Mr. Hitchcock reiterated what he had already said—that he had no authority whatever to represent Justice Hughes and that he had not communicated with the Justice for months, directly or indirectly.

"I have come to Chicago solely on my own responsibility to work for what I consider to be the best interests of the Republican Party and of the country," said Mr. Hitchcock.

Roosevelt stock was sent up today with the arrival of George von L. Meyer and a host of busy Roosevelt boomers connected with the Republican Roosevelt Committee. The committee tomorrow will open spacious headquarters on the second floor of the Congress Hotel—which in 1912 was the scene of Colonel Roosevelt's bitter and spectacular fight against the embattled Republican bosses. Mr. Meyer will be in charge.

The Roosevelt boom is being advanced from three headquarters. The Roosevelt Nonpartisan League has opened headquarters at the Windsor-Clifton Hotel, while a Progressive Roosevelt Committee, with Oscar King Davis, Secretary of the Progressive National Committee, in charge, is holding forth at the Auditorium Hotel.

The Progressive Party managers from all accounts are having their hands full in attempting to hold their Bull Moose following in line for any program of reconciliation which the leaders may urge and which does not involve the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt on the Republican as well as the Progressive ticket.

Mr. Davis said tonight that he was in receipt of a great many letters from Progressive delegates of the more radical type, protesting against the proposed program of watchful waiting mapped out for the Progressive convention by Mr. Perkins and other party leaders in order to enable them to await action by the Republican convention and suit their own accordingly. This program contemplates marking time for two days while the Republicans finish their preliminary work and get down to nominations.

Tomorrow will witness the arrival on the scene of such leaders as Senator Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania, W. Murray Crane of Massachusetts, Senator Reed Smoot of Utah, and William Barnes of New York. With their arrival the heavy guns will begin to boom and deep strategic moves to accomplish the purpose of the Old Guard will be planned.

A plan is now being elaborated to consolidate the forces of Elihu Root, Theodore E. Burton, and Charles W. Fairbanks for united action in the convention against both Hughes and Roosevelt. The friends of Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman, favorite son of Illinois, were invited to join in the conference but declined to take part in any concerted attack on either Hughes or Roosevelt. It was said that if an offensive and defensive alliance were negotiated it would involve 520 delegates, a majority in the convention.

One Presidential candidate is already on the ground, Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts. His arrival was followed by the publication of a statement from his headquarters in which the Senator took a fling at President Wilson and his America first" speech, and expressed regret at the use of this patriotic phrase "as a political catchword or a piece of political scenery."

OUTLINES HUGHES'S TERMS.

Friend Says He Will Accept Only with Party United.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Thursday, June 1.—The Chicago Herald prints this morning a dispatch from John Callan O'Laughlin, its Washington correspondent, in which he says:

"From a friend cognizant of the views of Associate Justice Hughes the following was obtained tonight as to his position with reference to the Republican Presidential nomination:

"Mr. Hughes will accept the nomination only if he is convinced that he will be backed in the election campaign by a united party. Mr. Hughes will decline the nomination if it should become apparent that he will not have general support from the Republicans and Progressives.

"Whatever Mr. Hitchcock or any one else may say in Chicago, the Associate Justice intends to preserve silence. He will not permit himself to be drawn out by any manoeuvre astute politicians may inaugurate. He is not asking the nomination, and will not be put in any such position.

"He expected that persons would attempt to speak for him, some quite honestly, but others in the hope of unsealing his lips. He determned months ago that whatever might be said, he would remain silent."

"Today," says Mr. O'Laughlin, after conferring with his chief, Justice Hughes's Secretary telephoned a local paper: "You can say positively that the Justice is not preparing a statement."

"This utterance is accepted as indicating that Mr. Hughes will refrain from anticipating any action by the Republican convention. He will not urge his champions to cease their efforts; he will not make any utterance to encourage them. He will 'stand pat' and wait for the convention to move.

"If the convention should nominate him by acclamation, and the Progressive convention follow suit, undoubtedly he would deem it his duty to respond to the call. If the Republican convention should show division upon his nomination or if the Progressives should oppose him, Mr. Hughes will hold that it is his duty to remain on the bench."

HEAR FIRST CONTEST TODAY.

Roosevelt and Hughes Candidacies Figure in Southern Fights.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Contests involving sixty-two delegates to the Republican National Convention are awaiting action by the Republican National Committee, which will hold hearings tomorrow, Friday and Saturday to dispose of them. A majority of the contests are from Southern States, involving rows between "lily white" regulars and "black and tan" contesting delegations.

Of more than local interest is the contest of the entire Georgia delegation, headed by National Committeeman Henry S. Jackson, by a delegation backed by Walter Johnson, Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Georgia. A majority of the contesting delegation from Georgia, composed mostly of white men, is expected to vote for Justice Hughes on the first ballot, if seated, while most of the "regular" delegation will vote for Senator Weeks of Massachusetts. Colonel Roosevelt is said to have supporters in both delegations.

In the case of the Louisiana contest involving the entire delegation, the issue is Roosevelt versus Hughes. The regular delegation, headed by Victor Loisel, the National Committeeman, is almost unanimously for Justice Hughes, while the contesting delegation, composed of negroes, is understood to be for Colonel Roosevelt. The faction that placed the contestants in the field was prevented from attending the Republican State Convention, because it was held in the Crunewald Hotel in New Orleans, where negroes are not admitted as guests. The negroes held a rump convention.

In Alabama, too, the regular delegation, headed by National Committeeman P. D. Barker, is put down as pro-Hughes, while the contesting negro delegation is regarded as largely favorable to Roosevelt.

DOUBT ATTACK ON COLONEL.

Kansas City Police Say Knife Incident was a "Plant."

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 31.—The police brand the attack on Colonel Roosevelt here yesterday as a news "fake"—a "plant." Ernest C. Shell, a member of the American Legion, who was one of the Colonel's guards, stood sponsor for the incident. Patrolman George Stivers said that Shell stooped and appeared to pick up a small, cheap knife from the running board of the Roosevelt car. The blade was closed.

"The man who threw that ought to be arrested," Shell said. "I looked around," Stivers continued, "and could not see any one to arrest—just everybody cheering Roosevelt."

The knife, a flimsy affair, has one short blade.

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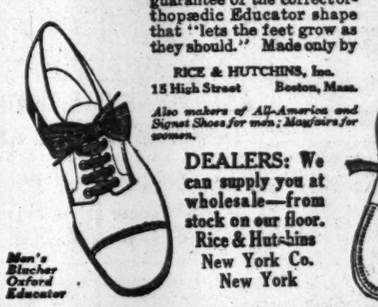

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ALIEN BORN SPLIT ON GERMANS' THREAT

Lustgarten Calls Publishers' Ultimatum Against Roosevelt "Insolent."

READY TO LEAD OPPOSITION

Koelble Indorses Chicago Action—Both Agree that a Solid Vote Cannot Be Delivered.

The anti-Roosevelt ultimatum delivered to Chairman Hilles of the Republican National Committee in Chicago, late Monday night by officials of the German-American Newspaper Publishers' Association, which stated that the German-American voters never would support Colonel Roosevelt or Elihu Root if either were nominated for the Presidency by the Republicans, was the subject of much comment in local German-American circles yesterday. A great deal of the comment indorsed the ultimatum and some of it was in condemnation.

Alphonse G. Koelble, President of the United German Societies, said that the action was undoubtedly approved by the great mass of German voters throughout the United States, who in no circumstances could see their way clear to support either Colonel Roosevelt, Mr. Root or President Wilson. All of these men he referred to as more or less "pro-British" in their sympathies in the present war.

On the other hand, Mr. Koelble said, the Germans would welcome a chance to vote for Justice Hughes, Senator Borah, Mr. Burton, or even ex-Vice President Fairbanks, all of whom he appeared to consider as being "satisfactorily neutral" from the German point of view.

Wiliam Lustgarten, President of the Loyal American League, characterized the Chicago ultimatum as "insolent and impudent" and as an insult to the intelligence of every loyal foreign-born citizen of the United States. He said he did not believe any body of men in this country could deliver the German vote to any candidate, and he said that if any German-American combination was formed to aid in the effort to defeat President Wilson he would take the lead, if need be, in organizing another body of foreign-born citizens to work "heart and soul" for the President, whose attitude in the present war "has been and is now true and absolutely neutral."

Vote Estimated at 1,500,000.

Neither Mr. Koelble nor Mr. Lustgarten made any estimate of the number of German-American voters in the United States. This was a question which both said could not be accurately estimated. The number is believed to be in excess of 1,500,000. In the last Presidential election the total number of votes cast for all candidates was about 15,007,300.

"Do you think that the action of Bernard Ridder, Horace L. Brand, and others at Chicago in going to Mr. Hilles and informing him that neither Colonel Roosevelt nor Senator Root can command any German-American votes will be approved by the German-American voters of the country?" Mr. Koelble was asked.

"Yes, it will be approved by the great mass of them beyond any question of doubt," he replied. "In my own opinion, neither Roosevelt nor Root is acceptable to the German voters of this country. Root is hopelessly pro-British, a fact that is proved by reading the speech he delivered at the recent Republican State Convention, when he devoted the greater part of his speech to the German infractions of American rights and failed to say one word about Great Britain's infractions of those same rights.

"As for Roosevelt, no matter how sincere he may be on the question of national preparedness, the fact remains that he is simply using that question as a political stepping-stone for his own ambitions. Three years ago he was for social justice, but now the other issue is more opportune and he has forgotten all about social justice.

"Roosevelt has gone out of his way to denounce what he calls hyphenism, although he knows full well that those whom he denounces are as loyal citizens as we have in America. Roosevelt is the worst demagogue this country has ever produced.

"As for the so-called delivering of the German-American vote, that is all tommyrot. Nobody ever dreamed that such a thing could be done. The German-Americans will vote individually for the right as they see that right. They have always voted that way and will continue to do so. No man of German birth or ancestry believes that he can deliver any vote save his own.

"There are plenty of good men that the Republicans can name who will merit, and who I am certain can get, the majority of the German vote. Among them I may mention Justice Hughes, who is perhaps the first choice; Senator Borah, ex-Senator Burton of Ohio, or even Mr. Fairbanks. All we ask is that they nominate a good American. We don't want a pro-British candidate and we don't want a pro-German candidate; we want only a pro-American candidate, nothing more, nothing less."

Thinks Wilson Is Biased.

"How about President Wilson? What will be the German-American attitude toward him in the election?" Mr. Koelble was asked.

"We believe that President Wilson is biased in favor of England," he replied, "and I will add that his latest speech in which he again referred to the so-called hyphenates has not lessened our antagonism to him. Now, I don't say the President is not honest in his neutrality. All that I say is that he is biased. The President spoke of getting rid of disloyal citizens. He knows as well as I do that there are no such citizens."

Mr. Lustgarten, speaking for the Loyal American League, composed largely of citizens of Teutonic birth or ancestry, disagreed with Mr. Koelble.

"The action of Ridder, Brand, and the others at Chicago," he said, "was both impudent and insolent and insulting to the great body of citizens whom they claim without authority or justification, to represent. Of course they cannot deliver the German-American vote. It has never been and never will be delivered by any man or body of men.

"This is a time, it seems to me, to emphasize the fact that these men, who announce themselves spokesmen for all others of like birth or ancestry, do not speak for all Americans of German birth. Their own platform, which calls for the defeat of any candidate at the coming election who is not in sympathy with the success of German arms and the perpetuation of the Kaiser's throne, is its own scathing denunciation. The great mass of German citizens in my opinion have no sympathy with the outrageous political intrigues of these men and their followers.

"Every candidate who is indorsed by these German imperialistic loyalists or who truckles to their support should be beaten by the voters who are in spirit, as well as in birth or naturalization, Americans. This is the one time when every instinct of loyal Americanism demands that we of foreign birth or origin be not misled by the trickeries and intrigues of demagogues serving the imperial double eagle of Germany instead of the single-headed eagle of this free United States.

"Immigrants from Central Europe either came here because they fled the brutal and inquisitorial political and economic conditions of the country of their birth, or in the furtherance of their business ventures. To the second class we may say, with propriety, 'If our Government does not suit you, you are welcome to return to your Fatherland, but as long as you stay here you are expected not to abuse the hospitality offered you.'

"To those, however, who fled the country of their birth for an opportunity to work out their individual lives in peace and without molestation by government, let me direct attention to what was the real state of the countries they left. Let them make a comparison between the Government of the land of their birth with the one of their adoption, and then let me ask whether the United States has not a right to ask of them a single-minded citizenship and an undivided loyalty?

"I, myself, am for Wilson, first, last, and all the time, and I believe there are thousands of other American citizens of German extraction who are also for him. If necessary, I stand ready to aid in organizing those loyal citizens to work for the President, and I believe this will be the outcome if this double allegiance business continues as it has in the past."

At the office of the Staats-Zeitung it was stated that all announcements as to the German attitude in the coming election would be made public by Bernard H. Ridder, the managing editor of the paper, who is now in Chicago.

CHEER PRAISES OF COLONEL

Women Hear Straus, Colby, and Others Eulogize Roosevelt.

Three hundred members of the Women's Roosevelt League and visitors from the convention of women's clubs applauded Oscar S. Straus, Miss Katharine B. Davis, Mrs. Vladimir Simkhovitch, Miss Alice Carpenter, and Everett Colby when they eulogized Theodore Roosevelt in speeches at the Hotel Plaza yesterday afternoon. Describing the need for a great man because of the conditions produced by the war, Mr. Straus said:

"America needs a man with broad vision, a long view, courage and an international mind, and that man is Theodore Roosevelt. You may say what you like and criticise him as much as you wish for his mistakes—and he has made some in his great career—but you must admit that he has always been the prophet of great movements."

PERKINS GOES TO CHICAGO.

"I'm for Roosevelt," His Only Answer to All Questions.

Progressive leaders who have not gone to Chicago refused to hazard any guess yesterday as to what action their party would take if the Republican Convention refused to nominate Colonel Roosevelt for President. George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Progressive Executive Committee, left for Chicago on the Twentieth Century Limited yesterday to take charge of the Progressive situation there in the absence of the Colonel, who is not expected to go to the convention city at all. When Mr. Perkins was asked what his party intended to do, he said:

"My first choice is Roosevelt; my second choice is Roosevelt, and it is in that spirit that I go to Chicago."

"Who is your third choice?"

"Roosevelt, too," replied Mr. Perkins, with a grin.

"If the Republicans do not nominate the Colonel will you and the Progressives support the nominee of the Republican Convention?" was the next question.

"I am for Roosevelt," was all Mr. Perkins would say.

Republican State Chairman Frederick C. Tanner put in a busy day talking on the long-distance telephone with leaders from many States. Mr. Tanner will leave for Chicago today, stopping at Oneida, to make a speech. Asked if he intended to reply to the questions concerning Justice Hughes's attitude on the leading issues put to him by George von L. Meyer, leader of the Republican Roosevelt forces here, Mr. Tanner said: 'Mr. von Lengerke Meyer is not seeking for light on the subject. If he were he knows me well enough to confer with me directly instead of putting rhetorical questions to newspaper reporters."

Mr. Tanner would not comment upon the action of the German-American editors in announcing they would not support Roosevelt nor Root, but would be favorable to Justice Hughes.

Henry A. Wise Wood, an active advocate of preparedness, sent a telegram to Chairman Charles D. Hilles of the Republican National Committee, at Chicago, saying, in part:

"It is reported in the press that certain men of the German element are seeking to dictate to the convention the choice of its candidate; that they will have neither Root nor Roosevelt, but demand Hughes or another of unknown or lukewarm views affecting the national safety and the international questions of the day. It should be clear to you that if the convention compromises with this or any separatist and questionably-American clique and names a candidate suitable to the views of that clique the defense movement will refuse to follow that candidate."

It was rumored in Republican circles here last night that Herbert Parsons may be selected by the Republican delegates at their meeting at the Congress Hotel in Chicago next Tuesday night as National Committeeman from New York State to succeed William Barnes. It was pointed out that if this action should be taken, Mr. Barnes would hold no official political position when the convention meets. Mr. Barnes has told his friends that he does not care to succeed himself, but it was said he might be reluctant to give way to Mr. Parsons and might make a fight to keep the place. Mr. Parsons, it was said, was anxious to be National Committeeman, and has already started a campaign for the job. At one time it was thought Mr. Tanner was anxious to succeed Mr. Barnes, but he announced a few days ago that he would not take the place under any circumstances. Mr. Tanner is expected to be made Chairman of the Committee on Rules when the convention meets. United States Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., is being mentioned for Chairman of the Platform Committee.

A letter from Edward Bok, editor of The Ladies Home Journal, was received at the Roosevelt Non-Partisan League yesterday. In it he said:

"To my mind there is absolutely no question as to the need of Colonel Roosevelt at this time, and I am hoping with thousands of other men that it will be my privilege to vote for him next Autumn."

VANDERLIP FOR ROOSEVELT.

President of National City Bank Thinks the Colonel Will Win.

Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, said yesterday that he favored the nomination and election of Colonel Roosevelt for another term in the White House. Mr. Vanderlip was discussing the addresses made by the Colonel in Kansas City and St. Louis when he was asked if he wanted to see Colonel Roosevelt named by the Chicago convention.

"I am for him," said Mr. Vanderlip, with great earnestness, "and you can say so, if you want to. I will admit that I did not favor him a few months ago. Mr. Roosevelt voices in plain language his stand on the most important principles that politics has to do with at this time. There is no mistaking his attitude.

"The necessity for preparedness on the part of the United States overshadows all else. Mr. Roosevelt's utterances on important business questions have been on the whole satisfactory, though I take issue with him on one or two. But what use is business, if this country is going to remain open to invasion? There has been a great swing to Roosevelt lately among thinking people. I think he will be elected."

HUGHES FAVORITE ON CURB.

Wall Street Bettors Quote Even Money—6 to 5 on Roosevelt.

In Wall Street betting activities yesterday Justice Hughes was favored as the probable candidate of the Republican Party in the Presidential race, and nothing better than even money was quoted on his chances. In the vicinity of the Curb bond amounts of money were mentioned as available, but takers of even-money wagers seemed to be scarce.

Chester Thompson, a betting commissioner on the Curb, quoted 6 to 5 against Colonel Roosevelt's nomination at Chicago. He said that $100,000 was ready to be wagered on the Colonel by some ardent admirers, but they wanted the long end of a 7 to 5 bet. In other words, the commissioner's clients were seeking opportunity of putting the $100,000 up against $140,000.

Bets of 8 to 1 against Elihu Root and of 15 to 1 against former Vice President Fairbanks for the nomination were reported.

WILSON SEES LEADERS.

Talks Over Political Plans with Taggart, Doremus, and Hapgood.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Plans for the Democratic convention at St. Louis and the ensuing campaign were discussed by President Wilson today with Representative Doremus of Michigan, Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee; Norman Hapgood, an organizer of the Wilson Non-Partisan League, and Senator Taggart of Indiana. Between now and convention time, the President is expected to devote much attention to politics.

Selection of a permanent convention Chairman was discussed. Speaker Champ Clark was the first choice of the President, but it is now stated that Mr. Clark will not go to St. Louis. Senator James of Kentucky and Senator Kern of Indiana are among those suggested for the place.

PENROSE SELECTED LEADER

Brumbaugh's Men Stay Away from Meeting of Delegates.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31. — United States Senator Boies Penrose was today unanimously elected national committeeman from Pennsylvania at a meeting of the Republican State Committee. He succeeds Henry G. Wasson, who was chosen to the position four years ago.

Senator Penrose was indorsed as chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation to the Republican National Convention at a meeting today attended by fifty-one of the seventy-six delegates. None of the delegates favorable to Governor Brumbaugh was present.

A meeting of the delegation was called for June 6 in the Congress Hotel at Chicago.

SAYS FAY WITNESS HAS HER JEWELS

Baroness Accuses Hotel Vanderbilt Guest of Withholding $1,000 Worth of Gems.

BLACKMAIL, HE RETORTS

Gave Them to Him for Safe Keeping, He Insists, but He Returned Them Later.

Carl L. Wettig, a civil engineer and chemist living at the Hotel Vanderbilt, who recently appeared as a witness for the Government in the prosecution of the alleged plotters, Lieutenant Robert Fay and others, on the charge of conspiracy to blow up ships carrying munitions to the Allies, was summoned to the West Side Court yesterday by Baroness de Beckendorf, who charged him with withholding $1,000 worth of her jewelry. After a lengthy examination before Magistrate Corneli, during which charges and countercharges were made by both, the case was continued for further hearing tomorrow morning.

According to the testimony, the Baroness and Baron André de Beckendorf were married in Philadelphia a year ago. He is now supposed to be serving with the Russian forces. The young woman said her missing valuables consisted of three rings and a bracelet. She said that Wettig and Ernst G. Metcalfe, an attorney, who acted as counsel for Wettig yesterday in the proceedings, had been among her guests in an uptown hotel where she had an apartment.

Wettig admitted receiving the jewelry, which, he said, the Baroness had requested him to take care of for her on the ground that she feared it might be stolen from her rooms, but he swore every article had been returned to the owner in his following testimony he characterized the complaint as blackmail.

Wettig told the Magistrate that after the Baroness had asked him for money on several occasions and he had heard that she had tried to kill her husband he decided to end his acquaintance with her.

The Baroness corroborated Wettig's testimony to the extent that she had placed the jewelry in his keeping for safety, but denied that it had been returned. She had been induced to place the valuables in his custody, she said, because of thefts in her apartment. When she sought to recover it, she testified, he made excuses and finally gave her pawn tickets, with the promise of redeeming the jewelry. Wettig was then living at the Waldorf-Astoria. Later he was found at another hotel registered under the name of "A. B. Stevens," she said. In reply to the Magistrate, Wettig said he had moved and taken an assumed name to protect his life from German conspirators.

The engineer identified letters offered in evidence by his counsel which, he said, had been written to him by the Baroness, in one of which she demanded $1,000 for a settlement. This demand, said the Baroness, related to the jewelry. After the case was adjourned the Baroness said:

"Mr. Wettig is trying to make people believe that I am a German spy. It was cruel, too, for him to speak about me as he did regarding my husband. He knows I adore my husband. I haven't heard from the Baron since last August, and have been near a nervous breakdown worrying about him."

Wettig, who was an officer of the Whitehall Trading Corporation, made known to the Government that he had sold trinitrotoluol, an explosive, to Fay, which, he said, the latter refused to pay for on the ground that he had been unable to explode it with a hammer.

After notifying the attaché of the French Government at the French Chamber of Commerce, Wettig co-operated with the police and Secret Service men in the plotting case, and was taken prisoner when Fay and his brother-in-law, Walter Scholz, and Paul Daecha were arrested in West Hoboken.

VISITORS TO CROWD CHICAGO

Even Lake Steamer to be Utilized in Handling Convention Crowds.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Chicago's great parade in the interest of preparedness, which will take place on Saturday, will usher in seven days that, it is estimated will make Chicago the entertainer of the greatest crowd of visitors it has even taken care of and which will fill hotels and lodging houses as has not been done since the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893.

After the parade, in which 150,000 persons are expected to take part, will come various conventions. On Monday, June 5, the national convention of women suffragists will meet for a three-day session at the Blackstone Theatre, and two days later the Progressive National Convention will meet at the Auditorium and the Republican National Convention at the Coliseum.

How to house all the visitors expected is a problem which has been puzzling Mayor Thompson's entertainment committee of 200 citizens. The committee has made lists of hotels and private boarding houses where the city's visitors may be accommodated. Most of the downtown hotels already have disposed of their quarters.

One large lake excursion steamer will become a temporary lodging house and it is expected that many Pullman cars will be drawn into service while the crowds fill the city. Two thousand citizens have offered the use of their automobiles to the entertainment of Chicago's guests and many private homes will take care of the city's visitors.

McAneny City College Trustee.

Mayor Mitchel appointed George McAneny a Trustee of the College of the City of New York yesterday to succeed William Henry Corbitt. Mr. McAneny's appointment will take effect July 1.

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R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Fifth Floor Broadway — **Macy's** — Fifth Floor Broadway

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

An Extraordinary Sale!

Taken from our regular stock, plus a special purchase of very fine and strictly up-to-date models, are these high grade

Summer Suits for Men and Young Men

Fabrics	Models	Colors
Worsteds Cheviots Serges Cassimeres Flannels Unfinished Worsteds Silk Mixtures Homespuns	Two and Three Button English Sacks, with patch or slope pockets. Conservative models, with plain or patch pockets. Coats are quarter, half or full lined with mohair, some with silk. All desirable models, including the stylish "pinch back."	Blues and Grays. Browns and Tans. Greens—Olive and Forest. Heather Mixtures. Club Checks and Plaids. Single and Double Stripes. Fancy Mixtures in extensive variety.

$16.75

Were originally $18.50, $19.75, and some even higher.

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J. M. Gidding & Co.

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Important Sales

INVOLVING

Several Hundred **Tailored Suits**

AT HALF PRICE

Those formerly $55 to $75—at **$27.50 to $37.50**
" " $85 to $125—at **$42.50 to $62.50**
" " $150 to $350—at **$75.00 to $175.00**

For Town—Country—Sports—Calling and Semi-dress Occasions.

STREET & AFTERNOON DRESSES

formerly $65 to $175—at $35—$58—$85

Handsome styles of silk, chiffon and Georgette crepe.

DANCE DRESSES—Formerly $65 to $95, at $35

BEAUTIFUL SUMMER WRAPS

Formerly $75 to $175—at $55 & $95

Afternoon and evening styles, of taffeta and satin.

UTILITY, MOTOR & SPORT COATS

Formerly $45 to $75—at $25, $35 & $45

English tweeds—Scotch mists—Camel's Hair—Guernsey velour Jersey—French serges and fine twills.

BLOUSES—$10—Formerly $18 to $25

Georgette crepes, satins, etc., for town or country wear.

Beautiful Handmade Blouses—Formerly to $35—$15

$40 & $45 Costume Blouses—at $20

FASHIONABLE HATS $10

Street and semi-dress styles—**Formerly $20, $25 to $30**

TAILORED HATS—to close $5

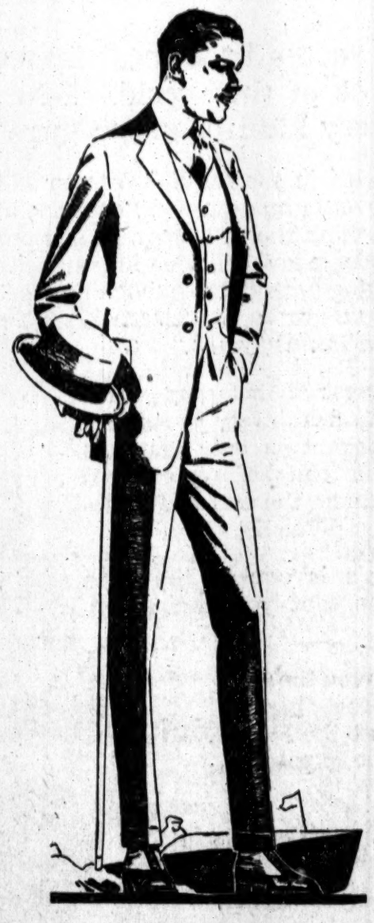
$40 to $125 **FRENCH MODEL HATS**—$15 to $35

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

The Top Measure of Style and Quality in



MEN'S SUITS

at **$18.50**

The real test of a store is in the excellence of the clothing that it sells at the lower prices.

Lord & Taylor reputation rests as fully upon its low-priced merchandise as upon its most costly goods.

Judge these $18.50 Suits by their STYLE—Judge them by Fabrics and Tailoring—Judge them by Variety and Good fit—The linings—the sewing—the buttonholes.

They'll give you a new estimate of the character of Suits that $18 50 will buy.

Flannels	*Half-lined*
Cassimeres	*Quarter-lined*
Worsteds	*2-button Coats*
Mixed Tweeds	*3-button Coats*
Homespuns	*Soft-roll Lapels*
Oxford Grays	*Patch or Flap Pockets*
Stripes	*Athletic cut Vests*

Snappy models for young fellows; conservative styles for mature business men. Suits for good looks and good service.

The same measure of value in other grades of Suits at $20, $22.50, $25 to $40.

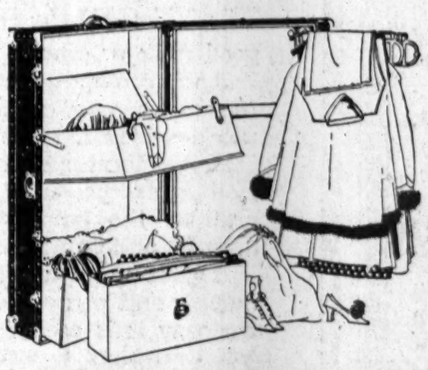
Lord & Taylor Clothing is worth getting acquainted with, for more reasons than one

Fourth Floor

Beginning this morning at 9 A. M.

Neverbreak Hundred Wardrobe Trunks

$15



$15

OWING to a most remarkable purchase of raw materials and marked concessions from the manufacturer, we are now in a position to offer you this trunk at the old price of $15.

The materials and workmanship are exactly the same as were always embodied in the Neverbreak Hundred Wardrobe Trunk. Not one thing has been changed.

Broadway at 34th St. **Saks & Company** Phone Greeley 2626

"Of More Than Ordinary Importance"
"Last Sale of the Season"
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH NEW YORK CITY
ON FREE VIEW 9 A. M. UNTIL 5 P. M.
To Be Sold at Unrestricted Public Sale Afternoons of Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday of Next Week, June 5, 6, & 7, at 2:30.
By Direction of
Arthur Blackborne
Expert, of London
An Important Collection of
Antique Fans,
Beautiful Antique Laces,
Linen Embroideries,
Brocades and Velvets,
Antique Spanish Silver,
Valuable Old Spanish Books,
Also To Be Sold at the Same Time
A Few Tapestries, a Number of Oriental Rugs, and Draperies
Belonging to the
Estate of the late Lorena L. Barber
and a Collection of
Old Arms and Weapons
and Columbus Relics
Belonging to the Estate of the late
Senhor Salvador de Mendonca
Catalogue mailed on receipt of Fifty Cents.
The Sale Will Be Conducted by
MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY
and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of the
American Art Association, Managers
2, 4 and 6 East 23d St., Madison Sq. So.

DON'T LOSE YOUR HAIR

Touch spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment and follow with hot shampoos of Cuticura Soap. Absolutely nothing better. You may try them before you buy them.

Sample Each Free by Mail
With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card, "Cuticura, Dept. 6, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

Become Self-Supporting in a Month's Time!
During the past fifteen months over four hundred young women have, through our course of instruction, enjoyed that experience.
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING, SINGER BUILDING.
Call—or write for booklet.

The Successful Treatment of Constipation by Internal Lubrication was originated in America by

Wm. A. White & Sons
The Management of Real Estate — Sales, Rentals and Mortgage Loans.
46 Cedar St.
Established 1868.

A LIMITED number of bound volumes of The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, the story of the war in photographs, $1.00 by mail. This remarkable collection of views, printed in realistic rotogravure, will make the stirring scenes of the greatest event of modern times live again when the roar of guns and the wrestling of embattled millions have passed into history. Secure a copy now to avoid possible disappointment. One dollar.
Times Square, New York

DENIES APPLICANTS CAN PICK REGIMENT

Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury Hears Testimony of Jews Charging Discrimination in Guard.

LIKENS MILITIA TO CLUB

Captain Sullivan, Accused by Max J. Klein, Asserts He Would Have Accepted Latter's Brother.

Whether a man who wishes to join the National Guard may single out the regiment and company which he wishes to enter and force his admittance as a legal right, provided he meets the ordinary physical, mental and moral requirements, even though his presence in the regiment may not be desired by the officers, was one of the important issues which was raised yesterday in the investigation into alleged discrimination against Jews in the National Guard. The inquiry is being conducted in the State Arsenal at Thirty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue.

The original charges were brought by Max J. Klein, who complained that he had been excluded because he was a Jew from Battery D of the Second Field Artillery by Captain Howard E. Sullivan. Adjutant General Louis Stotesbury, who was appointed by Governor Whitman to investigate the charges, undertook to broaden the scope of the inquiry to admit evidence to show discrimination against Jews because of their faith, wherever such discrimination might be found in the National Guard of the city. The issue as to the right of a man to join any regiment he wished was brought up when General Stotesbury asked Mr. Klein:

"Do you not think you have a right to enter any regiment?"

"Yes, sir," was the answer.

"You think, then, that you were deprived of a right," added the General to clinch the point, and the answer was again in the affirmative.

Here Maurice Simmons, who is Chairman of the Kehillah's Committee for the Protection of the Good Name of Immigrant Peoples, and is representing Mr. Klein in the investigation, sustained Mr. Klein's contention that he had the right to join any regiment he wished.

"But suppose that he were kept out of my family or my club, would I have to admit him any more than I would into my regiment?" queried General Stotesbury.

"That the National Guard, which is supported by all of the taxpayers, and is supposed to be a public institution, is regarded by its members in the same way as they regard their families or their clubs—that is exactly what I want to get on the record from the Adjutant General," replied Mr. Simmons.

Question May Be One of Law.

"That isn't exactly what I said," retorted General Stotesbury. "The question may be a matter of law. If the power of using his personal discretion is vested in the Captain of a company it is legal for him to use it. You drew an entirely erroneous conclusion from what I said. There cannot be discrimination unless a man is deprived of a right. The law may be entirely wrong. If so that is the thing to have changed. We must remember that these organizations started as clubs, some of them more than a hundred years ago. Their men got together, bought their own uniforms, built their own armories; and it may be that some of those rights of private clubs still exist."

Mr. Simmons replied by comparing the early militia companies to the volunteer fire companies.

"But as soon as the Government took them over," he said, "they became agents and creatures of the State—they became public property, and remain so as long as they are supported by the taxpayers of the State. The law moreover does not give any man the power to use his discretion autocratically without giving his reasons for acting. With the veto of the President must be given the grounds on which his discretion is used."

"The change you mention in fire companies," replied General Stotesbury, "was not accomplished in a day. Let us fairly approach the point. Your contention is that a man can pick out any regiment he wants to join and say, 'Here, I want to join here,' and that he has the legal right to do so.

Mr. Simmons admitted that such was his contention.

"I think there shouldn't be in the minds of yourself or the public," continued General Stotesbury, "the thought that any man has the right to demand association in any regiment to which he wishes to belong. It is quite possible that in the end this will have to be guided by the same rules which govern entrances into our other public institutions. But as long as the right of any citizen to choose just which company and regiment he wishes to join exists, there exists a reciprocal right of the organization to which he applies to choose which citizens it desires for members. Of course, I do not mean that there should be any discrimination exercised on account of race or religious belief, as that is entirely against the traditions of the National Guard."

Klein the First Witness.

The first witness called was the complainant, Max J. Klein, whose testimony followed the declaration made in his affidavit several days ago, with minor additions. The hearing was not conducted strictly with regard to the ordinary rules of evidence, but in a more informal manner designed to bring out the opinions, suspicions and feelings of the witness in order thoroughly to clear up the situation. The principal point of Mr. Klein's testimony was that on the night of May 10 when he applied for membership in the Second Field Artillery he was told that there were no vacancies in the regiment, although a number of other applicants were sent up for medical examination, and that with him were rejected about twelve other Jews, while those who were retained for examination were not Jews.

The complainant's brother, Charles E. Klein, was the second witness. He testified that on May 8 he had applied for membership in Battery D, and that one of the questions asked of him related to the nationality of his father. He replied that his father was Russian. He asserted that the next question he was asked was whether he was a Jew, and that he replied, "I am, Lieutenant; what difference does that make?" and that Lieutenant Charles J. McGronan, who was examining him, replied, "Oh, none at all." Lieutenant McGronan was the only commissioned officer of Battery D not present at the hearing.

The witness told how he returned to the armory two days later with his brother, and that Captain Sullivan had told them that there were no vacancies in the regiment. He added that Captain Sullivan had said to him personally, "I'd like to have you in my company, but we have no room just at present." He corroborated his brother's statement that the men to whom a medical examination had been denied all had the features of Jews, and that those sent in for examination appeared not to be Jews. He added that those who left seemed greatly disappointed and depressed, but that those sent in for examination wore pleased and happy expressions.

Frank J. Conaton, who is not a Jew, was called to the witness stand and testified that on May 15, five days after Klein had been told there were no vacancies in the regiment, he had been introduced to Captain Sullivan, to whom he applied for enlistment. He said that Captain Sullivan had signed his application blank and sent him home to get his mother's signature, as he was a minor, and that he had not been asked what his religion was. He added that he received the impression that he might have to be placed on the waiting list.

Advised Against Joining, He Says.

Evidence as to discrimination against Jews in other units of the National Guard was here introduced. Maurice Landsman of 1,395 Bristow Street, Bronx, after testifying that Captain Sullivan had told him on the night of May 10 that there was only one vacancy in Battery D, told of his experience in the Seventy-first Regiment. He said that about a year ago, when he introduced three Jewish friends to Captain J. Williams Macy of that regiment, that the Captain had said that prejudice against Jews had to be contended with everywhere, but that he personally had no prejudice, although he advised the applicants not to join the regiment, because he was afraid the men would not get along with Jews.

Abram L. Nathan of 160 West Eighty-seventh Street, a member of the Grand Jury and of the Mayor's Preparedness Committee told of three unsuccessful attempts he had made to enter the National Guard, the first fifteen years ago in the Seventh Regiment, the second three years ago in the First Field Artillery and the last two years ago in the same regiment. He believed that in each instance he had been rejected because he was a Jew. "A man doesn't have to be a fool to know of the feelings against Jews," he said indignantly in concluding his testimony, "it's known all over the country."

Nathan W. Friedman of 630 West 172d Street, described the alleged prejudice that prevented his joining the Twenty-second Regiment eight years ago. He said he was advised by Isadore Horner, a member of the regiment, not to begin a fight as it would harm the few Jews in the regiment. Horner corroborated his friend's testimony.

In the afternoon Captain Sullivan took the stand in his defense, the Colonel of his regiment, George A. Wingate, a lawyer at 20 Nassau Street, acting as his counsel. He testified that he did not know anything about the religion of the applicants to his regiment.

"Is every man who applies for membership in your battery judged on his personal merits?" he was asked by by General Stotesbury.

"Yes, Sir," was the answer.

Frank Silverman, a Jew, in the Battery in which Klein sought entrance, testified that he had never observed any prejudice against Jews in the regiment.

The hearing adjourned shortly after 6 until 10:30 Wednesday morning, June 7.

REFUSE GASOLINE FOR GERARD'S CARS

Germans Reply to Request to Import That It Would Have to be Confiscated.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, May 31, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—Owing to the alarming scarcity of petrol, the German authorities have practically put a stop to the use of motor cars, not only by private individuals, but also by members of the neutral Diplomatic Corps in Berlin. Some weeks ago Ambassador Gerard applied to the German Foreign Office for permission to buy enough petrol to keep at least one car in service for the ensuing three months. The request was refused with the statement that the German military authorities did not feel themselves in a position to grant any supplies, even to the American Ambassador.

A further request for permission to import petrol from abroad met with the reply that the military authorities would feel it necessary to confiscate any quantities of petrol found in Germany, whether imported or not. The attitude of the Germans is seriously impeding the embassy's efforts to watch conditions in the prisoners' camps.

STONES VANDERBILT HOUSE.

Lunatic Breaks Window on Fifth Avenue, Smashing Mirror Inside.

Naming General Leonard Wood, John D. Rockefeller, J. P. Morgan, and Theodore Roosevelt as persons who had done him injuries which he intended to avenge, a poorly-dressed, undersized Italian was held for observation as to his sanity yesterday afternoon by Magistrate Koenig after he had thrown two stones through a front window of William K. Vanderbilt's home at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street.

According to Dr. Louis E. Bisch, Director of the Psycopathic Laboratory at Police Headquarters, the prisoner, who gave his name as Saebes Fowdbes, a wood carver, of Yonkers, is a dangerous lunatic. He admitted having been confined in the State Hospital at Poughkeepsie for several months.

He told Dr. Bisch that General Wood had a child of his hidden in Washington, that Mr. Morgan had dunned him for $3,000,000, that Mr. Rockefeller had robbed him, and that Colonel Roosevelt never went to see him when he was in the hospital.

Fowdbes thought that he was attacking the home of John D. Rockefeller when he threw the stones, he said. Patrolman Lavender saw him walking in Fifth Avenue shortly before 7 o'clock, carrying a suitcase, from which he took the stones he used to break the window.

Mr. Vanderbilt, in his pajamas, ran to the window to see Lavender seize the man just after he had thrown the second stone. A stiletto was found in Fowdbes's pocket.

He said he came to this country fifteen years ago, and made a good living at wood carving till work fell off and he was obliged to support his wife and four children as a day laborer. He blamed the rich for his troubles.

The stones broke a large mirror besides the window, and did about $1,000 damage. Mr. Vanderbilt thanked Patrolman Lavender for his prompt action and commended him to the Captain of the precinct.

NAVY'S AIR DEFENSE INCREASED IN HOUSE

Republican Proposal for a $3,500,000 Appropriation Adopted by 114 to 106.

FAVOR ARMOR PLATE PLANT

Majority of 65 Obtained for Project After Vigorous Protests by Minority Members.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The House today voted into the Naval Appropriation bill a rider authorizing the construction of a Government armor plate plant at a cost of $11,000,000, and also increased from $2,000,000 to $3,500,000 the appropriation for aeronautics.

The Republican minority, through Representative Roberts of Massachusets, offered the amendment for a larger sum for aviation. It was adopted by the close vote of 114 to 106. If the Democrats of the committee insist upon the smaller appropriation called for in the bill they will be entitled to a separate roll call on this amendment when the Naval bill is put on final passage Friday. The vote today was by tellers.

The Republicans stubbornly fought the provision for a Government armor plate factory. The action of the House ends the armor plate controversy, however, as the Senate had previously passed the bill that was made in order as a rider upon the Naval budget. This bill, sponsored in the upper chamber by Senator Tillman, was included in the House Naval Supply bill because of the fear that it might not be reached if it took its regular course on the congested House calendars for miscellaneous legislation.

Representative Thomas S. Butler of Pennsylvania offered an amendment that was generally supported by his fellow Republicans, providing that construction of a Government armor plate plant should be delayed pending an investigation by the Federal Trade Commission of the prices the Government should pay for armor plate.

The Butler amendment stipulated that private manufacturers should be given an opportunity to meet a price decided to be fair by the Trade Commission. In the event the Secretary of the Navy was able to make a satisfactory contract with private manufacturers, the Butler amendment provided, construction of the Government plant should not be begun.

This amendment was defeated 180 to 125 after a spirited debate. The Republicans took the position that there was no justification for the Government to go into the business of making armor plate in view of the offer of the Bethlehem and other steel companies to meet the Navy Department half-way in the matter of prices. It was asserted by Representatives Madden of Illinois, Graham of Pennsylvania, Garland of Pennsylvania and others that the Government had encouraged the private manufacturers of armor plate to go into the business and increase their facilities and that the proposed Government venture was unbusinesslike, socialistic, and unnecessary.

With the exception of the amendment relating to aeronautics no change was made in the Naval bill during the debate today. Representative Roberts offered an amendment to increase the personnel of the navy proper by 17,000 instead of 13,500 men, as proposed in the pending bill, but this was defeated, 95 to 88.

Propose Export Tax on Diamonds.

LONDON, May 31. — A Reuter dispatch from Cape Town says that the Committee on Ways and Means of the South African Assembly has adopted a measure for an export tax on diamonds. The proposed tax would range from ½ to 5 per cent.

BRITISH SUBMARINE 46 DAYS ON ONE TRIP

Sank German Warcraft and Towed Mines Amid Peril Without Touching Land.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 31.—A record of a submarine staying out on a trip lasting forty-six days without touching land has been achieved by a British undersea boat. This feat, which excels any known record during the war by any other of the belligerents' craft, was revealed today to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent by a high authority.

During its long journey the British submarine participated in many thrilling episodes, including the sinking of more than one German warcraft. It encountered many narrow escapes from being sunk by the enemy, while at other times it had to pick its way gingerly through mine fields, in imminent peril at any moment of striking one. It towed many floating mines toward various ports, turning them over to other British craft.

One striking feature of the forty-six-day trip of this submarine was that during the first forty-eight hours out it had to keep under water forty hours without once coming to the surface for air. THE TIMES is informed that the commandant of the submarine, who is one of the most skillful officers in this branch of the British Navy, showed great daring throughout the whole expedition. His submarine was amply equipped with fuel for the forty-six-day trip. In fact, it had enough left at the end for a few days more, while plenty of food was at hand all the time. This incident was related to THE TIMES correspondent during a discussion of the feasibility of the German scheme of running merchant submarines from Germany to America during the war.

From the viewpoint of ability to make the trip across the Atlantic without the necessity of taking on extra fuel, this official told THE TIMES correspondent the idea was entirely practicable. All that the German submarines have to consider, he said, was whether the British Navy would be likely to intercept the submarines and sink them. This official expressed himself as surprised that the Germans had not tried the scheme before this, if they were confident they would be able to avoid British warcraft.

HUGHES DISCLAIMER.

Canada's Minister "Never Heard of" New Yorker's Letters.

OTTAWA, May 31.—Letters purporting to have been written by Frank Webb of New York to General Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, offering to manufacture fuses at $3.50 to $3.75 each were produced today, while General Hughes was on the witness stand before the Meredith-Duff Commission investigating alleged excessive profits in munition contracts.

This offer, counsel asserted, was made one month before the contract for 5,000,000 fuses was signed with the American Ammunition and International Arms and Fuse Companies at $4.50 each, with the alleged approval of General Hughes. F. H. Markey, who produced the letters, said he obtained them from Mr. Webb in New York.

General Hughes and General Alexander Bertram, Deputy Chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board, said they had never heard of any of these letters before. The Commissioners said the matter would be investigated.

General Hughes said that he had no "personal interest" in the commissions received by Colonel J. Wesley Allison for negotiating such contracts for the Government.

E. F. B. Johnstone, representing the opposition, then took up the examination, eliciting from the witness the statement that he had never interfered with the awarding of contracts by the Canadian Shell Committee and treated them all in the same general way.

Mr. Johnstone then sought to obtain from the witness the grounds for his criticism yesterday of Sir Courtenay Bennett, former British Consul General in New York. The Minister said the Consul General had interfered with the operations of the Shell Committee to the extent that he had cabled the War Office.

"That is all I will give you," he said. "Certain information was furnished to me which I decline to disclose. Its effects are evident."

Sir Sam earlier in his testimony had told the commission that one reason why the Shell Committee had not communicated with J. P. Morgan & Co. in connection with fuse contracts in the United States, as suggested by the War Office, was that "the Morgans seemed to be trying to control the whole United States munitions output." Mr. Johnstone then asked him what factories the Morgan firm had "tied up."

"I am not going to tell you," said the Minister.

The attorney then read a letter written by Sir Robert Borden to General Hughes, pointing out that the use of middlemen and outside agencies should be avoided. The Minister said he had himself given such instructions early in the war, having in mind "the corruption and grafting" during the South African war.

JACKSON HEIGHTS
apartments are the most attractive investment in New York. They never lack tenants. Builders pay less for land and are therefore able to erect houses with larger rooms, having more air and light than can be produced elsewhere within the fifteen minute zone of Grand Central Subway station.
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BACARDI Makes the Perfect
COCKTAIL, RICKEY or HIGHBALL
Try It and Be Convinced

ADVERTISEMENT.
Mixed just as you would mix, if you knew exactly how—of liquors you would select if you were an expert.
Club Cocktails

PACKARD TWIN-SIX
—its smoother power has a money-value also—it saves tires!
ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

Krumbles
The New Whole Wheat Food with the *Delicious Flavor* originated by the Kellogg Toasted Corn Flake Co.

AGAIN this morning for Breakfast a generous saucer of KRUMBLES with good milk or cream!
And go easy with the sugar—the more you chew Krumbles the sweeter it tastes!
Better than any other Wheat food ever produced, Krumbles gratifies the palate, satisfies the appetite and nourishes the body.
It gives up its nourishment more quickly and completely—owing to the way it is cooked, "krumbled" and toasted, by a method originated by the Kellogg Toasted Corn Flake Company.
In the *WAXTITE* package—10c.
Look for this signature.

Children like Krumbles and it Builds them up

W. K. Kellogg

Welch's
The National Drink

"I HAVE seen all the most famous vineyards of the world. I have tasted every kind of grape grown.
"I have reveled in the exquisite aroma of the presses of every grape-growing country, and personally I think there is no grape so rich in flavor, so delicate and delicious in bouquet, so full to bursting with thirst-quenching nectar as the Concord grapes of western New York and northern Pennsylvania."

The very finest of this crop—premium quality fruit, every grape full-ripe and fragrant as only Nature's choicest fruits can be, are crushed and bottled under the seal and trade-mark name of Welch's.

And Welch's is one of the good things of life that you can afford.

Welch's won the Gold Medal—the highest award—at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Welch's is 10 cents and up, by the bottle, according to size.
Get it from your dealer.

Write for free booklet, "Welch's Ways." Ninety-nine ways to serve Welch's.

The Welch Grape Juice Company, Westfield, N.Y.

INDICT 9 GANGSTERS FOR AN OLD MURDER

Woman, Too, Charged with Aiding in the Killing of Strauss, Deputy Court Clerk.

CRIME'S DATE, JAN. 9, 1914

Victim Hit by Stray Bullet on the Street—Five Now in Custody and Five Still at Large.

A murder that was committed more than two years ago, and had remained unsolved ever since, resulted yesterday in the indictment of nine gangsters and a woman of the underworld. The victim of the shooting was Frederick Strauss, a Deputy City Court Clerk, who happened to pass in front of the Arlington Hotel on St. Mark's Place on the night of Jan. 9, 1914, when two rival gangs, hidden in the shadow of hallways, opened fire on each other from opposite sides of the street. Mr. Strauss, who was nearly 60 years old, was caught by accident in the crossfire and a bullet pierced his temple, killing him instantly.

No one was ever brought to trial for the murder of Strauss, although four then accused were in different prisons on other charges when indicted. One of the accused was arrested last night, and the rest, including the woman, who is said to have played the part of a "gun toter," are still at large. At least two more gangsters may be indicted, and a separate investigation also will be made by District Attorney Swann into the alleged connection with the crime of two lawyers now practicing in the criminal courts.

One of the lawyers, according to information in the District Attorney's office, was on the scene when the shooting took place, and subsequently advised the guilty gangsters to flee from the city. The other lawyer was said to have known beforehand that the shooting would occur, without taking any steps to warn the police or the District Attorney's office.

Convict Gave Information.

The Strauss shooting might have still remained a mystery had it not been for certain information received by the District Attorney from a gangster, Joseph Eisenzweig, alias "Jo the Greaser," who is now serving a ten-year term in Sing Sing for an east side murder. District Attorney Swann, after receiving that information, immediately began an investigation to clear up a "murder mystery," which had come to him as a legacy from the preceding administration. For several months, with the aid of Assistant District Attorney Joyce, he perfected a trail into east side gang operations, until it finally led him to the identity of all the men now charged with complicity in the shooting.

The history of the gang feud which resulted in the death of an innocent bystander runs back to a hat strike on the east side in the Fall of 1913. At that time Frank Cirroco was supposed to have hired out his cohorts to the employers while followers of Benjamin Fein, alias "Dopey Benny," were said to have been in the service of the strikers. Aside from the opposition in which they found themselves during the strike, the hatred between the Cirroco and "Dopey Benny" factions was so intense that any meeting between their members was almost sure to resolve itself into a gun party.

In November, 1913, Maxy Greenwald, one of "Dopey Benny's" favorite lieutenants, was killed by members of the Cirroco gang in front of 108 Green Street. From that moment, "Dopey Benny's" crowd was bent on revenging "Maxy's" death by killing some member of the Cirroco gang. The two factions met in December of the same year outside Madison Square Garden immediately after a bicycle race. Dodging around trolley cars and taxicabs, they opened a running fire, which lasted several minutes. All the shots went wild and the gunmen dispersed through the crowd before they could be caught.

Shooting a Ball Incident.

Both sides were quiet for a while. But the contituents of "Dopey Benny" insisted on revenge, and they seized an opportunity to accomplish their purpose on the night that three of the Cirroco lieutenants—Harry Lenny, Tommy Dyke, and a man known as "Red" Murray—were giving a ball in Arlington Hall. About a dozen of the "Dopey Benny" gang hid in the hallways across the street. With them was a woman, known to the District Attorney as Annie Britt, about 30 years old, and said to have been a sweetheart of one of the gang. In her purse, it was said, she carried a revolver, which she slipped to her sweetheart as the shooting began.

The fray lasted but a few minutes. Far from being taken by surprise, Harry Lenny, Tommy Dyke, and "Red" Murray seemed to have suspected that they were in danger. And other members of the gang, anticipating what might happen, had armed themselves. As soon as they discovered a member of the "Dopey Benny" crowd lurking in a doorway a signal was given and a dozen shots were fired quickly from both sides of the street.

In the midst of the fusillade was Mr. Strauss, who was on his way to a lodge meeting at Odd Fellows' Hall, in Eighth Street, between First and Second Avenues. Before he could move many steps he dropped dead against the curbstone. Only one of the gangsters was hurt—Abie Beckerman, who had the top of his left ear taken off by a bullet.

The Police Balked.

Immediately after Mr. Strauss was killed the gangsters dispersed, diving through hallways and cellar doors, until all of them, including the woman "gun toter," had disappeared. When the policemen arrived on the scene the body of Mr. Strauss and five revolvers scattered around the side walls revealed what had taken place. For many months the police tried without success to identify the murderers. A year passed, then two years, but there was no "break" on the Strauss murder until a few months ago, when District Attorney Swann received the information which culminated yesterday in the indictment of the eight men and the woman.

The accused are Joseph Miller, alias Isidore Cohen, at present in the Tombs awaiting trial on two assault cases; Harry Levine, alias Abie Beckerman, who is serving a term of from one to fifty years in Joliet Prison for robbery; Irving Wexler, alias Waxey Gordon, who is doing a term of 2½ years in Sing Sing for burglary; Ike Brown, a pickpocket, who is now in the Atlanta Prison, and the following who were still at large when indicted: August Delgracio, alias "Augie the Wop"; Harry Gordon, known as "Shorty," who is said to be following some circus as a gambler; Morris Kaplan, known as "Kaplan the Mock"; Julius Eisenberg, known as "Little Yutch," and the woman, known as Annie Britt. She is said to be hiding in Philadelphia.

Miller Beckerman, Waxey Gordon, and "Augie the Wop" are believed to have been the actual shooters. Ike Brown had a gun, and "Little Yutch," "Kaplan the Mock," and Harry Gordon were lookouts, according to the information in the District Attorney's office. "Little Yutch" subsequently got a beating, the District Attorney has been told, for not taking a shot at the Cirroco crowd.

The arrest made last night was that of Morris Rothenberg, 26 years old, of 725 East Ninth Street. He was taken in custody by Detective Miller at 134 West 132d Street, and locked up in Police Headquarters on a charge of murder in the first degree.

COHAN WINS OVER PIGS.

Actor's Great Neck Neighbor Ordered to Abate Nuisance.

Following the complaint of George M. Cohan, the actor, that his next door neighbor, August Janssen, on the Kings Point Road, Great Neck, is maintaining a nuisance by keeping pigs, Health Officer Bogert of North Hempstead has just informed the town authorities there that Cohan knows pigs when he sees them and that they are a nuisance, as Mr. Cohan says.

Dr. Bogert says that not only are the thirty pigs a nuisance and a danger to public health, but that they are being kept on town property. The land on which they are housed and fed is said not to belong to Mr. Janssen. The board has instructed Town Clerk O'Connell to write to Mr. Janssen, instructing him to abate the nuisance at once. Mr. Janssen is proprietor of the Hofbrau Haus on Broadway.

DOCTOR STABS WIFE UNDER CHLOROFORM

Forces Her to Take Anaesthetic, Inflicts Wound He Thinks Mortal, Then Calls Police.

IS FOUND CALMLY SMOKING

Tells Detective He Suspected Victim of Faithlessness, and That He Meant to Kill Her.

After having chloroformed his wife and then stabbed her, Dr. Samuel Einterz of 709 DeKalb Avenue, Williamsburg, telephoned yesterday afternoon to the police to come for him. After telephoning the doctor drew up a chair almost beside the office operating table, upon which his wounded wife lay, and smoked a cigar while awaiting the police. Dr. Einterz is 26 years old and his wife six years younger. She is in St. John's Hospital with more than even chance of recovering and the physician is locked up in the Vernon Avenue Station, charged with felonious assault.

The trouble between the pair culminated when the doctor returned to luncheon after making his morning round of calls. The neighbors knew nothing of the affair and it was Dr. Einterz who informed police headquarters that his wife was perhaps fatally injured. Shortly after 2 o'clock the operator at Police Headquarters received the doctor's call.

"I am Dr. Einterz," a calm voice came over the wire. "I have just stabbed and killed my wife. Will you please send someone around to my house, 709 DeKalb Avenue. I will wait here in my office until your men get here."

This message was transmitted to the Vernon Avenue station and to the Williamsburg Detective Bureau. Policeman Farrell got to the doctor's office and apartment, on the first floor of the DeKalb Avenue house, at about the same time. They found the physician sitting in a comfortable chair smoking. To Farrell's excited query: "What's the matter here?" Dr. Einterz told them that he had killed his wife and he was expecting to be arrested.

"You will find her over there," he said, indicating a combination operating chair and table in a corner of the room, used for minor operations.

On the table they found Mrs. Einterz fully dressed with a cloth over her face and barely alive. She was hurried to the hospital, and the police lost no time in getting the still unruffled husband to the station.

There Einterz told the desk Lieutenant that he had tried to kill his wife because he believed her unfaithful. While he was on his morning calls, he said, he heard something that made him suspect her. As soon as he got back home he accused her. He said that she at first denied but finally admitted wrong-doing. He had then overcome her and forced a cloth saturated with chloroform over her face. When she was unconscious he stabbed her, he said, with an operating knife.

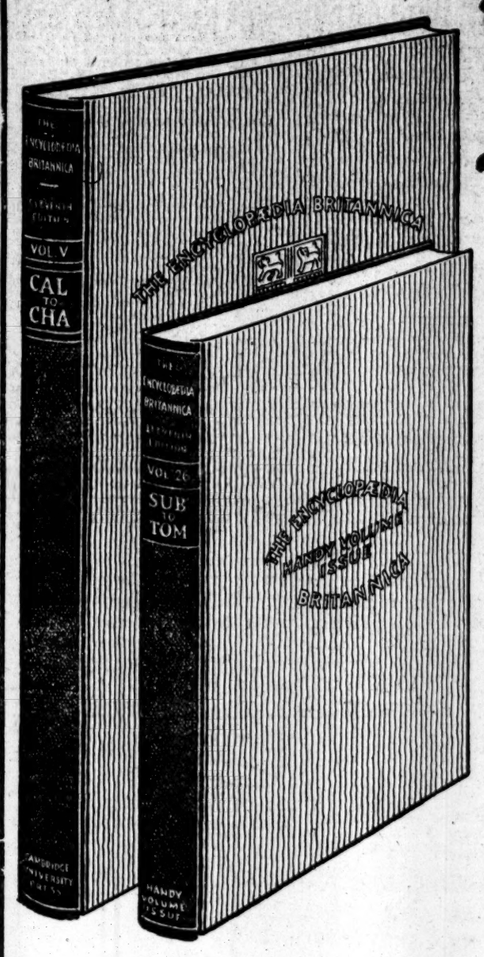
"I thought that was the best way to do it," he said.

Though Dr. Einterz was calm some of his answers were incoherent, and later, under questioning, he showed a tendency to break down, and said with feeling: "I don't know how I ever came to do this thing."

Dr. Einterz and his wife have been married three years. The neighbors knew them as a devoted couple. They have one child, George, 2 years old, and he was in the next room when his father stabbed his mother. After the doctor's arrest the child was taken care of by Mrs. Mary Dressell of Weehawken, his grandmother.

Memorial Services for Schwartz.

Memorial services for Patrolman Henry H. Schwartz, who died on Tuesday in Bellevue Hospital of wounds he suffered in a fight with Italians in a cellar, will be held tonight at the headquarters of the League of Citizen Peddlers of New York, 112 East Houston Street. Among the speakers will be Municipal Court Justices Levy and Schnitken and Rabbi Blum, chaplain of the Police Department.



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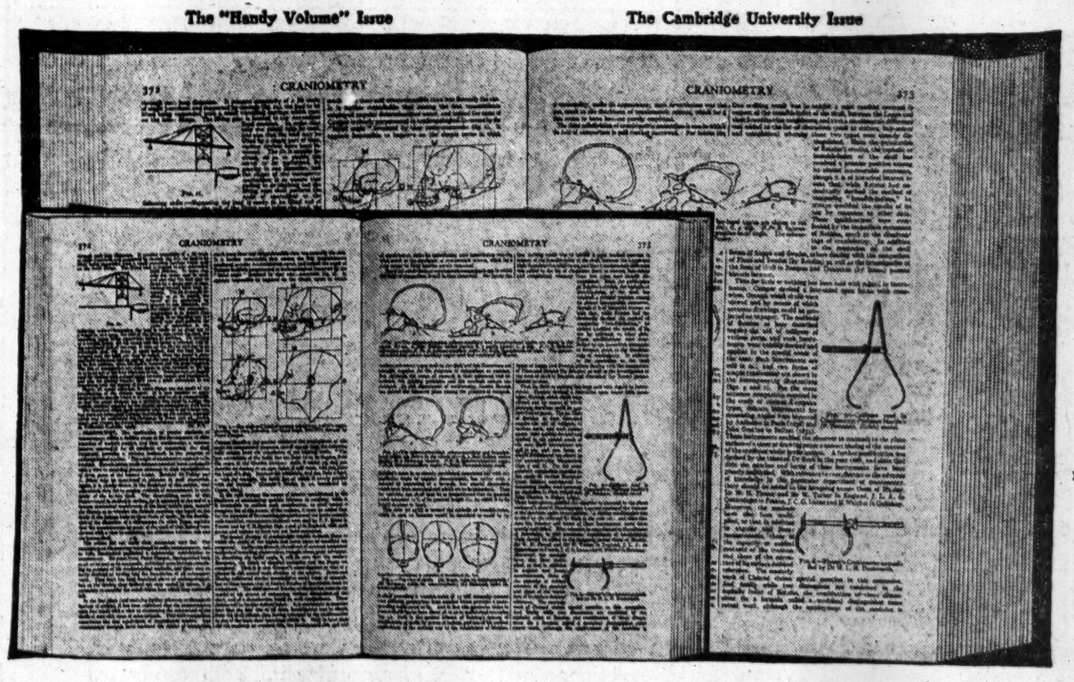

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ALLEGE HUGE GIFT IN OIL LAND BILL

Two Senators Attack Measures as a $50,000,000 Present to Operators.

FILE A MINORITY REPORT

Senate Is Told That House Amendmen Bill Would Practically Destroy Navy's Oil Reserve.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—A minority of the Committee on Public Lands today presented its views to the Senate denouncing the bill for the leasing of public mineral lands, reported a month ago by the committee, as having the effect of giving to the Standard Oil Company and other large oil operators Government lands and oil worth at least $50,000,000. In the opinion of the minority, the effect of one amendment by the Senate committee to the bill passed by the House would be practically to destroy the two naval petroleum reserves established by President Taft. This result, says the minority, would be brought about on the eve of the increase in the navy, when petroleum is becoming scarce and all the new battleships are being equipped with oil burners instead of coal boilers.

"It is manifest," says the minority view, referring to President Taft's withdrawal from entry of the land in question, "that the present demand for more relief (than was granted by the Pickett act of 1910 validating Mr. Taft's withdrawal) must come from persons who had gained no lawful standing before the withdrawal, but are seeking to be protected in what they have since done in violation of the withdrawal. This provision," continues the minority's view, referring to Section 10 of the pending bill, "rewards with absolute title all those who have been diligent in violating the rights of the United States since on or before Oct. 3, 1910."

General prospecting for oil under the old placer mining laws was going on in 1909 throughout California and Wyoming. On Sept. 27, 1909, President Taft withdrew large areas of the public land supposed to have oil and other minerals. Under the law existing at the time full title to mineral land could be established after the discovery of the mineral. As oil is generally discovered only after boring from 1,000 to 4,000 feet, discovery must be preceded by a considerable outlay of capital.

The legality of Mr. Taft's order was denied by oil prospectors, their counsel, and certain Federal Judges; the withdrawal was largely ignored, prospecting continuing in violation of its terms, and the present bill in its Senate amendment is described by the majority of the committee as intended to give rights to those who in good faith went ahead with their work. The Pickett act of 1910 made certain concessions to these men. On this relief the majority report says:

"The result of this provision, intended for relief, has been that although, prior to the first order of withdrawal, the locations had been made and substantial development work had been done thereon, nevertheless, if such locators or claimants were not diligently at work on the very day of Sept. 27, 1909, (the date of the withdrawal order)—technically insisted on by the Department of Justice—or, if during the intervening period they suspended such diligent work for a time, although such diligence was resumed and was being employed at the passage of the act of Congress; or, even if discovery of oil had been made prior thereto, nevertheless no claim could be patented. This has produced a situation of great hardship and injustice, and remedial legislation is imperatively required.

"By the act as now reported, it is provided in substance that those who had entered and, prior to any withdrawal, had done a substantial amount of work, and who have since developed their claims with reasonable diligence and discovered oil, shall receive patents. That those who entered after the first Presidential order of withdrawal, but prior to the act of Congress and the further withdrawals thereunder, shall receive preferential leases, paying a one-eighth royalty to the Government."

This report was submitted by Senator Phelan of California, where most of the disputed oil lands are situate. The minority view was prepared by Senator Husting of Wisconsin, and was signed by him and Senator Thompson of Kansas—both Democrats of the committee.

Mr. Husting's statement of the minority's view on the leasing bill is, in part, as follows:

"Ethically and economically the most serious provisions of this measure are those contained in Sections 9 and 10. These are the so-called relief provisions designed to relieve oil corporations, including the Standard Oil Company and certain individuals, from the results of their violation of the oil land withdrawals and naval petroleum reservations, by, in effect, revoking and doing away with those withdrawals and reservations wholly or in large part so far as these corporations and individuals are concerned.

"The bill does not say frankly that the withdrawal orders or naval reservations are thereby revoked, but accomplishes the same result by granting the very cream of the withdrawn territory, or the right to operate and enjoy the deposits for a very small royalty, to the very corporations and other persons who have seen fit to violate the withdrawals and reservations, and the rights of the United States.

"The investigations thus far made by the Departments of Justice, Navy, and Interior indicate that 40,810 acres of the withdrawn lands in California are being claimed and occupied in violation of the withdrawals or through the fraudulent use of dummy locators or both. The estimated value of these is at least $50,000,000. In addition there are over 2,700 acres in California claimed by the Honolulu Consolidated Oil Company, which have been reported on adversely. Valuable and extensive oil lands in Wyoming were also entered upon in violation of the withdrawal order of Sept. 27, 1909. All or practically all of these lands will be disposed of either by patent or lease if this bill is enacted."

Asks Account of Kramer Estate.

Mrs. Kate J. Schmidt of 460 West 140th Street filed a petition yesterday in the Surrogates' Court, to compel the executors to account for the estate of William Kramer. Mrs. Schmidt, who is a daughter and heir to a share in the residuary estate of Mr. Kramer, alleged that the executors had been negligent in their trust and had not made a report in four years. The estate included the Thalia Theatre property in the Bowery and a large tract in Riverside Drive. Mrs. Schmidt asserted that the back taxes, amounting to $25,000, had not been paid.

HIS SOUL WON'T DIE, DR. WAITE DECLARES

Chair Can't Even Kill His Sense Self, Since That Is Already Dead.

BIBLE HIS ONE COMFORT

Takes Stock of Himself and Finds He's Broken All but One Commandment.

On the eve of being sentenced to the electric chair, as he will be by Justice Shearn in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court today, Dr. Arthur Warren Waite opened his heart again to reporters yesterday and told them with a smile that death had no terrors for him. In the last few weeks, he said, he had come to understand and embrace religion for the first time in his life, finding complete solace and protection in the teachings of Christ.

"You know I have become a student of the Bible," he said from behind the bars of his cell in the Tombs. "And what's more, I believe everything that's in it. When I go to the chair, I won't die. My sense self will die, of course. But my soul self, the soul self in which I am dwelling now, will live and go on living forever. I have been going to church all my life, listened to sermons and psalms and hymns; been through it all, but it never made the slightest impression on me. You must be crushed as I am to know what it all means.

"Only a few days ago I was looking over the commandments," continued the dentist with a laugh, "and found that I had broken all but one—the one about profanity. I've never been profane."

The convicted man entered upon an extensive discussion of the distinction between his "sense self" and his "soul self." His "sense self," he said, died at the moment he attempted suicide on the night before his arrest. He was no longer the same man.

"What is alive now," he said, "is my soul self. Since I've been in the Tombs I have spent the happiest days of my life. The reason for this is that I am highly imaginative. It was my imagination in the first place that got me here. My imagination carries me to things of nature, and with nature I dwell. Before this change came over me my sense self controlled and I was a boy; whatever I wanted, I took. It is true I was fond of music and art, but the sense self dominated all my acts. I used to go around and have a good time. But now I have no desire whatever for any of those things."

The prisoner said he would spend the remaining weeks in life in trying to build himself up spiritually. He felt this was necessary so as to leave a better impression in the minds of those who loved him.

"I hate to have them believe the world is full of such scoundrels as I am," he said.

Pageant to Show Church's History.

Three hundred members of the Church of the Ascension at Tenth Street and Fifth Avenue are to take part in a pageant at the church tonight, which has been designed to tell the history of the church in picture and story. Those who take part in the pageant will be entertained at supper at 12 West Eleventh Street, at 6:30 o'clock. At 7:45 o'clock the procession will form and parade to the church.

WIRETAP ECHO IN COURT.

Man from Seymour Office Put on Trial for Check Kiting.

An echo of the wiretapping investigation was heard yesterday when Morton B. Sultzer, recently in the office of Seymour & Seymour, was put on trial before Justice Benton of the Supreme Court on a charge of grand larceny. He was accused of kiting checks for about $1,000 above his bank balance. Sultzer has a farm at Darien, Conn., where he has been raising chickens. The venture failed last year and it was charged that he drew checks against an imaginary account to meet demands upon him.

Assistant District Attorney Olcott said that Sultzer had deliberately betrayed his friends into cashing worthless checks.

Charles H. Noxon, counsel for Sultzer, said in his opening address to the jury: "We shall show that if it were not for the fact that this young man subsequently happened to go into the employ of Seymour & Seymour and become the storm centre in a wiretapping investigation this charge against him would never have been made or pressed."

The trial will be resumed today.

Noonday Anti-War Talks.

Speakers at today's noon hour meeting of the war against war exhibit of the Woman's Peace Party at 208 Fifth Avenue will be Professor William I. Hull of Swarthmore, James A. Farley, Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, and Rabbi Alexander Lyons.

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CHARITIES. CHARITIES. CHARITIES. CHARITIES. CHARITIES. CHARITIES. CHARITIES. CHARITIES.

COME, LET US TAKE COUNSEL TOGETHER

Let us consider whether in the great war now raging we Americans have done our full duty toward those who are the chief sufferers in this terrible calamity.

The people of the United States have been generous in their gifts to those sufferers whose needs have been brought conspicuously and frequently to their attention, but very little opportunity has hitherto been offered us to send money to victims in Germany, whose want is no less imperative. What has been done in this country for the Central Empires has been done mostly by Americans of German birth or German parentage.

The American Relief Committee in Berlin, an organization composed almost entirely of Americans living in Berlin, asks us to bring before the American people this appeal for the suffering widows and orphans of Germany. Our fellow-countrymen in Germany have desired that this movement be inaugurated not only because the need is great, but also because they know that American charity is non-partisan and truly humanitarian in the broadest and best sense of the word. Let us all aid in proving to the world that this is true.

We live in an enlightened and blessed country, which seems to have been chosen for special favor by a beneficent Providence. Those who feel with us that because of our good fortune a great duty devolves upon us to help, without regard to race or nationality, the women and children upon whom the war has brought suffering and deprivation, will, we hope, take advantage of this opportunity to help the innocent victims of this tremendous conflagration.

The American Auxiliary of the American Relief Committee in Berlin now appeals to you, and will forward all contributions without deductions of any kind. The cost of this advertisement and other expenses will be borne by members of the committee and their friends

The American Relief Committee in Berlin for Widows and Orphans of the War

Under the Patronage of James W. Gerard, American Ambassador to Germany

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Make all checks payable to JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Treasurer, and send them to the office of the Committee, No. 30 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

$1,000,000 BAZAAR A WAR RELIEF MART

Women in Charge of Ticket Sale Expect to Dispose of 500,000 Today.

LATEST GOWNS FROM PARIS

Socks Knitted by a Duchess and Baskets Made by Blind Soldiers Among Countless Exhibits.

Preparations for what has been described as America's supreme effort in war relief, the Allies' $1,000,000 bazaar were continued yesterday at high pressure in order that it might be ready for the opening at the Grand Central Palace on Saturday. The bazaar is to be conducted under the joint auspices of the National Allied Relief Committee, the War Relief Clearing House, and the Commission for Relief in Belgium, the proceeds to be devoted to the relief of war sufferers in the allied countries.

Today it is expected that more than 500,000 tickets will be sold by nightfall. The Exchanges are to be visited and well-known women will make a canvass of the city.

The announcement that a display of Paris gowns from the greatest of French couturiers is on its way to America, came as a surprise to those who have devoted much of their time in preparing for the bazaar. A cable was received by the committee yesterday stating that the display will include models from Worth, Drecoll, Premet, Chanel, Paquin, Camille Roger, Helene Bion, and Buzenet, and all have been especially designed for the bazaar.

The importance of the collection could not be overestimated, it was said, especially at this season of the year when many women are wondering what new developments in feminine attire will materialize by Fall. Ordinarily Paris fashions for Fall are held back until August, but the present collection no doubt comprises a forecast of next season's designs of these French houses.

War Laces From Belgium.

For the women, too, to inspect, will be the rare Belgian Laces which will be shown in a special booth under the auspices of the Commission for the Relief of Belgium. A large quantity of flour sacks will be displayed in which through the Commission food was carried to the people of stricken Belgium. Thousands of these sacks were exquisitely embroidered and painted by Belgian artists. Some were sent to the Commission and other were sent to the bazaar for sale.

After the beginning of the European war, the lace industry in Belgium came to an abrupt end and the 40,000 workers, women and girls, were in enforced idleness. Many of them being familiar with no other kind of work were partially employed by the Commission. The filmy laces are made of the finest threads. In some instances, silk is also used to interweave with the linen. Intricate patterns are followed successfully only after an apprenticeship of many years. There are thirty kinds of lace in the collection of war laces.

It is stated on the authority of the commission that the laces will be sold at extremely low prices, a trifle above the cost of production. The commission will be satisfied if it is able to send to the practically destitute workers enough money to pay them for their labor and material.

Baskets from Blind Soldiers.

Hundreds of woven baskets made of many colored straws and woven by the battle-blinded soldiers of Belgium, France, and Great Britain are on the Chicago, which was due yesterday for the B. F. B. Permanent Blind Relief War Fund's exhibit at the Allied Bazaar. B. F. B. Fund workers will sell the baskets and the money received will enable many of the blind war victims to start independently in the basket making trade.

Some of the attractions at the Authors' and Artists' booth at the bazaar, it was announced yesterday, will be photographic sittings bought at 50 cents a share for $40 a dozen photographs. A chance to buy at auction, sittings for portraits — $5,000 canvases — by well known portrait painters, will be another feature. The painters are William Chase, Cecelia Beaux, Irving Wild, Lydia Emmet, and John Johansen. On Shakespeare Day at this booth Mrs. Woodruff and Mrs. Walston Hill Brown will be assisted in selling by Julia Marlowe, E. H. Sothern, Mrs. Herbert Tree, Elsie Ferguson, and Mrs. Fiske. All will be in Shakespearean costume.

The British-American War Relief Committee has received many gifts for its bazaar booth, notable among them being an autograph photograph of one of Queen Alexandra's paintings, a silver bowl sent by the Duchess of Sutherland from her Crippled Fund Workshop, and a quantity of toys made by wounded British soldiers and sailors in Lord Robert's Memorial Workshop.

From the Morgan Collection.

Duveen Brothers have given two pieces of the Morgan collection, blue and white antique Chinese vases of the Shang-shi period, and Creighton has given an antique silver cake plate made in 1775 and valued at $450. A large consignment of chinaware has been received from a London firm, as well as an enameled Newold riding crop and a gold and enameled engagement tablet and many autographed books.

On the committee in charge of this booth are Mrs. Charles Greenough, Chairman; Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar, Mrs. Mary Hoyt Wiborg, Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mrs. Ralph Sanger, Mrs. Clive Bailey, wife of the British Consul General; Monoure Robinson, Miss Margaret Cameron, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. Judah Sears, Jules Bache, Mrs. Otto Kahn, Mrs. A. M. Coates, Mrs. Benjamin Guinness, Lady Colebrook, and Mrs. Emily Price Post.

Next Monday, June 5, will be British Empire and Dominion of Canada Day. More than two dozen pairs of socks, knitted by the Duchess of Connaught herself, have been sent in aid of the Canadians. Princess Patricia has sent two of her own sketches to be sold at the booth.

The patronesses for Canadian Day are the Duchess of Connaught, Princess Patricia, Lady White, Lady Borden, wife of the Canadian Premier; Lady Pope, Mme. Casgrain, Mrs. Rogers, and Mrs. McLorne Gibbon.

UNION FOR HEBREW ACTORS.

Yiddish Legitimate Theatre Long Conducted as a Closed Shop.

When the Actors' Equity Association receives a charter from the American Federation of Labor the union thus created will not be the first union of legitimate actors in this country. For eighteen years or more the Hebrew actors of the legitimate stage have been banded together in a union of their own and the organization is now developed to such an extent that its membership embraces all of the actors who appear on the Yiddish speaking legitimate stage in America.

The union, which is known as the Hebrew Actors' Club, Chapter No. 1, is affiliated with the A. F. of L., the White Rats International Union, the Central Federated Union, and the United Hebrew Trades. Its headquarters are at 108 Second Avenue, and it has about 120 members. This organization is distinct from the Hebrew vaudeville actors, who also have a chapter with clubrooms at 253 Grand Street.

The Yiddish legitimate theatre is conducted as a closed shop not only in respect to the actor, but as regards all other employes as well. The doorkeepers, ushers, billposters, stage hands, and chorus members all have their own unions, and non-union men cannot be employed. The actors aver the system has benefited the managers as well as themselves, since it makes an actor live up to the terms of his contract as well as a manager.

A NEW THEATRE SWINDLE.

Men Pay Fees to Bogus Agent for Jobs as Stage Hands.

A new angle of an old confidence game has cropped up among the theatres. Two men have put in an appearance recently at the Casino, each bearing a letter signed by a man representing himself to be an accredited agent of a union and instructing that the bearer be given a job as a stage hand. Of course, this is not the process of hiring theatre employes, and W. L. Rowland, manager of the theatre, told the applicants that they have been imposed upon. In each instance he recommended that they tell their story to the police.

The victims are singled out through personal advertisements for employment in the papers by the confidence men. They are communicated with and a meeting is arranged, when the bogus agent in return for a fee gives the job seeker a note of introduction to the theatre manager and instructs the man to return at a certain time for his union card. One of the men who applied at the Casino said he had paid a fee of $2 and the other had given up $5 for the spurious letter.

WINTHROP AMES RECOVERS.

Proprietor of Little Theatre to Resume His Work Next Season.

Winthrop Ames, director of the New Theatre during its two years of life and since then proprietor of the Little Theatre and manager of the Booth, will resume active work again next season. Mr. Ames closed his Little Theatre a year ago at the end of the engagement of "A Pair of Silk Stockings" upon the advice of his physician, who ordered him to take a long rest. He has spent most of the last year at his country place in Massachusetts and is now completely recovered.

Mr. Ames has accepted the invitation of the Drama League to serve as Honorary Chairman of the committee in charge of American Drama Year, and in August will reopen his offices in the Little Theatre. E. E. Lyons will continue as his general manger and Townsend Walsh has been engaged as general press representative.

FRIARS TO AID ACTORS' FUND

Will Give Their Frolic at the Hippodrome on June 9.

The Friars will give another performance of their Frolic, which was received so heartily last Sunday night at the New Amsterdam, upon their return to New York from their tour. The performance will take place Friday night of next week at the Hippodrome, and the receipts will be donated to the Actors' Fund.

Charles Dillingham has donated the use of the playhouse, and yesterday George M. Cohan wired Daniel Frohman of the decision of the club to repeat the show for the charity. The seats for the New Amsterdam performance were practically all sold at auction at high premiums, so that the general public will see at prices ranging from 50 cents to $3 what the Friars and their friends paid an average of $45 a seat to see.

End Their Tenancy of the Bandbox.

The Washington Square Players ended their two years' tenancy of the Bandbox Theatre last night with a performance of "The Sea Gull." As their lease expired at midnight and Emanuel Reicher will take possession of the theatre today they departed after the performance with their baggage to take up their new abode at the Comedy, where they will present a program of some of their most successful playlets next Monday night. En route they stopped at the Fifty-seventh Street restaurant for a supper and dance.

New Sketches for the Yorkville.

A new bill will be offered at the Yorkville Theatre Saturday night. Two new sketches will be presented by Arnold Korff and his German stock company, "Der Stolz de Dritten Compagnie," ("The Pride of the Third Company,") a military farce, and "Die Nieu Wohnung," ("The New Rooms.") New songs and specialties will also be introduced.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Winter Garden's final concert of the season next Sunday night will be for the benefit of the Hopelessly Crippled French Soldiers' Fund. Al Jolson, Nora Bayes, and Lew Fields will appear on the program.

Thomas A. Wise will return to vaudeville next week at the Palace in a playlet by Roy Atwell, entitled "The Christmas Letter," a dramatic episode of theatrical life on the road. The sketch was originally given at a Lambs' gambol.

Delegations from skating clubs of New York and Boston have arranged to present Charlotte a handsomely engrossed scroll after tonight's performance at the Hippodrome in recognition of the part she played in reviving ice skating in this country last Winter. The scroll is signed by Irving Brokaw, William P. Chase, George H. Browne, and the officials of the Eastern Skating Association and the International Skating Union.

George H. Smithfield has succeeded Frederic Lewis in the role of Henry V. in the masque, "Caliban." Mr. Lewis had to retire from the cast on account of his health.

Norma Phillips, who was known to picture fans as the Mutual Girl, has been engaged by Selwyn & Co. for a role in one of their productions next season. This film will keep "Fair and Warmer" at the Eltinge throughout the Summer.

The Aborn Grand Opera Company will sing Verdi's "Rigoletto" tonight at the Bronx Opera House, and "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Pagliacci," and "Faust" will be next week's offerings.

The Strand Theatre will show a condensed version of the German war pictures presented recently at the Irving Place under the auspices of the Deutschwehr next week.

A method by which those who have missed earlier chapters of the Billie Burke serial, "Gloria's Romance," may catch up with the story will be adopted at the Globe next week. Tuesday afternoon's show will be given over to the showing of all six chapters.

Walter Jones and Carrie Reynolds have been re-engaged by Richard Lambert for the roles in "The Blue Envelope" next season, in which they were seen this season.

The movie version of "Macbeth," with Sir Herbert Tree in the title role, will be shown at the Rialto next week.

Members of Ziegfeld's "Follies" and "Midnight Frolic" companies will auction seats for the first performance of the new "Follies" this afternoon at 4 o'clock from the stage of the New Amsterdam.

400 PARTICIPANTS CANNOT SEE MASQUE

"Caliban" Chorus and Orchestra Hidden from Pageant at the Stadium.

MADE SACRIFICE FOR ART

Acoustic Effects Heightened by Their Position Over Stage—Give Their Services Gladly.

Hidden behind the gables at the top of the stage in the City College Stadium are more than 400 of the participants in "Caliban by the Yellow Sands," the Percy MacKaye masque, who are not able to see any of the performance while on duty. They are members of the chorus and the orchestra, who are kept busy throughout almost the entire performance with Arthur Farwell's choral and incidental music.

The covered balcony in which the orchestra and the members of the chorus sit is the idea of Joseph Urban. The acoustic effect is successful, but the plan was not entirely satisfactory to the chorus when they learned that they could not see the masque.

The orchestra is composed of musicians from the Metropolitan Opera forces. The members of the chorus were selected from several of the best known choral societies in the city, and they sing without remuneration. They were stimulated through the weeks of rehearsal by the thought that they were to be placed in front of the stage, out in the open, where they could witness the whole masque. But when they learned what an advance there would be in the acoustic effect by virtue of the new arrangement, they consented willingly enough to remain out of sight.

An arrangement was made, however, so that they could see the masque from the front in relays, and now every one of the chorus has seen it.

Conducting an orchestra of eighty pieces and a chorus of 365 voices out of sight and hearing of the masque has been the task of Louis Koemmenich. The conductor's only communication with the rest of the masque is by telephone and a small peep-hole, through which Mr. Koemmenich's assistant watches the progress of the masque.

The music cues come from Irving Pichel, the stage manager, who also gives the signals to stop. It is impossible in so big a place as the stadium to get several hundred performers off in the same time every night, so the number of bars of music needed varies.

The choral societies represented in the masque are the New York Oratorio Society, of which Mr. Koemmenich is conductor; the Beethoven Chorus, the People's Choral Union, the Mendelssohn Glee Club, the Rubenstein Club, and the Banks Glee Club. Their members are mostly business people, many of them from out of town, who have to take midnight trains for the suburbs and be back at their desks early in the morning.

"The whole spirit of the chorus has been remarkable," Mr. Koemmenich said. "If the community drama becomes a permanent thing, as the present plans are, you may be sure that the choral societies will co-operate to the fullest extent."

The other participants in the masque have many breathing intervals throughout the performance, but the chorus members have only twenty minutes. That is during the English interlude, which has its own music.

More than 16,000 people saw the masque last night. The cold weather made many of the barelegged and barechested participants shiver, but they jumped around all the more to keep warm and there was lots of snap to the whole performance.

Richard Ordynski, who with Joseph Urban produced the masque, has been taken ill. Mr. Urban is directing the whole performance from the main light tower, where Mr. Ordynski was stationed during the first week of the masque.

POLICE HALT CREMATION.

Following Waite Poisoning Cases, Flushing Funeral Held Up.

Following orders issued by the Board of Health, the cremation of Daniel Dorn of North Hempstead Turnpike, Flushing, who died on Sunday night, was held up twenty-four hours pending an investigation by the police.

In the future, according to the order, an investigation will be made by the Police Department before permits are issued by the Board of Health for the cremation of any body. This action, it is said, has been taken as a precaution since the murder by poison of John E. Peck, by his son-in-law, Dr. Arthur Warren Waite. The Dorn case is the first to come under the ruling.

Dorn, who was a cigarmaker, was to have been cremated at Fresh Pond on Tuesday, but the police interference delayed it until yesterday. Detective Knapp of the Third District Branch made the investigation. He interviewed all of the residents in the neighborhood, the attending physician, Dr. Daniel Swan, and the undertaker. He found nothing unusual about Dorn's death and gave the undertaker permission to proceed with the cremation. Dorn left a wife and five children.

According to the new rule, if the police find anything suspicious about the death of an individual, whose body is to be cremated, they are authorized to order an autopsy.

J. H. COHEN RESIGNS.

Leaves American Bar Association Because Brandeis Was Opposed.

Julius Henry Cohen announced his resignation from the American Bar Association yesterday because of the action of the President and a number of the ex-Presidents of the association in opposing the confirmation of the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis as a member of the United States Supreme Court. The President is Elihu Root and the ex-Presidents include William H. Taft, and Joseph H. Choate.

"Mainly as a protest against the action of certain eminent lawyers who happen to be the present President and certain ex-Presidents of the American Bar Association, and who used that fact as a pretext for joining in a communication regarding that nomination, I have tendered my resignation to the association," Mr. Cohen said last night. "I take the ground that it is the duty of the association to publicly disavow the joint communication of the President and ex-Presidents as not being within their province and as an unjustifiable use of the name of the American Bar Association, which as a body takes no action on nominations."

Mr. Cohen also made public correspondence between F. E. Wadhams, Treasurer of the association, and himself in which Mr. Wadhams said that the President and ex-Presidents had not acted in the name or on behalf of the association in opposing Mr. Brandeis's confirmation. He dissented from views expressed by Mr. Cohen as to the management of the bar association by a very small number of men and requested Mr. Cohen to withdraw his resignation. In a letter dated May 26 Mr. Cohen refused to do this and insisted upon withdrawal from the association.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Evgs. at 8:20. LAST MATINEE SATURDAY at 2:20. LAST 3 NIGHTS OF Sir Herbert Tree's Season Merry Wives of Windsor HENRIETTA CROSMAN | CONSTANCE COLLIER | LYN HARDING and TREE as Falstaff ON THE LAST NIGHT (Saturday) "The Merry Merry Wives" will commence at 2 P. M. and will be followed by the scene of the Fall of Wolsey from "Henry VIII.," after which Sir Herbert Tree will address the audience.

ADMISSION FREE NEW AMSTERDAM Theatre TODAY AT 4 P. M. AUCTION SEAT SALE For the Opening Performance of ZIEGFELD FOLLIES MON. NIGHT, JUNE 12 Tickets will be delivered and must be paid for at time of sale

After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD FROLIC

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evgs. 8:15 Sharp. Last Matinee Saturday 2:15. JULIA SANDERSON | DONALD BRIAN | JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Triumphant Musical Comedy SYBIL LAST 4 TIMES

THE FALL OF A NATION THE DIXON-HERBERT MUSICAL SPECTACLE LIBERTY THEATRE JUNE 6 SEATS NOW SELLING

GEO. COHAN'S Broadway, 43d St. Evs. 8:25. M. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:30. "Best musical comedy of season."—Eve. World. Mitzi in "POM-POM"

GAIETY Broadway, 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:20. MRS. FISKE 5TH MONTH OF THE BEST COMEDY IN TOWN. in "ERSTWHILE SUSAN"

FULTON West 46th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:30. HOLBROOK BLINN A WOMAN OF NO IMPORTANCE

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:20. The Cinderella Man

CANDLER West 42d St. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:20. JOHN BARRYMORE in JOHN GALSWORTHY'S MASTERPIECE. JUSTICE

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:30. LAST 2 WEEKS LEO DITRICHSTEIN IN HIS COMEDY THE GREAT LOVER TRIUMPH.

HARRIS West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:15. HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY With Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:20. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20. The Boomerang

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:10 SHARP. Matinees Sat. & Wed. at 2:10. The COHAN REVUE 1916

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Saturday 2:15. THE EVERLASTING LAUGH SUCCESS FAIR AND WARMER Prompt attention to out-of-town reservations by mail or wire.

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Last Matinee Saturday 2:20. LAST 4 TIMES COMMON CLAY

GLOBE Theatre, B'way and 46th St. CONTIN. DAILY FROM 2. IN GLORIA'S ROMANCE. Chapters Three and Four. A Motion Picture Novel by Mr. & Mrs. Rupert Hughes.

BILLIE BURKE

TONIGHT AT THE STADIUM AT 8:15. AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK CALIBAN By PERCY MACKAYE. The Shakespeare Community Masque. SPECIAL TONIGHT BENEFIT NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON PRISONS FRIDAY BENEFIT FOR THE Actors' Fund SATURDAY CONTEST FOR PRIZES. "INTERLUDES" POPULAR PRICES, 25c to $2. 3,000 SEATS at 25c | Boxes (6 Seats) 3,500 SEATS at 50c | $2.50 and $3.00 2,500 SEATS at $1 | Per Seat. At McBRIDE'S, TYSON'S and all principal Hotels and Department Stores, also at the STADIUM after 10:30 A. M. ALL BUSES DIRECT TO STADIUM.

HIPPODROME LAST WEEK HIP-HIP-HOORAY SOUSA BAND—ICE BALLET Last 3 Mats. TO-$1 | 25c to $1.50

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEATRE & ANNEX. Combined Capacity 5,000. Prices 10c. 15c. 25c. Today—De Wolf Hopper in "Mr. Good Samaritan"

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15. Charlie Chaplin in his latest scream 'Police' ALL SEATS RESERVED Jos. K. Watson, Little Caruso, others 25c, 35c, 50c

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47 St. Daily Mat. 25c to $1. BRICE & KING | LOUISE DRESSER ROSHANARA & Her Dancers, Fred V. Bowers, Flanagan & Edwards & LAURA NELSON HALL & CO.

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way, 41 ST. ALL THIS WEEK. WM. NIGH and MARGUERITE SNOW in "HIS GREAT TRIUMPH"

BANDBOX 57th St., near 3d Ave. NEXT MONDAY 8:15. SEATS NOW Emanuel Reicher in "DAS KONZERT." Bahr's Greatest Comedy.

Strand B'way & 47 St. NOON to 11:30 P.M. CLANCHE SWEET in "The Thousand-Dollar Husband." Next Week, "THE EVIL THEREOF."

PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK Opd. W. 130 St. Ferry. Greater Than Ever. Surf Bathing Now Open.

OLYMPIC EAST 14TH ST. Matinee Daily FOLLIES OF PLEASURE

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15 Pop. Prices LEW KELLY in Hello New York

SHADOW A SMART LION STYLE WITH THE OVAL BUTTONHOLE A PRACTICAL FEATURE OF Lion Collars OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA. UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N.Y.

LAST 2 WEEKS. MATINEE TODAY 50c to $1.50. ROBINSON CRUSOE JR. With the World's Greatest Entertainer. AL JOLSON. Evs. 8. Mats. Today, Sat. and Tues. 2. WINTER GARDEN Broadway and 50th. Tels. Circle 3830. THE PLACE TO ENTERTAIN. THE PLACE TO BE ENTERTAINED. ★ NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT, LAST CONCERT OF SEASON. BENEFIT HOPELESSLY CRIPPLED FRENCH SOLDIERS. BIGGEST BILL EVER ASSEMBLED. SEATS ON SALE. USUAL PRICES.

CASINO 39th and Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30. VERY GOOD EDDIE A Musical Comedy That Is Different.

CORT W. 48 St. Phone Bry. 46. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. The Musical Hit. MOLLY O'

SHUBERT Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Funniest Show in Town.—Evening World. LEW FIELDS. GEO. KAUFFMAN, TRIBUNE: Lew Fields makes a huge success. "Step This Way" is a bright and breezy Summer show—also a bright and breezy Spring, Fall and Winter show. Step This Way. HERALD: Zipped right up to the minute! LOUIS DE FOE, WORLD: Has snap and ginger." Sets fast pace.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, near B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. MARIE TEMPEST A LADY'S NAME A new comedy by Cyril Harcourt. HERALD: "Miss Tempest is a wonderful actress, but as a cook she is a scorcher. She is simply irresistible."

44TH ST. Thea., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. 35th Time. The Blue Paradise with CECIL LEAN

COMEDY THEATRE Beginning Next MONDAY NIGHT. Washington Square Players in 4 of their most popular 1-act plays: 'Helena's Husband,' 'The Honorable Lover,' 'Clod,' 'Patelin.'

LYRIC 42d, West of Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20. Musical Success of the Season. KATINKA

Hotel Ansonia. Broadway, 73d to 74th Street. TURKISH BATH and Hydro-Therapy Establishment NOW OPEN. Hotel Ansonia Baths Swimming Pool

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1916.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING.

The beginning of the negotiations between practically all the railways and their organized wage earners marks an unexpected culmination of the theory of collective bargaining. Those who are in no immediate relation with the disputants are perplexed to find that they are both the parties with most at stake and the arbiters of the principle which they established. The public forced collective bargaining upon the employers when they supported the employes in asking it. At that stage of the matter collective bargaining seemed no more than an innocent method of putting the defenseless wage earner upon an equality with the wage payer. But organization has made the defenseless seeker of justice a dictator of terms, imposing terms upon defenseless employers.

Those who created collective bargaining must oversee the negotiations if the results are to be of the sort intended originally. If collective bargaining is to survive as an instrument of economic justice, it must not be allowed to degenerate into an instrument of injustice and oppression worse than freedom of individual contract. In the first place, partial collective bargaining is unjust between wage earners. The organized railwaymen, although including all of their classes, include only a minority of all who receive railway wages. They are the aristocrats of railway workers, collective bargaining having already secured more pay for them than for their equally deserving and more necessitous coworkers. Also the highly paid collective bargainers are paid above their ability to earn in other callings. They have raised their demands above the economic level, while the railways have passed dividends, and even bond interest, and have gone into receiverships upon an unprecedented scale. Railway workers, like other wage earners, are paid first, and absorb nearly one-half of all the railways take from their customers. They were not asked to abate their demands in the railways' hard times, but they do not hesitate to demand a share of prosperity. They have not even supported the railways' request that they should be allowed to charge higher rates in order that they might retain solvency as well as be generous toward labor. At present the railways are more prosperous, but their prosperity is threatened by renewed demands before their affairs are thoroughly established upon a permanent basis.

Collective bargaining, furthermore, has the capacity of being as unfair to the general public as toward unorganized labor. The dependents upon railway service did not foresee that collective bargaining would ever threaten to deprive them of food and drink and all the multifold services of public utilities. The same public opinion which forced collective bargaining upon the railways, which more than once forced the railways to yield where they would have preferred to oppose demands they considered unjust, and which has acquiesced while public authority has withheld from the railways the means of meeting such demands, together with the demands of the public for increase of facilities, now has the responsibility of making another decision in its own interest.

The railways are defenseless, except in their appeal to public opinion, the same public which is included with the railways in the threat of a strike and the refusal of arbitration. Other arbitrations have been farcical as decisions of the right. They have been compromises, with uniform concessions of some part of the demand, but those who have profited by them now are emboldened to decline anything less than the whole of what is wanted. If that can be imposed, collective bargaining must be regenerated into its original conception if it is to survive. Collective bargaining must include the entire subject, and must do justice to all interests. Right should rule rather than might, and the present appeal is to might rather than to right. The anthracite strike was followed by an increase in the price of coal, but no such penalty is likely to follow the increase of railway wages. Failure to oversee collective bargaining, nevertheless, will have results, and it is not sure that they will be more agreeable than the increase in the price of coal.

CARRANZA'S NOTE.

The First Chief should have a discreet secretary. He needs an adviser to warn him against such blunders as he commits in the note just received by the State Department. Yet he ought to know himself that when he tell us we are under obligation to guard our frontier, and that if there had been "adequate numbers" of American troops on the border the Glenn Springs raid never could have happened, he is putting an almost unanswerable argument into the mouths of the Interventionists, even of the Annexationists. It is an admission both that there are many lawless persons in Mexico, bandits, thieves, murderers, and that he, the head of the Government, is unable to control them.

After that, why protest against the presence of our troops in Mexico? They are there primarily to apprehend or punish marauders who have invaded our country and killed our citizens and our soldiers, villains he appears to have neither the will nor the power to attend to himself. Incidentally, our troops are guardians of law and order in Mexico. Very likely they are the main prop of his shadowy authority as First Chief. Equally void of sense and reason is his protest against what he calls our embargo on the export of arms to his country. We do not let guns and cartridges go over the border because we do not know into whose hands they would fall. Even if they were used to equip his troops, we could not be at all sure that they would not be used against us. Experience has taught us that Carranzista soldiers are not to be trusted.

Certainly CARRANZA is not so foolish as to suppose that we shall be impressed by his argument that the continuous presence of our troops indicates that we do not desire to remain on friendly terms with Mexico, or by his citation of incidents which indicate that the commanders of our forces are not in sympathy with the President's professions of good-will. If he is not very far gone in delusion he must know that our chief desire is to get out of Mexico, and that whenever he exhibits the disposition and the ability to keep his cutthroats under control, we shall lose no time in withdrawing.

The situation is, of course, anomalous. Mexico theoretically has sovereignty, and we ought not to have troops there. If, in addition to theoretical sovereignty, Mexico actually had a government, they would not be there. Mexico itself is an anomaly, and in present condition a most unpleasant and undesirable neighbor. Nobody would be better pleased than ourselves if the First Chief would show the capacity to set his house in order. But for that task he appears to be incompetent, and when we try to help him we get such solemnly foolish protests as that just sent to us. We might withdraw and leave the Mexicans to stew in their own juice. It is the opinion of many Americans that we ought to do just that. But that would invite and probably assure the intervention of some other foreign power that would pay no heed whatever to CARRANZA'S protests or feelings.

The First Chief asks specifically that we withdraw our troops from the republic. We are well aware that he may feel himself to be under the necessity of making that demand to satisfy public opinion at home. Before we grant it, however, it is plain that there must be some stipulation on his part, some better assurance than he has yet been able to give us, that he will undertake and perform the task he asks us to abandon. But the demand for withdrawal must obviously become the subject of further correspondence.

THE TROUBLESOME HITCHCOCK.

The counterfeited glee with which the supporters of Justice HUGHES detected, magnified, and dwelt upon all the signs which convinced them that he was the people's choice was turned to sour displeasure when Mr. FRANK HITCHCOCK descended upon Chicago and, then "revealed for the first "time as a general manager of the "Hughes forces," put forth this statement:

CHARLES E. HUGHES will accept the Republican nomination for the Presidency if it is offered him.

The disclosure of Mr. HITCHCOCK as the Hughes general manager—a somewhat tardy disclosure, since it has been known to everybody for months—was flagrantly incompatible with the theory of a spontaneous choosing by the people. In politics the term Hitchcock and the term acceleration are interchangeable. Something had to be done. First there were loud growls, then protests that Mr. HITCHCOCK could not really know anything about the state of the Justice's mind, and finally a disclaimer and recantation from Mr. HITCHCOCK himself. He now denies that he ever said it.

The Hughes supporters are always tearing off labels. When the German-language newspapers and the German societies began to proclaim HUGHES as their candidate there was dire alarm. Accepting the nomination in silence, with no antecedent revelations of his views upon current questions, Justice HUGHES would have been taken on faith by those who want him nominated, on his attainments, his record and standing as a man tried and not found wanting. But the hyphenate support involved a deadly connotation of some mysterious acquired knowledge that he was "sound," as soundness in American statesmanship is understood and favored in German-American circles. It was a dreadful predicament and they are not yet out of it.

The spectacle presented to the eyes of the American people is a strange one. They see a Justice of the Supreme Court, still actively engaged in the work of that great tribunal, as a candidate for the Presidency, with a campaign manager in the field, actively engaged in the work of getting delegates, with instructed delegates sent to Chicago from certain States, with other delegates "claimed" for him, with newspaper support, and with men of some degree of light and leading publicly espousing his cause. His position before the people differs in no respect from that of any one of the other candidates, save only in this, that he is silent. It is much more than a generation since the American people have seen anything like this. We must go back to the day of SALMON P. CHASE for a parallel. The inference that Justice HUGHES wants the nomination and would welcome it is warranted, is almost irresistible, because it is so easy for any statesman whose name is used against his will to put a stop to the use of it once and for all. Mr. HUGHES has a great opportunity. If he would say publicly that there must be no further consideration of his name as a candidate for the nomination, that in his belief the people should never look to the Supreme Bench for a Presidential candidate, and that appointment to that bench should be accepted as a finality, as the end and crown of political aspiration, he would confirm a tradition that has never been broken, he would raise himself to a very lofty place in the estimation of the American people.

THE GERMAN CONVENTION.

Some German-Americans have been good enough to hold a National Convention in Chicago for the purpose of instructing and warning the Republican and Democratic National Conventions. Delegates from twenty-five States and Alaska were present. The other States were represented by proxies. "All large organizations of "Americans of German ancestry "throughout the country were either "directly represented or assured the "committee of sympathetic support," says the official statement of these German patriots. It is claimed that the German churches, business, social, and "quasi-political" societies, every Bund and Verein, the German-American Press Association, that stern neutral, all speak through this council of sages. It adopted a platform, wherein "we, the authorized representatives of millions of voters," highly resolve. The resolvers "de-"mand a neutrality in strict accord-"ance with the advice" in WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address. That is exactly the neutrality of the United States under Mr. WILSON'S Administration.

They "urge a foreign policy which "protects American lives and Amer-"ican interests with equal firmness "and justice." Everybody knows how eager the German-language press and the professional German-Americans have been for the protection of American lives from murder by German submarines. They have invariably taken the German position. They have been left in the lurch again and again by the German Government, the Government to which they are steadfastly loyal. They still hold that the loss of a bale of American cotton is as important and should be treated in the same way as the loss of an American life. Apologists for murder, the only interests that interest them are German.

The German-American Sanhedrin goes on to "condemn every official "act and policy which shows passion-"ate attachment for one belligerent or "inveterate antipathy for another." There has been no such official policy or act. Not once. Attachment to the United States, official acts and policies in behalf of the rights of Americans, stir the rancor of these hopeless aliens, wearing the cloak of American citizenship to stab America.

"We deplore those utterances, "voiced by officials, ex-officials, and "others, designed to create or tending "to create a division along racial lines "among our people." The force of impudence could no further go. These men and their like have drawn for nearly two years, and ever more and more distinctly, the racial line. They have made sympathy with Germany and devotion to her wishes and needs in the war the test of public policy, the touchstone of statesmanship. They have constituted themselves a German nation within this nation. They have sought to unite all persons of German birth and ancestry in the United States to aid Germany by bending American public men to their will. They have persistently assailed and slandered Mr. WILSON. They have tried to bulldoze Congress. They have bulldozed some distinguished and jelly-backed officeholders and officeseekers. The German-American Alliance and we don't know how many other German-American sodalities have been continually busy at the task of making the will of Germany victorious in American politics. The movement for an embargo having proved futile, an equally futile attempt was made in the case of the Gore and McLemore resolutions. The German-Americans, fighting on strictly "racial lines," promoted, in and out of the primaries, the candidacy of embargoists, pacifists, and men afraid to say their souls are their own. They picked what delegates they could.

They issued their blacklist of candidates tainted fatally with Americanism. A committee of the German-American Alliance has undertaken to obtain the opinion of every Democratic and every Republican national delegate. Is he true or untrue to the supreme issue of Germany over everything? Now this German convention spreads upon the record the German political ultimatum:

"We trust that the Republican Convention will unite all the elements in the party upon a candidate whose views are in harmony with those hereinbefore expressed.

"We trust the Democratic Convention will nominate for the Presidency one who subscribes to the views expressed hereinbefore.

"We assert that any candidate for the Presidency who is not in accord with the views expressed hereinbefore is unworthy the support of a free and independent electorate.

This from the sole creators and fomenters of racial division and divided citizenship! Hard will be the lot of the man, if any man is so unfortunate, who receives and deserves the support of these disloyal citizens of the United States!

These noisy protagonists of Deutschthum have made themselves a class apart from the rest of American citizens. No other "race" than the German, misrepresented and calumniated, we hope, by the action of these fanatics of German propagandism, is serving its demands upon the national conventions or standing, in an assumed solidarity, apart from the multifarious strains of origin blended in a common loyalty to the United States. They are contending vainly against the general public sentiment. And what numbers are making this loud, impotent demonstration? The great mass of citizens of German descent, bound and mingled inextricably in common American citizenship, one patriotism, one Americanism of many bloods, has no visible part in this organized clamor. Yet the pragmatical activity of the professional German-Americans makes it desirable, and even necessary, that their pretended reflection of German-American political feeling and aim be denied and rebuked by the German-Americans they pretend to represent. A kind of self-imposed "leaders" and "representative German-Americans" is doing its worst to discredit a considerable part of the electorate.

NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY.

Mr. CALVIN TOMKINS continues to present his idealist views of the sort of west side improvement he would prepare if he had a clean sheet of paper and a free hand to make the improvement. But on the same day appears the repudiation of his plan by those for whom he would prepare it. If Mr. TOMKINS wishes to get for his plan the hearing to which merit entitles it, on an idealist presentation, he should begin by getting the undertaking of the New Jersey railways to use the facilities which he would prepare. But Mr. TOMKINS comes into court without any clients. Worse yet, they repudiate their counsel's arguments.

According to the statement of their spokesman and counsel in the proceedings before the Interstate Commerce Commission, the New Jersey railways do not want equality with New York in Mr. TOMKINS'S terminal. What New Jersey wants is preference over New York, a lower rate, not an equal rate, and this without cost, instead of by a large contribution toward great cost. New Jersey agrees with Mr. TOMKINS that it would be grand to have the New Jersey railways and the steamships interchange cargoes without any other handling. Mr. TOMKINS would have this done in Manhattan Borough. The New Jersey railways would have it done in New Jersey.

That is no solution from the New York point of view. If the railways and the steamships should exchange cargoes in New Jersey the problem would remain of distributing them to and from Manhattan, and in Manhattan, by lighter and wagon, or both, as now. Whatever advantage there might be in the New Jersey plan would be gained at the expense of New York. So far as the New Jersey plan facilitated commerce at all it would do so by attracting Manhattan factories to New Jersey, so that they might be near the ships and the New Jersey railways. That is the object of the New Jersey plan, not the abolition of lighterage. The only way to abolish lighterage is to tunnel the Hudson. There is no reason why New York should do that for New Jersey, and there is no sign that New Jersey will do it for itself. Until that appears it is useless to consider the merits of Mr. TOMKINS'S plan. The ships are in the right place according to the pending plans. They are in the wrong place according to the view of New Jersey. The shifting of the ships to New Jersey is the alternative of bringing the New Jersey railways to Manhattan. It will be hard to persuade New York to take that view, and not easier to persuade New York that Mr. TOMKINS is right in urging the provision of a terminal without occupants.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Not a Sure Test of Patriotism.

When the President said that a bill now waiting his signature would apply an "acid test" to the business men of the country who through their Chambers of Commerce had declared themselves in favor of "preparedness," he used one of the phrases that attract attention, fix themselves in memory. But phrases that possess this quality are not always as sound as they are striking, and their makers not infrequently live to find their justification difficult. This one may prove to be an embarrassing specimen of its class.

Its implication—that the employers who fail to send their qualified employes to a training camp with full pay for four weeks are lacking in patriotism or insincere in demanding preparedness—is by no means necessarily true. It is possible that not a few employers both patriotic and sincere view the training camp plan as a mere makeshift substitute for the general and compulsory military instruction which alone, in their opinion, with fairness and efficiency would render the country fit to meet such dangers as confront it. Practically all the military experts agree with that view, and, while they praise highly the work done and the effects produced at places like Plattsburg, it is always with a reservation and on the theory that a half loaf is better than nothing.

There are other reasons, too, that excuse a business man for regarding with some coldness the training camps as planned. He may not see why he should impose a very considerable tax on himself while others are free, not only to avoid it but to gain a distinct advantage over him by so doing. And if his affairs be not in too prosperous condition, he may feel that he simply cannot afford to join in the movement.

That many will ignore these considerations is a fact, and they will deserve credit for doing it, but that all who do not meet the "acid test" are bad citizens does not follow. Those who do meet it will share, however, the common reward in the improvement, physical, mental, and moral, of the men who go to the camps, and they will have proved themselves magnanimous enough not to regret that their share is no larger than that of competitors or neighbors who paid nothing.

A Serious Mistake Corrected.

A reader of THE TIMES, who has friends in Sweden, has been hearing from them, and hearing, alas! that something printed in this column back in March has brought severe criticism, not only on THE TIMES itself, which is painful, but upon Americans in general, which, of course, is much worse—a grief almost intolerable.

It seems that one of the Stockholm papers selected for translation and republication from these humble little essays one that expatiated with characteristic solemnity on somebody's suggestion that the soldiers used by Germany with such astonishing lavishness in massed attacks on fortified positions were not real men of the usual origin, but laboratory products—the culminating triumphs of synthetic science. This theory was presented for what it might be worth, not easily believable, indeed, and yet of a certain plausibility, supported as it was both by the otherwise almost inexplicable indifference to certain death manifested in many of these assaults, and by the fact that the idea of artificial men long since gained entrance to German annals under Goethe's convincing auspices.

It is well known, too, that the Germans have far surpassed other nations in making for themselves things hitherto expected only from the hands of nature. What their biologists and chemists, working in harmonious conjunction to meet a desperate need, cannot bring to pass is not quite safely to be stated, yet these Swedish critics brave the dangers of denying the possibility of synthetic soldiers. They go further—they insist that only in a land like the United States and among such a population as ours could anybody be found who even for a moment would give serious consideration to such an idea.

Perhaps they are right. They ought to know. Their present relations with Germany are much closer than ours.

Scheming to Make New Troubles.

For setting all the clocks of a country an hour ahead in Summer, arguments of some weight can be advanced. If there were not a certain amount of real profit in the device one nation after another would hardly be adopting it, and there is no difficulty in seeing what the advantages are.

They include not a few economies, as most activities are more cheaply conducted by natural than by artificial light, and probably there is at least an element of truth in the ancient and world-wide belief that the earlier one gets up in the morning, and the earlier he goes to bed at night, the better chance has he to be healthy, wealthy, and wise. On the other hand, it is hardly questionable that the most convenient way to effect the proposed change of habits would be to hurry up the clocks and watches.

Just why we couldn't readjust our doings without making our timepieces more inaccurate than they are now, nobody has yet explained, but our inability is a matter of fact, not of opinion or logic, and a national falling into the new fashion is or might be worth talking about. But it is mere absurdity for any single town, or even any single State, to discuss putting its own clocks ahead before all of its neighbors, near and remote, have agreed to do the same thing. The inevitable result would be confusion grave and troubles many.

New York City would be the worst of sufferers from such a mistake, as least of any American community does it live for and by itself alone.

THE MAN WITHOUT INTRODUCTIONS.

Stern faces, gay faces, faces young and old,
Cross faces, sweet faces, faces proud and cold,
Faces scored indelibly by all a world of pain,
Faces fair and soft and fresh as rosebuds after rain,
Faces all so debonair and faces sad to see—
God! that one of them might turn and glance and smile at me!

Low laughter, loud laughter, laughter free as air,
Laughter shrill and tuneless with an undertone of care,
Laughter as full-throated as a thrush's morning-song,
Laughter clear and shallow, like a brook the reeds among,
Laughter as triumphant as a clarion bugle-call—
God! And not for me there comes one laugh of them all!

Gold days, gray days, days of Summer sky,
Days when all of life becomes a pageant passing by,
Days I sit alone and watch the busy city street,
Days I walk the parks alone and sit alone to eat,
Days I watch the raindrops trickle down the damp-stained wall—
God! that this might be my last drear torture-day of all!

RUTH S. ALEXANDER.

THE EDGE OF RIVERSIDE.

No Provision in the Contract for Parking to the Water.

Brookline, Mass., May 29, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since writing the article which appeared in last Saturday's TIMES under the caption, "The After State of Riverside Park," I have been asked whether I was aware that the proposed contract between the city and the railroad makes no provision for finishing the park west of the railroad.

I thought I had made clear my understanding that this contract, so far as concerns Riverside Park, is expected to fix only (a) what is to be built by the railroad, viz., the tracks and the structure over them, together with such details as are incidental thereto, and a certain limited amount of grading, path construction, &c., over and near the track structure; and (b) the amount of money to be paid over by the railroad for the use of the Park Department in doing additional park work, such as planting. Under the proposed contract the railroad would do no work west of its tracks beyond filling enough to cover its own structure, and I have no doubt that the cash to be turned over by the railroad for the use of the Park Department would be wholly absorbed in treating the newly graded area on top of the tracks and to the east of them.

To make the space west of the tracks fully available as a part of Riverside Park three steps must be taken. The first is to get the intervening tracks out of the way by a suitable covering. The second is to build a river wall or bulkhead to retain the filling west of the tracks, the filling itself being obtainable without cost in a short period from the deposit of excavations and ashes. And the third is to apply the topsoil, the planting, and the necessary park construction to the filled area. The proposed contract with the railroad provides for the first and most fundamental of these steps—the one which can be secured in no other way than by contract with the railroad.

It is obvious that if the railroad could be induced, as a part of the entire west side tracks settlement, to pay the city a large sum of money over and above the terms actually agreed upon after five years of negotiation, these additional funds could be used for extending Riverside Park to the bulkhead line, just as they might be used for various other things for which the city needs money. I have not investigated the equity of the bargain between the city and the railroad, considered in its entirety, and I have, therefore, no ground for supposing that any more money could have been squeezed out for city use. If not, there would seem to be no reason in sound public policy why the time and manner in which the city is to spend its own money in constructing the portion of Riverside Park west of the tracks should be specified in a contract with the railroad.

I am strongly of the opinion that Riverside Park should be filled and improved to the west of the tracks as soon as practicable after the tracks are properly covered; but that such extension and improvement are not included in the proposed contract with the railroad does not alter the fact that this contract, if modified in certain details, will provide admirably for a great and vitally important step in the proper development of the park.

FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED.

When Shall Business Women Shop?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some philanthropist, presumably in the interest of the salespeople, has induced the dry goods stores of New York to make their hours from 9 to 6 o'clock. Certainly, this is long enough for any woman to have to stand on her feet. On the other hand, the fact that the stores do not open until 9 o'clock entails a hardship on many of the working women who are not employed in stores. They are practically precluded from doing their shopping to their own advantage. The ordinary business woman fortunately has not the habit of "shopping." She either knows exactly what she wants and gets it, or, more frequently, for lack of time to look around, buys the first thing she sees in the line she needs, only to discover afterward that she has not laid out her money to advantage. This morning I had occasion to purchase something for which I could not wait, and I went to one of the very few stores which open at 8:30. There in the vestibule, thoughtfully opened for the purpose, stood an army of business women waiting to get into the store. How do I know they were business women? I am one myself, and I recognize the type and the worried, anxious look on their faces, accentuated by the fear that they will be late to "business." Among the thousands of stenographers and office assistants in New York very few are employed in a neighborhood which would enable them to do their shopping in the noon hour. Would it not be possible for the large department stores, without increasing the hours of the salespeople, to arrange that a portion of their force, say one-fourth, should come at 8 A. M. and leave at 3 P. M.? This would be a real boon to the business women of the city.

E. D.

New York, May 27, 1916.

Words.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Words that will stand" is the heading of a letter in THE TIMES of this morning. Here are some more words that will stand, by the same writer:

On March 4 next I shall have served three and one-half years. These three and one-half years constitute my first term. The wise custom which limits the President to two terms regards the substance and not the form and under no circumstance will I be a candidate or accept another nomination.

That writer is straining every nerve to win the Republican nomination next month. The Republican Party has never nominated for President a man whose word was not as good as his bond. If the above pledge had been secured by a bond it would have been forfeited four years ago.

EVERETT P. MARTIN.

Flushing, N. Y., May 29, 1916.

To Help a Mother and Three.

A mother whose insane husband died recently is afflicted with a desperate disease through no fault of her own. In spite of this she undertook to support her son of nine and daughter of six, but the courageous woman overtaxed her strength and broke down. She was acting as janitress in a large apartment and sewing until midnight seven days a week, besides keeping her home clean and preparing meals for her family. She became very ill from overwork and undernourishment, besides a manifestation of the other disease and the nervous strain of it all. Good food and rest have changed the situation, and now a doctor is giving his services and is paying for the widow the almost prohibitive price demanded for the only medicine that can restore her to health. The young woman's spirits have risen and her courage returned. Suitable employment has been arranged that will meet a portion of her expenses, and $15 added to the monthly income will maintain the home for this family of three. She has been a devoted and intelligent mother and the children are healthy of mind and of body. When they are a little older and she is quite well, the mother fully expects to be entirely self-supporting. The Charity Organization Society appeals for $90 to meet the deficit in her income for the next six months. Gifts should be sent to the office at 105 East Twenty-second Street and will be promptly acknowledged. The following contributions sent in response to another appeal are acknowledged with thanks: Mrs. Adolf Liebmann, $5; R. R. Young, $5.

THE GREAT IRON KEY TO THE WAR AND TO PEACE.

Its Possession Would Enable France to End the Conflict—Why Germany, as Victor at Verdun, Might Wage War Indefinitely.

Translation of an article by Senator Henry Berenger in Matin.

For some time past there has not been a soldier, not a civilian, who has not understood that iron is king in this war. Iron produces cannon, shells, machine guns, rails, and all sorts of implements of war.

Remain master of the iron and you keep the inexhaustible means of conquest. Be deprived of iron and you come to the end of your resources of courage in the shortest possible time.

Hence there is no reason to be astonished that Germany, from the very beginning of the war, has sought to maintain the possession of the Basin of Briey, which represented 90 per cent. of our iron production, and that the attack on Verdun has been for the purpose of confirming and perpetuating this possession.

One is thus less astonished at the severity of her submarine campaign, which aims to deprive us of English and American iron by torpedoing the transports.

Have we, on our side, done all that is necessary to turn against Germany this blockade of the iron which she has only made half succeed against us?

This question dominates all the present war. On its solution will depend the end, for a Germany deprived of iron would be a Germany strangled by the absence of those very munitions which up to now have been her power in the East and West.

Now, to understand all the tragedy of the problem it is necessary to know that it is precisely the Basin of Briey which is the battlefield for the sovereignty of iron between Germany and France. The Basin of Briey lies between Verdun and Metz, like a gigantic key of the war, thrown at equal distance from these two fortresses of the Lorraine frontier.

From this fact may not one perceive the interest which the Germans have in taking Verdun—an interest equal to that which we should have in retaking Metz?

Certain reliable figures, collected before the war and since the war began, will impart to all Frenchmen the truth.

Before the war Germany produced annually 28,000,000 tons of iron, of which 21,400,000 tons came from that part of the Basin of Briey which had been annexed to Germany since 1870-71.

France produced annually 22,000,000 tons of iron, of which 15,000,000 tons came from the part of the Basin of Briey which had remained French.

Since the war began France, having lost the Basin of Briey through invasion, has been almost exclusively furnished with iron from England and the United States.

Germany, on the contrary, having occupied at the same time the Basin of Briey in France and in Luxemburg, has put in operation nearly all the great furnaces there and thus adds to her 28,000,000 tons, before the war, the 15,000,000 tons of our Basin and the 6,000,000 of the Basin of Luxemburg—that is 28 plus 15 plus 6, making 49,000,000 tons of iron for herself and her allies.

If we recall that in Germany, thanks to the Rhenish foundries, 100 tons of pig iron produce 92 tons of steel, Germany has at her disposition about 45,000,000 tons of steel for military and naval appliances of all sorts.

Far from having realized against Germany the essential brockage, which would be the brockage of the iron, the prime material in this war, we have, on the contrary, left her in the possession and the enjoyment of 90 per cent. of our French production of iron and of 80 per cent. of the national production of steel we had before the war.

The artless proof of what I say forth here has been for some time furnished by German documents which the Comité des Forges de France [Committee of the Foundries of France] has published in its circulars Nos. 655, 666, and 3,287.

Here, notably, is what one may read since May 20, 1915—just a year ago—in the "Confidential Memorandum on the Conditions of Future Peace" which was addressed to von Bethmann Hollweg, Chancellor of the empire, by the six great industrial and agricultural associations of Germany:

"If the production of pig iron and steel had not been doubled since August, 1914, the continuation of the war would have been impossible. At present the mineral of Briey furnishes from 60 to 80 per cent. of the appliances made from iron and steel. If this production be disturbed the war will be practically lost."

Confirmed by various reports of the principal German ironmasters, notably those of M. E. Schrödter of Dusseldorf to the General Assembly of the Verein Deutscher Eisenhüttenleute, these declarations suffice to explain the prolonged fierceness of the attack on Verdun.

Once masters of Verdun and the Germans will be able to believe themselves masters of the indefinite continuation of the war, because the Basin of Briey incloses in the totality of its subsoil more than 3,000,000,000 tons of iron.

On the other hand if we remain masters of Verdun and again, by our armies, become masters of Metz we shall, by the same stroke, put an end to the war, because we shall have taken from Germany 21 plus 15 plus 6, amounting to 42,000,000 tons of iron of the 49,000,000 tons which the empire contains—that is to say nine-tenths of her total production of steel, the entire key to her production of war material.

It is not within my province to draw strategic deductions from this problem, but it was my duty to present it.

MORAL LEGISLATION.

An Instance of How It Goes Too Far and Becomes Dangerous.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The inclosed bill is now in the Post Office Committee of the House and, though I was informed that an early report is not likely, there is always a possibility that it will be brought out and shoved through without notice. As you will see by a glance at it, the bill is astoundingly drastic and idiotic. If it became a law any newspaper could be barred from the mails for printing an editorial against the Germans. My attention was drawn to it by an article in a small Masonic paper. The inference is that it was introduced at the request of the Catholics and that its purpose is to knock out such papers as The Menace, but, as is usual with moral legislation, it goes much further.

Baltimore, May 29, 1916. H. L. M.

[INCLOSURE.]

H. R. 491. A bill to amend the postal laws.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever a complaint in writing shall be filed with the Postmaster General that any publication making use of or being sent through the mails contains any article therein which tends to expose any race, creed, or religion to either hatred, contempt, ridicule, or obloquy, he shall forthwith cause an investigation to be made under his direction and shall within twenty days after receipt of such complaint, if the facts contained therein are true, make an order forbidding the further use of the mails to any such publication, but nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prevent the Postmaster General from restoring such use of the mails to any such publication whenever it shall be established to his satisfaction that the publication has ceased to print or publish such prohibited matter and given him satisfactory assurances in writing that there will be no further repetition of the same.

A Challenge.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have the honor to challenge most respectfully Mr. Root, General Wood, Major Putnam, or any other person who may be chosen to represent preparedness for war, to meet me in joint debate in Carnegie Hall, to discuss the general subject of national preparedness for war. I will be responsible for all necessary expenses incident to this debate. I shall expect the advocate of preparedness to speak first and myself last, each of us occupying an equal amount of time. I think that I may assume that my position as a writer and public speaker, together with twenty years' residence in the countries now engaged in war, entitles me, and this challenge, to the respectful consideration of my distinguished fellow-citizens who are responsible for the creation of the League for Preparedness.

G. MONROE ROYCE,
Rector of St. Thomas Church.

New Windsor-on-Hudson, May 26, 1916.

Pretty Courtesy for Veterans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I quote from this morning's TIMES relative to the Memorial Day parade in Brooklyn yesterday: "Ten men, ranging in ages from 70 to 77 years, the last survivors of Abram Duryee's famous regiment of Zouaves, led by Captain Matthias Johnson, had the position of honor in the van of the parade." Not for long will the opportunity to honor these veterans be ours. Year by year the line grows thinner. Next year they will be fewer still. With this in mind I wondered as I watched them yesterday, lined up before the arch, why the passing regiments were not instructed to pay them the pretty courtesy of "eyes right" as they marched by. Is there any reason why it shouldn't be done? Does any one else agree with me that it would be most appropriate and proper?

BEATRICE BARRY.

Brooklyn, May 31, 1916.

The Times in Iowa.

From The Daily Gate City, Keokuk, Iowa.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, following the policy of offering only "the news that is fit to print," has found that the result pays not only in increased circulation, but in a shower of clean advertising and additional public approval. In comparison with other metropolitan newspapers it is as far ahead of them in every way, including news value, as is a diamond placed beside a piece of glass, the glass backed by foil and offered as a first-water jewel.

TWO QUAKER ANCESTORS.

What They Did for Their Country Without Firing a Shot.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a descendant of two loyal Quaker ancestors of Revolutionary days, I was much interested in the letter of the "conscientious" Quaker woman. Both my Quaker great-grandfathers were members of the Continental Committees of Correspondence and Safety in Massachusetts for the same County. One of them, a farmer and owner and builder of ships, was ruined by the burning of his wharves and shipping by the British troops, and did no military service in opposing them, but he was Selectman from 1773 to 1801 and served on all town committees as delegate to the County Congresses, local Committees of Safety, &c., and in 1778 suffered ruin like my other Quaker ancestor by the burning of his forge, home and shipping by the British.

Now neither of these men did any active military duty in the Revolutionary war, but I feel that they are fine examples of the preparedness of those days. The preparedness of today involves the same spirit under very different conditions and I find the present generation of descendants of these two men are all committed to it. I wish the "conscientious mother" could feel, as I do, that training for service does not necessarily mean war. I would not prevent my boys from learning to swim because they might get drowned—on the contrary, they are prepared to save other lives, both in war and peace.

Neither does military drill make them any more "warlike" than training for baseball and all athletics, and I believe that the most ardent pacifists should train themselves, practically for all defense. Such preparedness is not war.

AN OCTOGENARIAN PATRIOT.

Ridgewood, N. J., May 24, 1916.

Mr. Carew's Horror.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Carew, M. C., of New York, is reported by your Washington correspondent as among the twenty-eight members of the House who took the unusual course of petitioning the Speaker in the interest of a resolution seeking to have the House express the "horror of the American people" at the execution of Irish rebels in Dublin. This is the same member who lately declared that he would be inclined to "regard with indifference" the fate of any Americans drowned while in the exercise of an admitted legal right to travel on a French, English, or Italian ship. Have we now the perfect measure of Mr. Carew's consistency and loyalty?

HENRY SELDEN BACON.

New York, May 28, 1916.

FRED. SNARE, JR., WEDS EDITH DULLES

Ceremony in the Hotel Gotham Ballroom Amid Bay Trees and Festoons of Roses.

SISTER ATTENDS THE BRIDE

The Rev. Allen M. Dulles, an Uncle, Officiates—Their Temporary Home to be in Havana.

The wedding of Frederick Snare, Jr., the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Snare of 41 West Seventy-seventh Street, and Miss Edith Rutledge Dulles, a daughter of Mrs. William Dulles of New York, took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Hotel Gotham, where the bride's family have made their home for several years. The ceremony took place in the ballroom, which was banked with bay trees and festooned with roses.

The bride wore a gown of white tulle with a short full skirt and low corsage and having a long court train held to the shoulders by orange blossoms, and a tulle veil held by a circlet of orange blossoms. She carried white orchids and lilies of the valley. She was attended by her sister, Miss Dorothy Winslow Dulles, who wore a frock of palest silver-gray satin veiled with orchid-tinted tulle, and carried a shower bouquet of shaded mauve orchids.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Allen Macy Dulles of Auburn, N. Y., an uncle of the bride. Mr. Snare's best man was Dudley B. Fowler, and the ushers were Leon Fraser, Frank Scott, Robert E. Brown, and F. Rhea Dulles, all of New York, and Robert Pierce and William Pierce, Jr., of Englewood, N. J.

Mr. Snare is a member of Squadron A, and of the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity of Columbia University, and is associated with his father in the engineering firm of Snare & Triest. Mr. and Mrs. Snare will, after their honeymoon, go to Havana, Cuba, to make their temporary home.

Mrs. Snare is a daughter of the late William Dulles, who died in 1914, and who was the Vice President and Treasurer of the Mississippi Glass Company, and a granddaughter of the late Rev. John Welse Dulles of Philadelphia.

MANY JUNE BRIDES TODAY.

Nuptials of Misses Bloodgood, Eastman, Stuart, and Others.

June will be crowded with weddings. The month will start off today with several large town ceremonies.

Miss Eloise P. Bloodgood, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Bloodgood, will be married to Lieutenant Delavan B. Downer, U. S. N., this afternoon at 4 o'clock, in the Church of the Transfiguration. The Rev. Dr. William H. Vibbert will perform the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton.

The wedding of Miss Anne K. Eastman, daughter of Joseph Eastman of 4 East Seventieth Street, and Reginald E. Wigham, will take place at 4 o'clock in the Church of the Messiah, over which the bride's grandfather, the late Rev. Dr. Collyer, presided for many years.

Miss Helen Marie Stuart, daughter of Mrs. William Couch Stuart, and Ernest Stephen of London will be married in St. Bartholomew's Church. A small reception will follow at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James McLean, 7 East Seventy-fifth Street.

Miss Beatrice Rossire, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul B. Rossire, and George P. Butler, Jr., are to be married at 4 o'clock in the chantry at St. Thomas's Church. The reception will be held at 130 East Sixty-seventh Street.

The marriage of Miss Edna Anna Burr, daughter of Mrs. Charles Sumner Burr of Brooklyn, and James S. Barron, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Barron of 320 West Seventy-second Street, is to take place tonight at 8 o'clock at the home of the bride, 812 Carroll Street, Brooklyn.

At the Holland House Miss Jewel Inez Loebinger, daughter of Mrs. Hugo Loebinger and Mrs. Sophia Loebinger, prominent as a suffrage worker, will be married to Nicholas M. Rippen. It will be in the nature of a Shakespearean wedding, the bridal party wearing costumes of the Elizabethan period.

Miss Dorothy Schulman, the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Schulman and Mrs. Schulman, will become the bride at 4 o'clock of Edwin R. Mansbach. The ceremony will be performed at the Temple Beth-El, Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street. A reception will follow at the Ritz-Carlton.

Edwin Daniel Hays, a New York lawyer, will marry Miss Ruth Freedman today at her home in New Haven, Conn. Mr. Hays is a Harvard graduate, and a member of the Sons of the Revolution.

MISS SAUNDERS ENGAGED.

Philadelphia Society Girl to Wed Charles C. Perkins of New York.

Mrs. Walter B. Saunders of Ivy Lodge, Overbrook, Penn., and Philadelphia, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Emily B. Saunders, to Charles C. Perkins, a son of Mrs. Edward C. Perkins, of 15 East Eleventh Street, New York, and Runnymede, Windsor, Vt. Miss Saunders, who came out several years ago is a member of the Acorn and Merion Clubs.

Mr. Perkins is a Harvard graduate, class of 1909. He is a grandson of William M. Evarts, his mother having been Miss Elizabeth B. Evarts, and is a nephew of Mrs. Charles H. Tweed, and a cousin of Harrison Tweed. His brothers are W. M. E. Perkins and Edward C. Perkins, and his sisters are Mrs. Thomas H. Thomas, of Florence, Italy, and Mrs. Henry Grafton Chapman.

The wedding will probably take place in the Autumn.

Guerrlich-Poillon Wedding June 8.

The wedding of Miss Gladys B. Poillon, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Edward Poillon of New York and Shippan Point, Conn., and Francis Guerrlich will take place on Thursday, June 8, at 4 o'clock, in the Church of the Divine Paternity, Seventy-sixth Street and Central Park West. Miss Poillon, who is a sister of Captain Arthur Poillon, United States Military Attaché at The Hague, Holland, is to have no attendants. Mr. Guerrlich is a member of the Stamford Yacht Club and the Bankers' Club. He was graduated from the New York Law School, and is a member of the firm of Horace S. Ely & Co. The wedding is to be a family affair, and no invitations have been issued for it. The engagement was announced in March.

MISS BOARDMAN LAUDS CITY

Says New York Leads in Red Cross Membership Campaign.

"New York has proved her right to leadership in the Red Cross membership campaign, as she has in every great movement," said Miss Mabel T. Boardman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross, at the Wanamaker Auditorium yesterday.

"As I came into the city yesterday from Washington," she said, "I was astounded at the extent to which the whole city has been made to think Red Cross. The railroad station had huge Red Cross posters, the wagons and buses on the streets carried an appeal to help, and in my hotel there was the same silent solicitation to all who registered to enroll under its noble banner.

"Everywhere I turned I found that the Campaign Committee had covered the strategic points as thoroughly as a military commander might plan an advance. People got letters from their banks or from great business concerns to aid in the work of making the American Red Cross the equal of Japan's. The churches appealed to them. The department stores approached them. There was no way they could escape the appeal to their duty as citizens and their duty to humanity.

"If other cities take hold of the Red Cross as thoroughly and completely as New York has taken hold there is no limit to the future of its great work. It makes me feel that you could raise a million members instead of a small hundred thousand right here in New York. I am glad to know that the committee, owing to the splendid response it has had, has decided to continue the campaign through the month of June."

THINK LODGE INSOLVENT.

Members of Knights and Ladies of Honor Say Funds Were Wasted.

Representatives of 100 lodges of the Knights and Ladies of Honor in and near this city adopted a resolution at a meeting at Kreutzer Hall, 228 East Eighty-sixth Street, last night, calling on State Insurance Commissioner Jesse L. Phillips to inform them whether the organization is solvent or otherwise.

Emil Herzfield, editor of Vereins die Glocke; Joseph Peters, and others made speeches charging that a large part of $750,000 collected in dues from the members for many years had been wasted in high salaries and unnecessary expenses by the grand officers of the lodge, whose headquarters are at Indianapolis, Ind. It was charged that the dues of members of long standing had been recently increased by exorbitant assessments, with the result that many dropped out, decreasing the obligations for death benefits. On the other hand, it was stated that no extra assessments were levied on members who joined the order since 1911.

The effect of this policy, it was said, was to bring in as much revenue as possible from dues and to enable the order to escape payments of benefits as far as possible. The resolution, it was said, was passed in order that old members might remain active if their policies were of any value and might quit paying dues if the policies were valueless.

CATHOLIC CLUBMEN DINED.

Percy J. King Entertains Outgoing and Incoming Officers.

At the Catholic Club, 120 Central Park South, last night Percy J. King, the newly elected President of the club, gave a dinner in honor of the outgoing and incoming officers and members of the Board of Management. During the course of the evening Mr. King paid a tribute to Michael J. Mulqueen, who retires next month from the office of President of the Club after five successive terms.

Among the guests, many of whom spoke, were F. F. Lisiecki, Andrew J. Connick, Jr., Alfred M. Barrett, Alfred J. Talley, James J. Riordan, Edward K. Hanlon, Nicholas J. Barrett, Alfred L. Marilley, Richard H. Clarke, William E. Walsh, Martin Conboy, John F. Gross, John J. Cuskley, Henry Heide, Jr., John F. Martin, John L. Durkin, James S. McDonogh, Roger P. Kavanagh; Justin C. O'Brien, Dr. Francis D. Griffin, Thomas E. Murray, Judge Victor J. Dowling, James A. Beha, Peter H. Moore, Victor F. Ridder, John R. Dooley, Edward Kelly, and Edward E. McCall.

Memorial Service in Navy Yard.

The annual memorial service for the men of the United States navy who lost their lives in the performance of their duty, and were buried at sea, will be held next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock on the Parade Ground in front of the Marine barracks at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, instead of on the public pier, foot of Metropolitan Avenue, as originally announced. A parade of patriotic societies will precede the exercises in the yard. The change in the plans was made necessary by the unusual number of responses to the invitations sent out by the Central Memorial Committee, Sons of Veterans, of Brooklyn and Long Island.

Mme. Alda Gives a Birthday Party.

Mme. Frances Alda gave a birthday party last evening at her home, Alwyn Court, and among those whom she invited were Lady Colebrook, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, Mrs. W. Astor Chanler, the Misses Barbara Rutherfurd, Susan Fish Dresser, Marion Hollins, Malvina Hoffman, Messrs. Robert Goelet, Philip Benkard, Charles Wetmore, Andrea de Segurola, Cyril Hatch, William Hoffman, Hamilton Fish, Jr., Antonio Scotti, Raymond Orinsby, and John J. Curtis.

Over-Burke Wedding Tonight.

The marriage of Miss Alice Burke, a daughter of Dr. Richard F. Burke of 799 Lexington Avenue, and Harold F. Over, a son of Mr. and Mrs. George Over of Easton, Penn., will take place this evening at the home of Mrs. James C. King, 1,155 Park Avenue. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Father Galligan. Mr. Over will have no best man or ushers, but Miss Burke's younger sister, Miss Constance Burke, will be her maid of honor, and Dr. Burke will give her in marriage. There are to be about 200 guests.

Boardman-Bulkley Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Boardman of Troy, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Wynanda K. Boardman, to H. Duncan Bulkley, son of Dr. and Mrs. L. Duncan Bulkley of 531 Madison Avenue, this city. Mr. Bulkley is a graduate of Columbia; class of '01, and belongs to the University and Squadron A Clubs. The wedding will take place in September at Bennington, Vt.

To Instruct Washington Heights.

Robert Grimshaw, Chairman of the Speakers' Bureau of the National Securities League, will address the Men's Club of Washington Heights on "Preparedness" this evening, at 9 o'clock, at the clubhouse, 555 West 182d Street. Residents of Washington Heights are invited to attend.

HOLD BACK RESULT OF FEDERATION VOTE

Names of Winning Clubwomen Not to be Given Out Till After Morning Meeting.

BOTH SIDES ARE CONFIDENT

Convention Holds Last Business Sessions Today and the Delegates Will Tour the City Tomorrow.

The women of the General Federation of Women's Clubs cast their ballots for federation officers yesterday, but the results will not be announced until the close of the business meeting, which is to be held in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor this morning.

Considerable dissatisfaction has been expressed with the manner of the election and many women openly say neither of the two candidates for President was their real choice.

Two women from Middle Western States yesterday voted for Mrs. Frederick Dow of Chicago, whose name was not in nomination. They said their act was merely "complimentary." Neither woman who so voted was from Illinois.

The list of those entitled to vote did not exceed 2,400 and not all of them voted. A number of women had started for home or on some excursion trip before the voting began.

Things at the polls went smoothly, but slowly. The ballot boxes were in ten different rooms on the third floor of the Seventh Regiment Armory. Six or seven States voted in a room, only New York, Massachusetts and Illinois having delegations so large that each State required a room to itself. There were many watchers, not because sharp practices were feared, they said, but because it was "good election form."

The voting began at 8 o'clock in the morning and continued until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. At 10 o'clock last night the division chairmen, the women having charge of the ten different polling places, had not sent in their reports to the general election board and no one knew when the returns would be in.

Mrs. Murray Election Manager.

"There will not be a word breathed about the returns for the election when I read them to the delegates to the convention," said Mrs. D. L. Murray, who is the General Federation Chairman of Credentials and Elections.

Mrs. Murray arranged the system of elections that has been used by the federation for the last half dozen years, and the federation thinks so much of her methods that it has given her a big dinner since the convention has been in session in New York and presented her with a gold wrist watch.

There was only one ticket yesterday, but that was a yard or so long, and had the names of all the candidates on it.

The campaign managers of each of the two candidates for the Presidency—Mrs. Cowles of California and Mrs. Sneath of Ohio—have asserted that their candidate was sure to win. Late yesterday afternoon an invitation was sent out from the Cowles campaign headquarters, Room 1 on the eighth floor of the Hotel Astor, that the managers and Cowles supporters would keep open house today in Room D on the same floor of the hotel.

This invitation was issued regardless of the way the election turned out. It was said that tea would be served, and that if the election turned in California's favor there probably would be more elaborate refreshments.

Two Seek to Withdraw.

One of the things that was said to have influenced some of the women against the California candidate yesterday was the announcement of her federation record in a pamphlet circulated as part of her campaign literature. The pamphlet showed that Mrs. Cowles had already filled several offices in the General Federation.

"That is enough, she ought to be satisfied without asking for more," some of the women said. However, many of those who so spoke thought yesterday that Mrs. Cowles would probably be elected.

At the business meeting yesterday morning an attempt was made to have the names of two women, who had been nominated, removed from the ticket. One State official who had nominated Mrs. Eugene P. Lawton of Oklahoma for Second Vice President asked that that nomination be withdrawn and Mrs. W. K. James of Missouri, who had been nominated for Auditor, asked that her name be taken off the ticket. Neither request was granted.

Women are not the only ones the Federation convention is making worn and haggard. The members of the Seventh Regiment, who are helping to maintain order and to keep the delegates from talking in the big convention hall, are weary, too.

One six-foot officer with an unhappy face said last night: "They thought they could get along without us and they tried it for three days and then called us in. Now, when we try to keep order they give us a h—— of a time."

The youngest and prettiest women of the convention are acting as ushers, and the ushers and soldiers get along nicely.

"No talking, madam," said a Seventh Regiment man last night to two women who were having a last word of discussion as to the probable returns of the election as they entered the hall.

"Well, keep quiet yourself" responded the delegate indignantly. "What do you mean by flirting with the ushers?"

Many Prostration Cases.

They are treating about 100 women a day in the first aid headquarters in the armory and at the different hotels. The greatest number of cases are prostrations due to overexertion, and are only temporary indispositions. There has, however, been one fatal illness, that of Mrs. Nicholas Peters of Syracuse, who was taken ill and left the city on Wednesday and whose death occurred on the train.

Today will see the last session of the convention. The final business meeting, at first scheduled for the armory, will be held in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor this morning. All unfinished business will be put through, there will be a final report of the Resolutions Committee by Mrs. Frederick A. Dow, and the announcement of election will be the last thing before the adjournment.

The afternoon sessions will be held in the Astor and the final evening session in the armory. This will open with music by the Seventh Regiment Band, after which will follow addresses on the subject, "What Religion Has Done for the World." The new officers will then be introduced.

Louisiana and Arkansas are to ask, it is said, for the next meeting of the biennial for New Orleans and Hot Springs, respectively. The invitations will be given some time today.

Tomorrow is to be known as "New York's Play Day," and the visiting delegates and clubwomen will be taken on excursions all around the city—to Coney Island, Blackwell's Island, and other points of interest. The Chamber of Commerce will provide an excursion by way of the Hudson to West Point and return for several hundred women. Luncheon will be served on board the steamer. The escorts in charge will be Edward N. Loomis, William W. Owens, David T. Abercrombie, Fred B. Dalzell, Elihu C. Church, and Charles T. Gwynne.

EXTEND $50,000,000 CREDIT.

London Joint Stock Banks Renew Loan for Year.

The $50,000,000 credit which was obtained by eight London joint stock banks in this country last December, for use in connection with exchange operations in this country, expires June 20, but announcement was made yesterday of the conclusion of a new arrangement under which the loan will be extended for one year. The interest rate, which was 4½ per cent. on the six months' credit, will be increased to 5 per cent. to take account of the change in money marked conditions and the lower reserves.

Although the money was provided for use against sales of exchange on New York when the rate should need strengthening, it was stated yesterday that the fund had remained intact at all times. Its retention for another year has been arranged for more as insurance against need than with any expectation of using it. The net cost to the borrowers has been reduced slightly by the payment of interest by banks, which have held the money on deposit.

The London group which arranged the credit consists of the London City & Midland, Lloyds', London County & Western, National Provincial, Barclay & Co., Parr's, Union of Smith's, and the London Joint Stock Bank. The advance was secured by the deposit with the Bank of England of £10,000,000 in British Government bonds. Participation certificates for the new loan will be offered to the institutions which took the original offering.

RARE OLD BOOKS IN SALE.

Top Prices Paid for Religious Volume by Increase Mather.

George D. Smith paid $126 yesterday for catalogue No. 861, Increase Mather's "The Blessed Hope and the Glorious Appearing of the Great God and Savior Jesus Christ," Boston, 1701, at Charles F. Heartman's sale of Americana, at 36 Lexington Avenue. The total was $2,017.80. Other items, with their catalogue numbers, sold as follows:

84—Rare Orders of the Council of War of Rhode Island, Providence, 1778; George D. Smith..... $50.00

25—Several Orders of the Same Council of War, 1779; George D. Smith..... 42.50

104—The Entertaining History of King Philip's War, by Thomas Church, Newport, 1772, with the two rare plates engraved by Paul Revere; Library of Congress..... 80.00

107—A Circular Letter from George Washington on resigning his command of the Army, Newport, 1783. This copy apparently that has been sold at auction; George D. Smith..... 85.00

127—A Copy of a Letter of John Cotten, dated 1641, in binding by Morwell; Harper & Harper..... 27.00

129—A Brief Exposition of the Whole Book of Canticles, by John Cotton, London, 1648; George D. Smith..... 30.00

130—Singing of Psalms a Gospel Ordinance, by John Cotton, London, 1647, in binding by Riviere; George D. Smith..... 34.00

153—Pedestrious Tour of Four thousand Miles Through the Western States and Territories, by Fenwick Evans, Concord, N. H., 1819; George D. Smith. 42.00

161—Notes and Sketches, an original manuscript, by William Fraser; Boston Book Company..... 42.50

350—The Saints' Everlasting Gospel, by Cotton Mather, Boston, 1760; George D. Smith..... 22.00

464—State of the British and French Colonies in North America, London, 1758; G. Ward..... 32.00

501—Virginia Session Laws of the Fourth Session, Williamsburg, 1754; George D. Smith..... 35.00

502—The Same for the Seventh Session; George D. Smith..... 46.00

$1,890 FOR TWO BOTTLES.

Four Items in Lawrence Collection Bring $6,060 at Christie's.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 31.—The third day of the Lawrence sale at Christie's brought in a total of $6,060. Four numbers were sold, one of them being an eggshell bowl, which brought $1,075. The centre of the bowl is brilliantly enamelled with ladies, a boy, and rabbits in star-shaped panel, on a pink ground with a border of flowers. It is 7¾ inches in diameter. A pair of powdered blue bottles with nearly spherical bodies and bulbous necks, enameled with kylins, birds, and flowers in famille-verte, in circular and mirror-shaped panels, the ground penciled with flowers and foliage in gold, ten and one-half inches high, brought $1,890. An altar vessel formed as a vase and cover supported by a mythical bird resting on two wheels, the whole decorated with scrolls in polychrome on a turquoise ground, sold for $1,575. The figure of a monster shaped as a rabbit, decorated with small blossoms and acrolls in polychrome on a turquoise ground, and with copper gilt mounts, reached $1,630.

Mark Twain Letters

NOTICE! The publication in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Mark Twain's correspondence announced for Sunday, June 4, has been postponed to a later date.

DIAMONDS

The Finer Grades Only

Solitaire Diamond Rings

Fifty Dollars to Eighteen Hundred

Theodore A. Kohn & Son JEWELERS

321 Fifth Avenue at 32d Street

JAMES J. HILL IS BURIED.

Wheels of Trade and Industry Stop in Northwest During Final Rites.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, May 31.—While whistles blew throughout the valley of the Twin Cities as a requiem to the memory of James J. Hill, the railway builder, whose funeral was being conducted from his late home on Summit Avenue, every wheel on the three great railroad systems he controlled stopped turning for five minutes at 2 o'clock this afternoon. All trains halted, and the steamships in the Great Northern Pacific service along the Western coast likewise hove to. Public schools were closed here for the day as a mark of respect.

Thousands of people lined the streets for several squares in either direction from the home. Contrary to first arrangements, the services at the home were not private, several hundred friends and former business associates being admitted. Others thronged the grounds, unable to find standing room indoors.

At the conclusion of the services the body was taken by automobile to North Oaks Farm, five miles northeast of St. Paul, where burial was made on the shore of Pleasant Lake. Hundreds of automobiles followed the body to the burial ground.

The Rev. Thomas J. Gibbons, pastor of the St. Paul Cathedral, delivered a short sermon on the achievements of Mr. Hill's life. He then read the short burial ritual of the Roman Catholic Church.

Around the bier, the base of which was buried in masses of flowers, were grouped members of the family. Back of them were scores of financiers and railroad chiefs and captains of great industries who had known Mr. Hill.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 31.—Oregon joined with other States of the Northwest in paying tribute to the memory of James J. Hill today. At the hour set for the funeral in St. Paul, every wheel on the Hill railroads in Oregon and the propellers of the Hill steamships stopped for five minutes. The Portland Chamber of Commerce held memorial services.

CHICAGO SUFFRAGE SPLIT?

Congressional Union Leaders Not Invited to a Suffrage Dinner.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Leading women suffragists are contemplating ignoring the Women's Congressional Union on the eve of the opening of the Woman's Suffrage Convention in this city on Monday.

This became public today with the issuance of a "blue book" containing the names of the 125 representative woman's suffrage women of America who are to be guests at dinner Tuesday of Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick at her mansion, 50 East Huron Street. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont of New York and other prominent members of the congressional convention are not invited, but the entire executive board of the National American Women's Suffrage Association is. The list was made up by Mrs. Stanley McCormick, Mrs. James W. Morrison, (both of whom are in the executive board,) and Mrs. Cyrus Hall McCormick.

The hostess of the party announced that the invitations had not been restricted to any branch of the suffrage movement, and that the list was representative of suffrage's best without regard to factional affiliations.

HIGH SCHOOL HAS OUTING.

Washington Irving on Annual Excursion Up the Hudson.

About 4,000 young women, students and alumni of Washington Irving High School, journeyed up the Hudson yesterday on the Hudson Day Line steamer Washington Irving to Newburg, on their annual excursion. E. E. Olcott, President of the Day Line, lent the Washington Irving and went on the excursion himself.

The day was called the annual field day of the Washington Irving High School, but the field sports consisted of dancing on the deck, as the steamer made no landing at Newburg. On the return trip a salute was given in front of Sunnyside, the home of Washington Irving.

Points of interest on both port and starboard sides of the boat were recorded before the trip in pamphlets distributed by members of the physiography class. Among those on the trip were Dr. Edward Cornell Zabriskie, Principal of the high school; Mrs. M. B. Fowler, Mrs. George Carey Murdock, Mrs. E. E. Olcott, and Mrs. Alfred Olcott.

MAY REINSTATE OSBORNE.

Gov. Whitman Hints at Such Action if Ex-Warden Is Exonerated.

ALBANY, May 31.—Thomas Mott Osborne will return to Sing Sing Prison as Warden if he is exonerated of all the charges under which he was indicted, Governor Whitman hinted today. Speaking of the reported intention of George W. Kirchwey to resign the wardenship of Sing Sing, the Governor said that when Mr. Osborne was retired from the office on account of the indictments it was understood by the Governor, Mr. Kirchwey, Mr. Osborne, and John B. Riley, then Superintendent of Prisons, that he would be restored in the event of his exoneration.

"As a matter of honor and justice," Governor Whitman said, "Mr. Osborne, if cleared of the charges against him, should resume the wardenship of Sing Sing. This, however, is a matter over which Supt. Carter of the prison department has control, and I cannot say surely what action may be taken."

Supt. Carter said tonight that he would "respect the gentlemen's agreement" of Governor Whitman, Mr. Osborne, Mr. Kirchwey, and Mr. Riley concerning Mr. Osborne's reinstatement, but added that he did not intend that his department should "be played horse with."

Dr. Edwin A. Goodridge.

Dr. Edwin A. Goodridge, 76 years old, died last night from heart disease at his home in Maple Avenue, Flushing. He left a widow and one son, Dr. Malcolm Goodridge. Dr. Goodridge was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., and was a graduate of Princeton. He fought through the civil war, and was a member of George Washington Post, G. A. R., and the Sons of the American Revolution. Dr. Goodridge was for five years President of the Flushing Board of Education, and was Trustee of the public schools for many years. He retired from practice in 1905.

Hugh F. Coyle Dies in Private Car.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., May 31.—Hugh F. Coyle, General Superintendent of the Grand Trunk Railway, died suddenly on his private car attached to an Erie train for Buffalo, near Kennedy Station, about 6 o'clock this afternoon. Death was due to heart disease. He had been visiting his son, E. B. Coyle, Chief Dispatcher of the Erie at Meadville, Penn. Mr. Coyle was formerly an Erie official at Meadville.

Edward F. Slayback.

Edward F. Slayback, a member of the Stock Exchange since 1888, died from angina pectoris yesterday at his home, 161 West Eighty-sixth Street. He was in his fifty-second year, and was a graduate of the College of the City of New York. Mr. Slayback was connected with the stock brokerage firm of Pearl & Co.

Obituary Notes.

Former Congressman THADDEUS M. MAHON, a widely known Republican in Pennsylvania, died at his home in Chambersburg yesterday. He was a member of the Fifty-third and Fifty-ninth Congresses. Mr. Mahon was 76 years old.

JOSEPH BENNETT, a well-known Boston lawyer, died Tuesday in his seventy-eighth year at his home in Commonwealth Avenue, Boston. He often went to Congress in connection with legal matters pertaining to the State of Massachusetts.

WILLIAM GIBBONS SEWALL, for twenty-five years with the Sun Insurance Company, died Tuesday at his home, 29 East Seventy-seventh Street. Mr. Sewall was born in New York sixty years ago, the son of Dr. John G. Sewall. He was unmarried and was a member of the City Club.

ANDREW J. KIRK, son of the late William P. Kirk, who was Acting Mayor of New York in 1884, died Tuesday at the Manhattan State Hospital, Ward's Island, at the age of 64.

IRA G. LANE, a furnace manufacturer, died suddenly last night at his home, 315 West 130th Street. Mr. Lane was born in New York City seventy-three years ago. He left a widow.

ADOLPH S. ELLISON, a retired manufacturer, died suddenly Monday at his home, 215 West 101st Street. Mr. Ellison was born in Germany seventy-four years ago and came to this country when a young man. He was for many years a member of the Freundschaft Club.

HENRY J. KEEHN, 20 years old, of 28 Essex Street, Hackensack, N. J., died yesterday in the Hackensack Hospital following an operation for appendicitis. He was a member of Company C, N. G. N. J., and held a position with the Texas Oil Company.

Mrs. ISABELLA BYRNES, widow of William K. Byrnes, died on Tuesday at her home, 949 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, aged 69 years. She left a son, William Nelson Byrnes.

GEORGE BENNETT, 90 years old, a native of Kurnik, Russian Poland, and a resident of Brooklyn for forty years, died on Tuesday at his home, 364 Lafayette Avenue. Mr. Bennett was a member of the Congregation Mount Sinai and was for several years the President of the congregation.

Mrs. CATHERINE JONES, wife of William Jones, died at her home, 1,235 Broadway, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, aged 84 years. She was born in that borough and was the Deputy State Councilor of the Sons and Daughters of Liberty and a member of Camp 7, Patriotic Order of America. Besides her husband she left two sons and a daughter.

CHARLÆS CLEMENT McINTYRE, 37 years old, prominent in the Boy Scout movement in Woodhaven, L. I., died at his home there on Tuesday. He left a widow and a daughter.

WILLIAM MOUNT, for sixty years a wheelwright contractor in Washington, N. J., died Tuesday at his home from heart disease. He was in his eighty-third year and is survived by his wife and six children.

Mrs. JACOB WOLFE, 58 years old, died of paralysis on Tuesday at her home in Andover, N. J. She was the widow of Jacob Wolfe, who died two years ago.

EDWARD BORDEN, a business man of Summit, N. J., died Tuesday night. He was in his thirty-eighth year and up to two years ago lived in Asbury Park. He left a brother and three sisters.

WILLIAM PALMER, for several years a salesman for the Mott Bathtub Manufacturing Company of Manhattan, died Tuesday night in the Flushing Hospital. He was 39 years old and lived at 31 Davis Street, Long Island City. He is survived by his wife and two children.

RAYMOND OTIS, a teacher of mathematics in the Morristown High School, died on Tuesday from pneumonia. He was 32 years old, a graduate of Harvard, class of 1907, and had been an instructor in the high school since last September.

Miss SALLY PITNEY, 68 years old, died Tuesday night at the home of Mrs. George Green in Mendham, N. J. She was born in Mendham and lived there all her life.

JAMES WHITMAN, 78 years old, died on Tuesday at the home of his daughter in Orange, N. J. He was one of the oldest members of the Brick Presbyterian Church and was one of its Trustees. His wife, six children, and three brothers survive.

Mrs. HANNAH SAXE SEATON, widow of the Rev. Dr. Homer Seaton, who was field agent for the Methodist Book Concern, died Tuesday night from apoplexy at her home in Middletown, N. J. She was in her eighty-fourth year, and left a brother, who lives in California.

Mrs. JENNIE E. TRUEX, 71 years old, of Montclair, N. J., died Tuesday at the home of her son, Arthur B. Truex, in Hendersonville, N. C., where she went three years ago to regain health. Besides her husband, Charles R. Truex, she is survived by three sons.

WILLIAM KEVAN MAJOR, retired leather merchant, died Tuesday night at his home, at East Sixty-third Street, in his eighty-fifth year. He retired from business twenty-eight years ago. Mr. Major was born near Amsterdam, N. Y. He left a widow and two children.

ARCHBISHOP NUTTALL DEAD.

Jamaica Mourns for Prelate Regarded as "Savior of Kingston."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, B. W. I., May 31.—The Most Rev. Dr. Enos Nuttall, Archbishop of the West Indies and one of the foremost men in Jamaica, died here today at the age of 72. He was well known in the United States and took a leading part in the reorganization of public affairs after the 1907 earthquake. Through his influence he did much to restore amicable relationship between the United States and Great Britain after the Swettenham-Davis incident. He was popular among all classes, and the island is plunged in deep mourning. He will have a state funeral.

Achbishop Nuttall was born in England in 1842 and was privately educated. He was appointed curate of St. George's Church, Kingston, in 1868 and served fourteen years, when he was made Bishop of Jamaica and in charge of the Honduran Diocese. In 1891 he was made Primate of the West Indies, and six years later was raised to the Archbishopric. His degree of Doctor of Divinity was given by Oxford in 1897 and a year after Cambridge made him a Doctor of Common Law.

For his work in connection with the earthquake at Jamaica in January, 1907, Archbishop Nuttall was regarded as the "savior of Kingston." Soon after the shock had brought disaster to Kingston he went to England and by his efforts induced the British Government to present to the stricken city the sum of $750,000. He also arranged for a loan of $4,000,000 on liberal terms. He was prominent in the work of rebuilding.

After Sir James Alexander Swettenham, Governor in Chief of Jamaica at the time of the earthquake, had refused to accept the aid which Rear Admiral C. H. Davis, in command of the battleships Indiana and Missouri, had offered, the serious complications that developed were in great measure smoothed over through the efforts of Dr. Nuttall. He wrote much ecclesiastical literature and published many books, among others, "The Churchman's Manual," "Devotions and Catechisms for Children and Young People," and "Lectures on the World to Come."

Eugene N. Robinson.

Eugene N. Robinson, a lawyer at 61 Broadway, who died Tuesday in his apartments at 5 East Forty-fifth Street, in his forty-third year, was prominently identified with relief work among the Americans who were stranded in Europe at the outbreak of the war. He was a member of the relief committee on the steamship Adriatic, which brought over many American refugees. Mr. Robinson was a Lieutenant Commander of the New York Naval Battalion and a member of the New York Yacht Club, the Society of Colonial Wars, and the Military Order of the Spanish-American War.

Moses Dinkelspiel.

Moses Dinkelspiel, for many years active in Democratic politics in this city, died Tuesday afternoon at his residence, 226 West Ninety-seventh Street. Mr. Dinkelspiel was born in New York sixty-one years ago. He was educated in the public schools and was admitted to the bar. He was a member of Tammany Hall and was for eight years Assemblyman from the Eleventh Ward. Besides his widow, he left a daughter, Mrs. Edwin Nathan, of 600 West 116th Street, and a son, Edwin Dinkelspiel, of 226 West Ninety-seventh Street.

Daniel O'Day.

Daniel O'Day, son of the late Daniel O'Day, who was Vice President of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, died from pneumonia last night at his home in Cape, N. Y. Mr. O'Day was born in Titusville, Penn., forty-six years ago. He is survived by his wife, a daughter and two sons. He was graduated from Yale with the class of 1893, and was a member of the University, Yale, Apawamis Golf, and American Yacht Clubs. Mr. O'Day was extensively interested in petroleum fields in West Virginia and Pennsylvania, and had an office at 101 Park Avenue.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

BEAL—DRESEL.—Mrs. Cornelius C. Billings, 150 West 80th St., New York City, announces the engagement of her daughter, Alice Louise Dresel, to Mr. Thaddeus Reynolds Beal of Newburg, N. Y.

Died.

BEARD.—Reverend Ithamar W. Beard died in Boston Friday, May 26th, in his 77th year. For 17 years Chaplain of the City Home for the Aged, on Blackwell's Island.

BENNETT.—On Tuesday, May 30, George Bennett, husband of Pauline Bennett and father of Bernard, Isaac and James Bennett, in his 90th year. Funeral from his late residence, 364 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, Friday, June 2, at 10 A. M. Please omit flowers.

BLAUVELT.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, at his home, Piermont, N. Y., May 30, Colonel W. F. Blauvelt, U. S. A., retired. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

BORDEN.—At Summit, N. J., May 30, 1916, Charles Edward Borden, in his 37th year. Funeral services will be held at Calvary Episcopal Church, Summit, N. J., on Friday, June 2, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at Millstone, N. J.

CLARKE.—Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York.—The members of this society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late associate, Frank Champlin Clarke, M. D., at Catskill, N. Y., Thursday morning at 10:30 o'clock. ROBERT OLYPHANT, President.

COHEN.—Louis, father of Essie April. Funeral from 20 East 120th St., 12:30 P. M. Monday.

DINKELSPIEL.—Moses, beloved husband of Carrie (nee Sladkus) and devoted father of Mrs. Edwin Nathan and Edwin Dinkelspiel. Funeral on Friday morning, June 2, 1916, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, 226 West 97th St.

EATON.—At Madison, N. J., May 31, 1916, Hannah Saxe Eaton, widow of Rev. Homer Eaton, D. D., in her 88d year. Funeral from her late residence, Madison, N. J., on Friday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock. Interment at Albany, N. Y., on Saturday afternoon.

ELDER.—On May 30, George Waldron, son of the late George W. and Matilda A. Elder, in the 56th year of his age. Funeral private. Thursday, June 1, from 770 Madison Av.

ELLISON.—On May 29, Adolph S. Ellison, husband of Rachel and father of Mark and Selma. Funeral from his late residence, 215 West 101st St., Thursday, June 1, at 10.

FEENY.—On Tuesday, May 30, 1916, James Feeny, in his 74th year. Funeral services at Masonic Temple, corner Bay and Sand Sts., Stapleton, S. I., on Friday, June 2, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

FEENY.—Tompkins Lodge, No. 471, F. and A. M.

GIANTS BEAT THE CHAMPION PHILLIES AND YANKEES TAKE TWO GAMES FROM THE ATHLETICS

THAT ONE STUMBLE CAN'T HALT GIANTS

They Forget All About the Lone Defeat and Wrench Another Game from Champions.

BENTON TIGHT IN PINCHES

He Holds the Phillies Down When Trouble Threatens, While Mc-McGraw Clan Groups Its Hits.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—Chief Bender, who proved a stumbling block to the New York Giants in two world's series when he hurled for the Athletics, had no terrors for the McGraw aggregation here this afternoon in the third contest of the series with the Phillies, and the Gothamites piled up enough runs in the third round to clinch the game ultimately by the score of 4 to 2.

The ability to collect their hits when they would do the most good and the great hurling of Rube Benton proved the winning combination that widened still further the gap between the Giants, who repose in second place, and the Phillies, who were pressing McGraw et al. for that position.

Benton has never pitched a better game of ball in this city than his effort this afternoon. From start to finish he was complete master of the situation, and on three occasions when the Quakers had runners within scoring distance Benton was at his best and either retired the succeeding batters on strikes or caused them to be retired on easy infield chances. Nine safeties were made off his port side slants, but in only two innings did two of them come together, and on each occasion the Phils squeezed over a run.

Manager Moran rushed three pinch-hitters into the fray and Dugey was the only one who connected. He whaled a double to deep left centre at the opening of the seventh, but Benton let loose his best assortment of benders and the danger was averted.

On the other hand the Giants made their nine hits off Bender and McQuillan count for four tallies.

A remarkable feature of the game was the fact that only one Philadelphia player was retired on a fly to the outfield, and that was in the first round, when Stock lined to Robertson.

The Giants broke into the run column in the third. Rariden opened with a single to centre and Benton lofted to Cooper. Burns tore off a screaming double to the centre field wall and Rariden scored. Robertson's hard grounder bounded away from Niehoff for a single. Doyle's two-base smash to right counted Burns, and when Cravath tried to catch Robertson at third Doyle went to second. Kauff was passed, and with the bases loaded Fletcher skied to Paskert, Robertson counting. Merkle's tap to Stock ended the session. Merkle's home-run drive into the centre field bleachers in the eighth added for the final tally.

A double by Niehoff and Whitted's single scored the Phils' first run, and in the ninth Cravath's bingle to right, a single to centre by Whitted, on which Kauff made a boot, and an infield out gave the Quakers their final run. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
G. Burns,lf	4	1	2	0	0	
Robertson,rf	4	1	2	1	0	
Doyle,2b	4	0	1	1	4	
Kauff,cf	3	0	0	1	0	
Fletcher,ss	3	0	0	0	6	
Merkle,1b	4	1	1	14	0	
McK'nie,3b	4	0	1	2	1	
Rariden,c	3	1	2	8	0	
Benton,p	4	0	0	2	5	
Totals	33	4	9	*26	13	

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Bancroft,ss	4	0	2	1	3	
Niehoff,2b	4	1	2	1	3	
Stock,3b	4	0	0	1	0	
Cravath,rf	4	0	1	1	0	
Whitted,1b	4	0	2	15	1	
Cooper,lf	1	0	0	0	0	
Good,lf	0	0	0	1	0	
Paskert,cf	4	0	0	5	0	
E. Burns,c	4	0	0	2	2	
Bender,p	2	0	1	2	2	
McQuil'n,p	0	0	0	0	0	
aDugey	1	0	1	0	0	
bByrne	0	0	0	0	0	
cKillifer	1	0	0	0	0	
Totals	33	2	9	27	11	4

a-Batted for Cooper in seventh inning.
b-Batted for Bender in eighth inning.
c-Batted for Good in ninth inning.
Errors—G. Burns, Kauff.
*Bender out: hit by batted ball.

New York	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—2

Two-base hits—G. Burns, Dugey, Bancroft, Niehoff, Bender. Home run—Merkle. Stolen base—Cooper. Double plays—McKechnie and Merkle; Bancroft, Niehoff and Whitted. Sacrifice fly—Fletcher. Bases on balls—Off Benton, 2; off Bender, 2. Left on bases—New York, 6; Philadelphia, 6. Hit by pitcher—By Bender, (Rariden.) Struck out—By Benton, 7. Hits and earned runs—Off Benton, 9 hits, 2 runs in 9 innings; off Bender, 8 hits, 4 runs in 8 innings; off McQuillan, 1 hit, no runs in 1 inning. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Harrison. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

CARDINALS WIN AND LOSE.

Capture First Game from Cubs and Then Suffer Defeat.

CHICAGO, May 31. — St. Louis and Chicago divided a double-header today. Packard's good pitching, four double plays and timely hitting won the second for the Cubs, by 6 to 3. St. Louis won the first by 5 to 1. The score:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Beecher,lf	4	0	0	2	0	
Smith,cf	3	0	0	1	0	
Butler,cf	1	0	0	1	0	
Miller,1b	4	1	0	13	0	
Hornsby,3b	3	0	1	1	2	
Wilson,rf	3	1	0	0	0	
Betzel,2b	3	1	1	3	3	
Snyder,c	4	0	0	3	3	
Corhan,ss	4	1	1	3	4	
Doak,p	3	1	2	0	2	
Total	33	5	5	27	12	

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
McC'thy,2b	4	0	2	0	4	
Flack,rf	4	0	0	1	0	
Williams,cf	4	1	2	1	0	
Schulte,lf	4	0	2	3	0	
Zim'man,3b	4	0	1	2	1	
Saier,1b	3	1	0	0	1	
Fischer,c	3	0	0	5	4	
Clemons,c	1	0	0	3	0	
Doolan,ss	3	0	1	3	4	
Lavender,p	2	0	1	1	0	
Packard,p	1	0	0	0	0	
aZwilling	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	34	1	10	27	12	

a-Batted for Doolan in ninth.
Errors—Zimmerman, (2;) Doolan, (2.)

St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	—5
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Saier. Three-base hit—Betzel. Williams. Zimmerman. Double plays—Doak to Corhan to Miller; Corhan to Betzel to Miller. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Chicago, 7. First base on errors—St. Louis, 4. Bases on balls—Off Doak, 1; off Lavender, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Doak, 10 hits, 1 run in 9 innings; off Lavender, 4 hits 2 runs in 6 1-3 innings; off Packard, 1 hit no runs in 2 2-3 innings. Struck out—By Doak, 1; by Lavender, 3; by Packard, 3. Wild pitch—Packard, 2. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Quigley.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
McC'thy,2b	5	2	1	1	9	
Flack,rf	3	1	2	0	0	
Williams,cf	3	1	1	2	0	
Schulte,lf	4	2	3	0	0	
Zim'man,3b	3	0	1	1	2	
Saier,1b	4	0	1	15	0	
Archer,c	2	0	0	2	2	
Mulligan,ss	4	0	0	6	3	
Seaton,p	1	0	0	0	0	
Packard,p	3	0	0	0	3	
Total	32	6	8	27	21	

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Beschler,lf	2	0	2	1	1	0
Smith,cf	3	1	1	1	0	
Butler,cf	3	0	1	2	0	
Miller,1b	4	0	0	8	0	
Hornsby,3b	4	0	0	0	4	
Wilson,rf	4	0	2	0	0	
Betzel,2b	4	0	1	3	3	
Gonzales,c	4	1	1	3	1	
Corhan,ss	4	1	3	1	1	
Ames,p	0	0	0	0	2	
Meadows,p	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	31	3	9	24	12	

Errors—McCarthy, Mulligan, Miller, Betzel, Corhan.

Chicago	1	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	—6	
St. Louis	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—3	

Two-base hits—Gonzales, Corhan, Schulte. Home run—Smith. Stolen bases—Schulte, Flack. Sacrifice hits—Ames, Meadows. Double plays—Bescher, Horsby, and Gonzales; Mulligan and Saier; McCarthy, Mulligan, and Saier. (2;) Mulligan, McCarthy, and Saier. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Chicago, 6. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2; Chicago, 3. Bases on balls—Off Meadows, 3; off Seaton, 1; off Packard, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Ames, 5 hits and 2 runs in two and a third innings; off Seaton, 4 hits and 3 runs in three innings; off Meadows, 3 hits and 2 runs in five and two-thirds innings; off Packard, 5 hits and no runs in six innings. Hit by pitcher—By Meadows, (Williams.) Struck out—By Meadows, 6; by Seaton, 2. Wild pitch—Ames. Passed balls—Gonzales, 2. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Byron.

Eastern League.

Lawrence, 5; Worcester, 2.
Portland, 5; Lynn, 0.
New Haven, 9; Bridgeport, 4.
Hartford, 2; Springfield, 0.
New London, 6; Lowell, 0.

Southern Association.

Atlanta, 8; Little Rock, 6.
Memphis, 2; Birmingham, 1.
Chattanooga, 9; New Orleans, 1.
Mobile, 8; Nashville, 6.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 8; Philadelphia, 7.
(First game.)
New York, 9; Philadelphia, 5.
(Second game.)
Cleveland, 10; St. Louis, 5.
Boston, 10; Washington, 1.
Detroit, 7; Chicago, 4.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 4; Philadelphia, 2.
Brooklyn, 3; Boston, 2.
St. Louis, 5; Chicago, 1.
(First game.)
Chicago, 6; St. Louis, 3.
(Second game.)
Cincinnati, 5; Pittsburgh, 2.
(Sixteen innings.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Cleveland	24	15	.615
Washington	24	15	.615
New York	22	15	.595
Boston	21	18	.538
Detroit	18	22	.450
Chicago	17	21	.447
Philadelphia	14	24	.368
St. Louis	14	24	.368

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	22	12	.647
New York	21	14	.600
Philadelphia	20	17	.541
Cincinnati	20	22	.476
Boston	16	19	.457
Chicago	19	23	.452
Pittsburgh	17	22	.436
St. Louis	18	24	.429

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at New York.
Washington at Boston.
Cleveland at St. Louis.
Chicago at Detroit.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Brooklyn.
(Two games.)
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.

VICTORY HOISTS INDIANS.

Cleveland Beats St. Louis and Ties Senators for Lead.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—Cleveland went into a tie with Washington for first place by defeating St. Louis in a loosely played game here today, 10 to 5. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Graney,lf	5	2	2	1	0	
Turner,3b	5	1	1	3	5	
Speaker,cf	5	3	3	1	0	
Smith,rf	4	0	3	4	1	
Vandiil,1b	4	0	0	11	0	
Howard,2b	4	1	1	4	1	
W'gans,ss	5	1	4	2	2	
Billings,c	4	1	1	5	1	
Mitchell,p	3	0	0	1	3	
Totals	39	10	17	27	16	

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Shotton,lf	5	0	0	1	0	
Johnson,ss	5	0	0	2	2	
aCrandall	1	0	0	0	0	
Lavan,ss	0	0	0	0	0	
Austin,3b	3	1	0	1	2	
Sisler,1b	4	2	2	10	0	
Pratt,2b	4	0	1	4	5	
Marsans,cf	4	1	2	2	0	
Miller, rf	4	1	1	1	0	
Hartley,c	4	0	1	5	4	
Groom,p	2	0	0	0	2	
Day'port,p	0	0	0	0	3	
bChapman	0	0	0	0	0	
Totals	34	5	12	27	14	

a-Batted for Johnson in the eighth inning.
b-Batted for Davenport in the ninth inning.
Errors—Speaker, Johnson, Lavan.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	4	—10
St. Louis	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	—5

Two-base hits—Miller, Gandil, Speaker, Graney, Marsans. Three-base hits—Howard, Speaker. Stolen bases—Speaker, Wambsganss. Sacrifice hit—Davenport. Sacrifice flies—Smith, Mitchell, Chapman. Double plays—Johnson, Pratt, and. Sister; Austin, Pratt, and Sisler; Billings and Turner. Left on bases—Cleveland, 11; St. Louis, 5. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1. Bases on balls—Off Groom,1; off Mitchell, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Groom, 9 hits, 4 runs, in six innings; off Davenport, 8 hits, 6 runs, in three innings; off Mitchell, 12 hits, 5 runs, in nine innings. Hit by pitcher—By Davenport, (Howard.) Struck out—By Groom, 4; by Davenport, 3; by Mitchell, 2. Time of game—Two hours and six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and Connolly.

RED SOX THRASH SENATORS.

Boston Men Pound the Ball While Gregg Mystifies Washington.

BOSTON, May 31.—Heavy hitting by the Boston players and excellent box work by Gregg gave the Red Sox a 10-to-1 victory over Washington here today. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Hooper,rf	2	0	0	3	0	
aHenr'n,rf	2	1	0	1	0	
McNally,2b	5	3	3	0	2	
Lewis,lf	5	0	2	3	0	
Hoblitzel,1b	3	2	2	4	1	
Gainer,1b	0	0	0	2	0	
Walker,cf	5	2	4	2	0	
Gardner,3b	5	0	2	1	2	
Janvrin,ss	3	1	0	3	0	
Thomas,c	3	1	2	6	1	
Agnew,c	1	0	0	1	0	
Gregg,p	4	0	1	1	2	
Total	38	10	16	27	8	

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Moeller,lf	4	0	0	0	1	
Morgan,2b	4	0	1	1	1	
Milan,cf	3	0	0	3	0	
Shanks,3b	4	0	1	2	2	
Judge,1b	3	0	1	6	0	
Jamieson,rf	3	0	0	1	0	
Henry,c	2	0	0	7	1	
Williams,c	2	0	1	1	0	
McBride,ss	3	0	2	4	5	
Gallia,p	1	0	0	0	1	
Harper,p	2	0	0	0	0	
Total	31	1	6	24	12	

a-Ran for Hoopef in fourth.
Error—Jamieson.

Boston	1	0	0	6	0	3	0	0	—10	
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Two-base hits—Shanks, Lewis, Walker, 2. Three-base hits—Walker, Gardner. Stolen bases—Milan, McNally. Left on bases—Washington, 6; Boston, 8. First base on error—Boston. Bases on balls—Off Gallia, 3; off Harper, 1; off Gregg, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Gallia, 10 hits and 6 runs in three and two-thirds innings; off Harper, 6 hits and 4 runs in four and one third innings; off Gregg, 6 hits and 1 run in nine innings. Struck out—By Gallia, 1; by Harper, 4; by Gregg, 6. Passed ball—Williams. Time of game—Two hours and seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Owens and Connolly.

American Association.

Milwaukee, 4; Kansas City, 3.
Toledo, 8; Columbus, 3.
St. Paul, 5; Minneapolis, 1.
Indianapolis, 4; Louisville, 2.

New York State League.

Utica, 9; Scranton, 1.
Elmira, 5; Albany, 4.
Troy, 6; Binghamton, 2.
Syracuse, 8; Wilkes-Barre, 7.

College and School Games.

At Swarthmore, Penn.—Swarthmore, 5; Lafayette, 2.

At Providence, R. I.—Springfield Y. M. C. A. College, 3; Brown, 0.

At Lewiston, Me.—Bowdoin, 3; Bates, 3.

At Lafayette, Ind.—Purdue, 20; Chicago, 3.

At Lakeville, Conn.—Pawling School, 6; Hotchkiss School, 4.

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YANKS WIN TWICE IN RACE FOR LEAD

Gilhooley Snatches First Game from Athletics by Home Run with Bases Full.

One large, effervescent inning, frothing with noise, excitement and emotion, enlivened 6,000 fans who assembled at the Polo Grounds yesterday to see the bargain day contests between the Yankees and Athletics. The truculent inning came in the first game, when the Yanks swept from the rear and won out by a score of 8 to 7. These same Yanks gobbled up the second game by 9 to 5, and called it a good day's work.

Francois Gilhooley is the lad who shone out in the afternoon's doing like a lighthouse on a stern and rockbound coast. Francois had the experience yesterday of accomplishing something which is the fondest dream of every youth who ever indulged in the national diversion—he perpetrated a home run with the bases full. There is nothing more now that little Gilhooley has to live for—his ambition has been realized.

This is the way it happened. Waltzing into the eighth inning of the first game, the Yanks were trailing the Athletics by a score of 6 to 3, and Donovan's boys were as sad as the suffering Belgians. Baumann, the first man to face Bullet Joe Bush in the eighth, beat out a hit to shortstop. Pipp got a pass. Frank Baker was pushed into the affair as a pinch hitter for Dan't Boone, and Frank larruped a two-bagger against the right field wall. Baumann romped home and Germany Schaefer persuaded Pipp to try to score also, but his advice was bad and Pipp was nipped at the plate. Cheer up! High perambulated and Nunamaker was tossed out at first. Hartzell, batting for Ray Keating, was walked by Bush.

The film now portrays the bases as crowded as a Bronx express at P. M. At the bat, waving his ash bludgeon, stood François Gilhooley. This mite of a right fielder blistered the ball so hard that it hissed its way into deep centre field, making a crack in the boards of the centre field fence. It was the signal for the start of the procession, and the parade went by the home plate so fast that it was difficult to count the passing platoons of runs. Baker, High, Hartzell, and Gilhooley all flashed by and the commotion made the Polo Grounds resemble a busy moment in a boiler factory.

The Athletics got another lone run in the ninth, but no one cared about that, because the Yanks had the game won 8 to 7, and all hands were happy. Gilhooley's contribution to the latest improvements in heavy artillery completely overshadowed everything else in the game.

The second game had its impressive moments also. The pitchers were Cliff Markle and J. Weldon Wyckoff. Markle had the better of the controversy. He wobbled perilously in the eighth, but pulled himself together in time to avoid impending disaster.

Hughey High, who is built just as close to the ground as Gilhooley, burst forth into a home-run hitter in the fourth inning, when, with Baumann waiting on the bases, he crashed a healthy, full-grown home run to the jungles of centre field. The Yanks hit Wyckoff at the right moments and won with little effort.

There was a breeze of excitement in the second game when the fans camping back of third base did everything they could to wound the feelings of Dan Boone. Boone went over to the yelpers and carefully explained that his opinion of them was the reverse of flattering. He was even willing to climb over the boxes and prove that his tormentors were stronger on words than deeds. The Yankee players advised Boone to quiet down and not mind the fans who were hounding him, and Daniel acquiesced.

Manager Bill Donovan, who has a fatherly interest in Boone, went over to the fans and gave them to understand that it would be advisable to quit picking on Boone. Boone is substituting at short for Captain Peckinpaugh for a while, and although he makes some errors, he has been playing pretty good ball.

The Yankees' double victory yesterday places them within a notch of the American League leaders. Cleveland and Washington are tied for first place and Donovan's men are only one game behind the leaders. The pennant bee is buzzing violently in the Yankees' bonnets. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Gilhooley,rf	5	1	2	1	1	
Magee,cf	5	0	1	0	0	
Gedeon,2b	3	0	0	3	0	
Bauf'n,3b&ss	4	1	0	0	1	
Pipp,1b	4	2	1	11	4	
Boone,ss	4	1	0	2	6	
Baker,3b	3	1	1	1	0	
High,lf	3	1	1	2	0	
N'maker,c	3	0	1	4	0	
Cullop,p	0	0	0	0	2	
aCaldwell	1	0	0	0	0	
Keating,p	1	0	0	0	4	
bHartzell	0	1	0	0	0	
Russell,p	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	30	8	7	27	16	

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Witt,ss	5	0	3	1	3	
Pick,3b	4	0	0	2	5	
Strunk,cf	4	1	0	2	0	
Lajole,2b	4	0	0	4	2	
McInnis,1b	4	0	2	18	1	
Walsh,rf	4	1	1	2	1	
Oldring,lf	4	2	2	0	0	
Meyer,c	2	1	1	2	1	
Wyckoff,p	1	0	1	0	1	
cStellbauer	1	0	0	0	0	
Wyckoff,p	0	0	0	0	0	
Bush,p	1	0	1	0	0	
dMurphy	1	0	0	0	0	
eMalone	0	1	0	0	0	
Total	34	7	10	24	14	

a-Batted for Cullop in fourth inning.
b-Batted for Keating in eighth inning.
c-Batted for Walsh in fourth inning.
d-Batted for Meyer in ninth inning.
e-Batted for Bush in ninth inning.
Errors—Watt, Magee, Pipp.

New York	0	0	1	2	0	0	5	0	—8	
Philadelphia	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	1	—7	

Two-base hits—Bush, Witt, and Baker. Home runs—Meyer, Gilhooley. Stolen bases—Nunamaker, Walsh. Sacrifice hits—Meyer and Lajole. Sacrifice fly—Pick. Double play—Nunamaker and Gedeon. Left on bases—New York, 6; Philadelphia, 5. Bases on balls—Off Keating, 1; off Russell, 1; off Nabors, 3; off Wyckoff, 1; off Bush, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Nabors, 1 hit, 1 run in three innings; off Wyckoff, 1 hit, 2 runs, (only two batters faced him;) off Bush, 6 hits, 5 runs in five innings; off Cullop, 5 hits, 2 runs in four innings; off Keating, 4 hits, 1 run in four innings; off-Russell, 1 hit, no runs in one inning. Struck out—By Cullop, 4; by Keating, 1; by Bush, 1. Wild pitch—Cullop. Time of game—Two hours and seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Nallin.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Gilhooley,rf	4	1	2	1	1	
Magee,cf	4	0	2	3	0	
Gedeon,2b	3	1	0	3	5	
Baumann,3b	3	3	1	2	0	
Pipp,1b	4	1	1	9	0	
Boone,ss	4	0	1	4	4	
High,lf	4	2	3	3	0	
Walters,c	4	1	1	3	2	
Markle,p	3	0	0	0	0	
Total	33	9	10	*26	12	

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Witt,ss	3	1	0	2	4	
Pick,3b	4	1	1	1	1	
Strunk,cf	4	0	1	2	0	
Lajole,2b	3	0	0	5	4	
McInnis,1b	2	2	1	11	0	
Walsh,rf	4	1	1	2	0	
Oldring,lf	4	1	1	2	0	
Meyer,c	3	0	1	0	1	
Wyckoff,p	3	0	0	0	4	
aMalone	1	0	0	0	0	
Total	31	5	8	24	14	

a-Batted for Wyckoff in ninth inning.
*Witt out, hit by batted ball.
Errors—Witt, Peck, McInnis, Meyer, Magee, Gedeon, Boone.

New York	3	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	—9	
Philadelphia	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	—5

Three-base hit—Gilhooley. Home run—High. Stolen bases—Pipp, Baumann, Magee, High, Gilhooley, Walters, Meyer. Sacrifice hit—Markle. Sacrifice fly—Lajole. Double plays—Wyckoff, Lajole, and McInnis; Lajole, Witt, and McInnis; Gedeon, and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 5, Philadelphia, 6. First base on errors—New York, 2, Philadelphia, 2. Base on balls—Off Markle, 5; off Wyckoff, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Markle, 8 hits, 4 runs in 9 innings; off Wyckoff, 10 hits, 5 runs in 8 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Markle (McInnis.) Struck out—By Markle, 1. Wild pitches—Markle, 2. Passed ball—Meyer. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Evans.

ARMY AND HOLY CROSS TIE.

Listlessly Played Game Called in Seventh Inning with Score 6 to 6.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., May 31.—The Army and Holy Cross went to a tie today in a loosely played game. The final score was 6 to 6, the game being called at the end of the seventh by agreement. Saricka, the Cadets' southpaw pitcher, allowed only two hits, but was wild and received listless support. McCarthy was knocked out of the box in the sixth, the Cadets taking the lead at 6 to 5. Mitchell's heavy hitting was a feature of the Army's play. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Holy Cross	0 0 2 0 3 0 1 0 0	6	3
Army	1 0 0 0 3 2 0 0 0	6	5

Batteries—McCarthy, Donnellan, and Carroll; Saricka and McNell. Umpires—Messrs. Cullum and Marshall.

REDS CAPTURE LONG GAME.

Get Three Runs on One Hit in Sixteenth and Beat Pirates.

PITTSBURGH, May 31.—Cincinnati defeated Pittsburgh by a score of 5 to 2 here today, winning the game in the sixteenth inning, when a hit, a base on balls, and three errors resulted in three runs being scored. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Groh,3b	7	1	1	0	3	
Neale,cf	6	1	4	1	0	
Chase,lf,1b	5	0	1	6	0	
Wingo,c	6	0	0	9	3	
Griffith,rf	7	1	2	2	0	
Mollwitz,1b	6	0	2	15	1	
aClarke	0	0	0	0	0	
bMitchell	0	1	0	0	0	
Killifer,lf	6	0	0	0	0	
Herzog,ss	6	1	0	5	5	
Louden,2b	6	0	0	4	4	
Toney,p	7	0	1	1	4	
Total	75	5	11	48	18	

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Carey,cf	7	1	1	3	0	
Johnston,1b	5	0	3	8	1	
Wagner,2b	5	0	3	3	5	
H'chman,rf	5	0	0	4	0	
Schultz,3b	5	0	0	4	1	
Barney,lf	6	0	0	0	0	
Smith,ss	4	0	0	9	3	
cCostello	1	0	0	0	0	
Wilson,c	6	1	1	10	3	
Miller,p	5	0	1	0	3	
dVlox	0	0	0	0	0	
eBaird	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	54	2	8	48	16	

a-Batted for Mollwitz in sixteenth.
b-Ran for Clarke in sixteenth.
c-Batted for Smith in sixteenth.
d-Batted for Miller in sixteenth.
e-Ran for Vlox in sixteenth.
Errors—Chase, Wagner (2,) Schultz, Smith, Wilson (2.)

Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—Griffith. Stolen bases—Neale, 2. Herzog. Sacrifice hits—Chase, Louden, Schultz. Sacrifice flies—Wingo, Wagner. Double plays—Herzog and Mollwitz; Louden and Mollwitz; Smith, Wagner, and Johnston. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 11; Pittsburgh, 5. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 2. First base on balls—Off Toney, 3; off Miller, 5. Hits and earned runs—Off Toney, 8 hits, 2 runs in sixteen innings; off Miller, 11 hits, 1 run in sixteen innings. Hit by pitcher—By Toney; Smith; by Miller; Neale, Herzog. Struck out—By Toney, 10; by Miller, 7. Time—Three hours and one minute. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT

MRS. RAYMOND BEATEN IN HARD-FOUGHT TENNIS MATCH BY MISS VANDERHOEF

MRS. RAYMOND IS BEATEN ON COURTS

Miss Marion Vanderhoef Wrests Hard-Fought Match from Her at Hartsdale.

VOSHELL DEFEATS O'NEALE

Former Columbia Star Is Outplayed —Mrs. Astor and Miss Sheldon Win.

Miss Marion Vanderhoef unleashed a big surprise in the third round of the women's singles event of the Eastern New York State tennis championships at Hartsdale yesterday when she defeated Mrs. Edward Raymond in a three-set match, 1—6, 9—7, 7—5. Such a result was far from the thoughts of those who have been following the progress of the women contestants in recent tournaments.

In the Metropolitan championship at the West Side Tennis Club, Mrs. Raymond forced a three-set match with Miss Molla Bjurstedt, and it was the Norwegian who defeated her in the final round of the Invitation tournament at the Pelham Country Club. Everything had pointed to a sharp recovery by Mrs. Raymond of the ability which made her the Metropolitan champion several years ago.

For one set yesterday it appeared that Mrs. Raymond would meet with little opposition from Miss Vanderhoef. She won the opening series without any difficulty, and then Miss Vanderhoef suddenly developed a rally that showed some brilliant tennis. Mrs. Raymond was quite surprised at the sudden turn of events, and the tendency to become wild in her drives, which largely accounted for her poor showing in the Pelham tournament against Miss Bjurstedt, again manifested itself. Her play from the base line was not so sure as in the first set, and though she fought with spirit against the steadiness of Miss Vanderhoef she was led into many errors.

The set was carried three times to deuce, but Miss Vanderhoef's ability finally made itself felt, and she took the honors at 9—7. The next and deciding set found both contestants struggling furiously for the points. There were a number of brilliant rallies, but Miss Vanderhoef again took a deuce set and the match.

S. Howard Voshell worked his way through the fourth round of the men's singles event by defeating James S. O'Neale, Jr., in straight sets. O'Neale was completely outplayed in the first set, Voshell winning at 6—2, but in the next the former Columbia player did better, and it was not until the match reached 7—5 that Voshell gained the upper hand.

In the women's doubles event, which started yesterday, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, paired with Miss Florence Sheldon, came through to victory in the first round, Miss Helen Gilleaudeau of Barnard and Miss Grace Crow being the defeated pair, with the score 6—2, 6—3. The summaries:

Men's Doubles, First Round—Wylie C. Grant and A. J. Ostendorf won from Clifford Black and R. E. Rogers by default; Ingo Hartman and Elliott Benzen defeated Harold Swain and G. I. Burr, 6—1, 6—1. E. Raymond and J. Appel won from E. Nolan and partner by default; Abraham Bassford, Jr., and Vanderbilt B. Ward won from E. Lellye and G. Cuthbert by default; Dr. Rosenbaum and James S. O'Neale defeated Laurence and Ray, 7—5, 6—4; R. C. Van Vliet and S. C. Noyes won from L. C. Crowley and H. Bassford by default; R. L. Boggs and A. W. Sweetser defeated J. H. Steinkampf and Allan Behr, 7—5, 3—6, 7—5; S. H. Voshell and Fred Boggs defeated King Smith and G. Carleton Shafer, 6—3, 2—6, 6—2.

Second Round—W. C. Grant and J. Ostendorf defeated E. Raymond and J. Appel, 6—2, 6—3. Ingo Hartman and Elliott Biny won from A. Bassford, Jr., and Vanderbilt B. Ward by default.

Men's Singles.—Fourth Round—S. Howard Voshell defeated James S. O'Neale, Jr., 6—2, 7—5.

Women's Singles.—Third Round—Mrs. Homer Green defeated Miss Helen Gilleaudeau, 6—3, 6—4; Miss Marian Vandehoef defeated Mrs. Edward Raymond, 1—6, 9—7, 7—5; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss A. Browning, 6—2, 6—1; Mrs. Robert A. Pope defeated Miss Margaret Grove, 8—6, 8—3.

Women's Doubles.—First Round—Mrs. Ingo Hallman and Miss Margaret Grove defeated Miss Cohan and Mrs. Ehrich, 6—8, 8—6, 6—2; Mrs. R. A. Pope and Miss White defeated Mrs. Percy Wilbourn and Miss Helen Pollock, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3; Mrs. John Jacob Astor and Miss Florence Sheldon defeated Miss Helen Gilleaudeau and Miss Grace Crow, 6—2, 6—3; Mrs. Edward Raymond and Miss Marion Vanderhoef defeated Mrs. A. Humphries and Mrs. Clark, 6—0, 6—3; Miss K. Farrelly and Miss K. Browning won from Mrs. Shattuck and Mrs. Gerrish by default; Miss Marie Wagner and Mrs. D. C. Mills defeated Mrs. Lehman and Mrs. Seidenberg, 6—1, 6—3; Miss Katherine Force and Mrs. L. G. Morris defeated Miss Eleanor Coward and Miss Wilson, 6—1, 6—3. Second Round—Miss Marie Wagner and Mrs. D. C. Mills defeated Miss K. Farrelly and Miss K. Browning, 6—4, 6—2.

NEW YORKERS PLAY WELL.

Miss Ballin and Miss Kissell in Haverford Tennis Semi-Finals.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 31.—Miss Phyllis Walsh, Philadelphia Country Club, joint holder of the Philadelphia indoor doubles title with Mrs. Gilbert Harvey, today advanced to the semi-final round in two of the three championship events in the Women's Pennsylvania and Eastern States championship tennis tournament at the Merion Cricket Club, Haverford.

In the fourth round of the singles, Miss Walsh defeated Mrs. C. W. Adams of Chicago, 6—8, 8—6, 6—2, and in the doubles, she and Mrs. I. H. Schlichter, Jr., defeated Mrs. S. Carey Potter and Mrs. C. R. Wainwright, 6—0, 8—6.

The West Side Tennis Club team of Miss Florence Ballin and Miss Ina Kissell also reached the semi-final in the doubles, where they joined the two teams, Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Miss Eleanora Sears, and Miss Suzanna White and Miss Dorothy Disston, who reached the penultimate on Tuesday. Mrs. Robert Leroy, West Side Club, reached the semi-final in singles, winning two matches by 6—3, 6—0, from Miss Elsa Reath and Miss Sarah Neilson, both of Merion.

Only one other Philadelphian remains in the singles. This is Miss Marguerite Myers of Merion, who today received a default from Miss Miriam Steever, Chicago, after the two had played a full hour to a ten-all score in the first set.

Miss Bjurstedt was seen in but one match during the day—a mixed doubles contest with William T. Tilden, 2d., against Miss Clara T. Chase and Craig Biddle. Miss Bjurstedt and Mr. Tilden formed a team that will prove exceedingly hard to beat, but Miss Chase and Mr. Biddle had much more of the game than the scores of 6—2, 6—3 might indicate.

WRIGHT AND JOHNSON WIN.

Retain Massachusetts Tennis Title, Beating Niles and Wheeler.

NEWTON, Mass., May 31.—Irving C. Wright and Harry C. Johnson retained their title of lawn tennis doubles champions of Massachusetts by defeating Nathaniel W. Niles and Edward Wheeler, 6—2, 6—4, 6—4, in the finals of the State doubles at the Brae Burn Country Club today. The 1915-16 title holders played a steady game throughout the match, and were able to direct most of their attack against Wheeler, who lacked tournament experience.

QUAKER 'VARSITY SELECTED.

Coach Returns to Former Seating of Crew for Big Race.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—Coach Wright has made what is stated to be his final decision as regards the boating of Pennsylvania's crews for the races at Poughkeepsie. After trying many combinations ever since the Childs cup race without notable success, Captain Chickering and Coach Wright decided, The Pennsylvanian announces, to go back to the old seating, with the exception of No. 3 in the 'Varsity shell.

Gotham, who formerly rowed at No. 3, has been suffering from a bad cold all season, and has been advised to drop crew for the remainder of the season. His place is now being filled by Glanz, who pulled in the Junior shell at the time of the American Henley regatta.

The Freshman crew has been somewhat off in form in the past few days, but is expected to round to before the great test comes.

The coaching launch will start on its trip to the Hudson Friday morning at 6 o'clock. Ferris, the student mechanic, will take the boat up the Delaware River and through the inland waterway route to New York, and then up the Hudson. He will arrive at Poughkeepsie around noon Saturday.

Captain Chickering announces the final selection of those who will take the trip to Poughkeepsie. They number thirty-one, and include the following 'Varsity oarsmen:

'Varsity—Foster, Ross, Captain Chickering, Pepper, Woll, Guenther, Glanz, Wirkman, C. Geis. Substitutes—Woodruff and Gosewich.

RICE GIVES STARTING TEST.

Puts Off Time Trials of Columbia Crew Because of Rough Water.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 31.—Although it had been planned to send all the Columbia crews over their respective courses this afternoon on their first time trials since reaching camp on the Poughkeepsie course, it could not be done satisfactorily on account of rough water. Coach Rice took his crews out and sent them to the head of the four-mile course, one mile north of the Columbia quarters.

Here several starts were tried, and then all the crews were sent away down stream. No attempt was made at speed, however. The freshmen and junior eights dropped out at the two-mile mark and paddled back to the boathouse, while the 'Varsity continued to the finish line, one mile south of the bridge.

YACHTING NOTES.

John G. Alden, the yacht designer, who has been a member of the crew of the Josephine, will sail this season with Lindsey Loring on the Class P boat, Stranger, a creation of designer Owen. Mr. Loring hopes to capture the Quincy cup and the Manhasset Bay cup with his new purchase, and looks to Mr. Alden to accomplish this for him.

Although Alfred I. du Pont has taken the Amoret, recently purchased from Russell B. Budd, Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, to the waters of Chesapeake Bay for his own amusement, it does not necessarily follow that she will be out of the contest for the Manhasset Bay cup this Fall. If she races up to the expectations of her new owner after rerigging, he has announced that he will be a challenger from some club that wishes a representative in the race.

The steam yacht Halcyon, considered one of the best boats of her type in the Great Lakes fleet, has been purchased by A. B. Flint of Providence, and after overhauling in the Milwaukee yards is now on her way to the waters of Long Island Sound. Halcyon is a sea-going craft, 118 feet over all.

Harry Payne Whitney's new steam yacht, now building at the Bath Iron Works, will be ready for launching shortly. She will fly the burgee of the New York Yacht Club, and will have her first public outing on the cruise of that club to Newport and the eastward this Summer. Mr. Whitney expects to use her for an extended Southern trip during next Winter, with Palm Beach as her "home port" during the cold weather.

Another of the popular Class P boats, the Michicago, has been sold by her Western owner to H. L. Bowden, at one time a prominent racing man of the Boston Yacht Club. Her reputation on the Lakes was that of one of the fastest of her class. She is an Owen designed craft. She is a probable contestant for the Quincy Cup, and should she maintain her Western reputation, for the Manhasset Bay Cup, which seems to be the aim of all owners of Class P craft this year.

Florence, which is to be the flagship of Commodore L. T. Petersen of the Atlantic Yacht Club, has reached her home port at Sea Gate. Florence is a schooner-rigged screw steamer of 154 feet, which has been housed for the Winter at the yards of her builders, the Lawleys, of Neponset.

KNOLLWOOD WOMEN UNBEATEN ON LINKS

Defeat Apawamis Team in Close Golf Match and Keep Season's Record Clear.

Six matches were played yesterday in the team competition of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association in the Long Island and Westchester divisions. The Knollwood team continues in the lead of the Westchester section by virtue of its defeat of Apawamis at Rye, where the home club lost by 4—3. This makes a record of five straight victories for the Knollwood team.

Century won from Sleepy Hollow by default yesterday, and with a record of three other victories and a tie match, holds second place in the northern section. Dunwoodie scored an unexpectedly easy victory over Scarsdale, 9—3, and Fairview successfully invaded Ardsley, winning by 4—2.

In the Long Island section Piping Rock swamped Woodmere, 10—0, and holds the leadership of that section with four victories and a tie contest. Westbrook met defeat for the first time yesterday, when the Nassau team captured the contest at Nassau, 8—3. The three points for the losing team were all scored by Miss Marion Hollins. Nassau has now won three matches, but there are also two defeats on the records against it.

Richmond County, playing with only three women on its team, repelled the invading forces from Great Neck yesterday, and won out, 5—3. In the remaining match South Shore ran true to form and defaulted to Fox Hills. The summaries:

WESTCHESTER DIVISION.

KNOLLWOOD.		APAWAMIS.	
Mrs. C. Roberson	1	Miss A. J. Morgan	0
Mrs. M. D. Paterson	3	Mrs. W. H. Powers	0
Miss T. Forest	0	Mrs. C. G. Symes	1
Miss E. D. Spears	0	Mrs. E. T. Kissam	2
Total	4	Total	3

Played at Apawamis.

SCARSDALE.		DUNWOODIE.	
Mrs. C. R. Brown	0	Mrs. E. F. Sanford	3
Mrs. W. J. Faith	3	Mrs. J. H. Williams	0
Mrs. H. W. Ely	0	Mrs. W. Chilvers	3
Default	0	Mrs. M. H. Frayne	3
Total	3	Total	9

Played at Dunwoodie.

FAIRVIEW.		ARDSLEY.	
Mrs. H. Blumenthal	2	Mrs. J. F. Fosburgh	0
Mrs. S. A. Herzog	1	Mrs. C. T. Russell	0
Mrs. S. Weil	0	Mrs. H. Bartholomae	2
Mrs. F. S. Steinhardt	1	Miss Waterhouse	0
Total	4	Total	2

Played at Ardsley.

LONG ISLAND DIVISION.

WOODMERE.		PIPING ROCK.	
Mrs. L. Auerbach	0	Mrs. H. C. Phipps	1
Mrs. C. M. Fishel	0	Mrs. P. Boyer	3
Mrs. S. Weil	0	Mrs. T. P. Alexandre	3
Miss L. Morganthau	0	Mrs. J. E. Davis	3
Total	0	Total	10

Played at Piping Rock.

WESTBROOK.		NASSAU.	
Miss M. Hollins	3	Mrs. H. F. Whitney	0
Miss L. Witherby	0	Mrs. D. G. Geddes	2
Mrs. E. K. Knapp	0	Mrs. A. C. Sumner	3
Mrs. P. B. Potts	0	Miss E. Gates	3
Total	3	Total	8

Played at Nassau.

GREAT NECK.		RICHMOND CO.	
Mrs. F. Hayes	0	Mrs. I. Harter	2
Mrs. G. K. Morrow	0	Mrs. M. A. Irving	0
Mrs. C. H. Goddard	0	Mrs. W. I. Seamon	3
Mrs. C. F. Ziegler	3	Default	0
Total	3	Total	5

Played at Richmond County.

MANY WILL TEE UP TODAY.

Three Metropolitan District Events Show 250 Golfers in Lists.

Approximately 250 golfers will tee up in the three tournaments which are being held in the metropolitan districts today. The entry list in the New Jersey State championship at the Englewood course has passed the hundred mark, and it is expected that nearly that number will be on hand at the first tee at Wykagyl, where the Westchester championship will be decided. In addition to these events the women of the metropolitan district will hold forth in a one-day tournament at the Glen Ridge links.

John G. Anderson of Siwanoy and T. V. Bermingham of Wykagyl are both interested in wresting the Westchester title from Dwight Partridge of Bedford. Oswald Kirkby, Frank Dyer, and divers other Jerseyites have the same intentions with regard to Max Marston and his Jersey State title. Roy D. Webb and Henry Seggerman took 74's in practice over the Englewood course yesterday, which moved Max Marston to sleep at the clubhouse to be ready for an early start against such sharpshooting.

BIG LIBERTY DAY PROGRAM.

Many Crack Athletes Entered in Sheepshead Bay Events.

The program for the American Liberty Day celebration at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway on Sunday includes a large number of exceptionally interesting events. Starting at 10 o'clock in the morning with the marathon race, in which 105 long-distance runners are entered, it is expected that the last event, the automobile race, will be finished about 6:20 P. M.

The turners will go on at 10 A. M. and the four-mile road race one hour later. At 11:30 o'clock Eddie Renz and thirty other walkers will compete in the four-mile walk. The interclty relay race is scheduled for 12:30 P. M., and at 1 o'clock the horse and jockey steeplechase will be run. Gaelic football will go on at 2 o'clock, and at the same time the polo match between teams of four men with twenty-four horses will be on. The bicycle riders will start in a two-mile race at 2:30, and at 3 o'clock the quarter-mile run, special straightaway, will go on. The six-mile bicycle race is on for 3:30, with the motor cycle events at 5 o'clock. The automobile race will close the day.

There are 161 entries for the four-mile road race, thirty in the six-mile motor cycle event, and twenty-eight in the ten-mile motor cycle race.

Ted Meredith, who lowered the world's record for the 880-yard run in the Harvard Stadium on last Saturday, will be on the track in the quarter-mile special. The marathon race participants will include Sid Hatch of River Forest, Ill., winner of fourteen Greek races out of a total of forty. A. Angelopoulis of Boston, who has run in a few marathons, is expected to spring a surprise.

The games are sanctioned by, and under the rules of, the A. A. U., the National Cycling Association of America, the Federation of American Motor Cyclists, and the American Automobile Association.

GOLFERS FOR DEL MONTE.

Will Go to Coast Despite Withdrawal of Special Train.

In spite of the withdrawal of the offer of a special train to Del Monte, Cal., the Western Golf Association has decided not to change the course selected for the championship tournament, and Secretary Bankard has sent out official notices of the event to the clubs in the association.

The tournament will begin on July 17 and end July 22. There will be an elimination round of eighteen holes medal play on the first day, the lowest sixty-four to qualify for another eighteen-hole round of medal play the following morning. Thirty-two will qualify in the championship division, and the first round of match play will be held the same day. All match play rounds, except the first, will be at thirty-six holes.

For those who make the long trip West and fail to get in the championship division there are many special competitions to be held through the week.

ALBERTS OUTPOINTS WEST.

Lynch Has Better of Astey in Other Main Bout at Stadium.

Johnny (Kid) Alberts of Elizabeth, N. J., outpointed Eddie West of Newark in the main ten-round bout at the Stadium Athletic Club last night. West started vigorously and made good use of a left-hand jab in the early rounds, but from the sixth round onward Alberts was master of the occasion, and accumulated a sufficient margin of points to come down to the final bell an easy winner.

In the other ten-round bout Joe Lynch of the west side had much the better of Willie Astey, who claims the same locality as his home. Lynch used his left effectively and had Astey missing constantly with his pet right-hand cross.

Papke to Box Smith Tonight.

Billy Papke, the Illinois middleweight, who held the championship title several years ago, will attempt a "come back" at the Clermont Athletic Club in Brooklyn this evening. He will face Irish Jack Smith, the Navy champion, in the feature bout of ten rounds. In another ten-round encounter Kid Sullivan, the Brooklyn bantamweight, and Eddie Whalen will be opponents. There will also be one six and three four-round exhibitions.

Wefers, Jr., to Go to Columbia.

Announcement has been made at Columbia University that two prominent metropolitan high school athletes will enter the freshman class in September. Despite the resignation of Coach Bernie J. Wefers to coach track and field athletics at Fordham next year, his son, Bernie J. Wefers, Jr., will enter Columbia from the DeWitt Clinton High School. Norman Meaney, the pitcher and shotputter of the Morris High School, is also planning to enter Columbia.

News of Athletic Activities at the Colleges

To Swim for Harvard.

Robert Dowling, the schoolboy who came into prominence as a swimmer last year by making the circuit of Manhattan Island in 13 hours and 45 minutes, is to take the examinations for entrance to Harvard next month.

Princeton's Life Savers.

Seven men qualified for diplomas at the Princeton competition in the life-saving contests. H. M. Ill, one of the stars of the Princeton swimming corps, was among the number. In the form swimming contests, held in Brokaw Pool, Ill was beaten by C. H. Burchenal, '17, by five points.

Lafayette's Fine Track Team.

Lafayette's track team as believed to be the best the college has had in more than a decade. It defeated Rutgers 62 to 50, Swarthmore 68 to 44, and Lehigh 79 to 33. In the latter of these dual meets Lafayette scored firsts in eleven of the fifteen events and made a clean sweep in six of them, making the best score ever made against Lehigh in the many years of their dual competitions and altogether the best record made for Lafayette by a track team in any year.

Geneva's Good Sprinter.

Geneva has as its chief point winner during the season now closing a sprinter named Quay, who won in succession for his college in its dual meet with Allegheny the 100, 220, 440, and 880 yard dashes. He did the 100 in 0:10, the 220 in 0:22 3-5, the 440 in 0:53 1-5, and the 880 in 2:08 2-5.

Virginia's Baseball Record.

Having beaten Yale, Cornell, Princeton, Williams, Trinity, and Amherst, as well as most of the teams of Southern colleges against which it played, and gone to a tie against Harvard in a twelve-inning contest, the University of Virginia baseball team now considers itself in the "first flight." The team won fourteen out of twenty games played, scoring 131 runs against 71 scored by opponents.

Lafayette Loses Athletes.

By graduation this year Lafayette will lose some of its best athletes. The football team will lose five men, including the big and efficient Captain and centre; Fred Luhr; both ends, Blackhorn and Hartman, guard Gaynor, and tackle Livesey. The soccer team loses five men, including its Captain; the basket ball team, four players, and the baseball team the same number.

Williams's New Football Captain.

Herbert A. Welch, '17, of Williams, has been chosen to succeed Laplante, who has withdrawn from the college, as Captain of the football team. Welch came to Williams from Nebraska Normal in his sophomore year, and last year played centre, where he won his "W."

Ball Games at Brown.

The department of physical training at Brown has recommended that basket ball be put on its list of intercollegiate sports, and recommends the provision of suitable accommodations for the practice of the game by the 150 students desiring to play it. This Spring more than 250 of the students played in intra-fraternity baseball games.

Georgetown's New Field.

The new field at the Georgetown University, which was recently dedicated, is said to be the largest owned by any Southern university. It has been in course of construction for a year, and is now used by the interclass leagues for baseball. This fall it will be used for football practice, but not for 'Varsity contests, as it lacks a stadium.

Stanford's Co-Ed Athletes.

Of the about 500 girls at Leland Stanford, Jr., University, 203 are signed up for Spring athletics. Baseball, rowing, tennis, fencing, and dancing were the most popular selections for their athletic activities in the order named. Most of them took swimming as a selective sport in addition to those selected as requirements.

New Penn Graduate Manager.

Major Maylin J. Pickering has been elected graduate manager of athletics at the University of Pennsylvania in place of Robeson L. Perot, whose resignation from that post goes into effect June 1. Major Pickering will assume charge of athletic affairs at the university at the opening of the Fall term. It is understood that the selection of Major Pickering means that Lawson Robertson, formerly trainer of the Irish-American A. C. of this city and now trainer of the Penn field athletes, will be installed as trainer of the university football team this Fall.

Brown Offered Mascots.

Several years ago Brown's football team had as a mascot a brown bear, which was paraded at the football game in Cambridge, New Haven, and Providence, and was as effective a feature as was Yale's homely bulldog. A few days ago a Maine woodsman offered the Brunonians three brown bear cubs as mascots for their three major sports, to take the place of that other mascot, which grew ugly and uncontrollable as he passed from babyhood. The best-tempered one of the lot will do mascot duty at the Fall football game.

Hawaiian Eli's Polo Captain.

Yale has gone far afield for the Captain of its water polo team for next year by selecting J. Galt, '17, of Honolulu, Hawaii, to head the water ball experts. L. A. Ferguson, '17 S., of Evanston, Ill., has been selected as Captain of the swimming team.

Kansas Aggie Athletes at Odds.

Disaffection among the members of the athletic teams of the Kansas State Agricultural College has resulted in such miserable team work as to call for public reproof by President H. J. Waters, and has led to the resignations of the athletic director, John Bender, and Professor Lowman of the physical education department.

Cup for Yale and Harvard.

Yale having won the dual meet cup by defeating Harvard in their recent meet, the alumni of the two institutions are now raising a fund for a fourth trophy to be competed for until one of the colleges shall have again won a majority of the competitions in a nine years' series. There have been three such trophies put up for competition, Harvard winning the first and Yale the other two in the series covering a period of twenty-five years. Thirteen games of the series have been won by Yale with a total of 1,329 7-30 points, Harvard scoring 1,299 23-30 and winning twelve of the dual meets.

Tigers to Practice Early.

Princeton's football squad will begin Fall practice on Sept. 12, thus allowing sixteen full days of work before the first game of the year, which is scheduled for Sept. 30. Every afternoon up to commencement Coach Rush will meet candidates for the team and give them primary instruction, especially in punting. The men are expected to keep in fairly good training during the Summer vacation.

Holy Cross Elects Kelley.

"Andy" Kelley's success in winning the 100 and 220 yard dashes for Holy Cross College at the New England Intercollegiate games at Springfield on Saturday, May 20, in new records for the meet, has won for him the position of captain of the Holy Cross athletic team in 1917.

To Erect New Tank at Harvard.

A campaign for the erection of a new swimming pool at Harvard has been begun by a committee of the alumni consisting of Walter Fleming of this city, David M. Little of Salem, Mass.; John F. Cover, Jr., of Lima, Ohio, and Hunt Wentworth of Chicago. It is proposed to spend $30,000 for the pool, which is to be located in the circular addition to the Harvard Union Building.

Cornell to Continue Fencing.

Although fencing was dropped by the Minor Sports Association last Winter as one of the recognized sports, Cornell will not abandon it. Instead the old Fencing Club has been revived and the university will continue to have meets and will send a team to New York for the annual Winter competitions.

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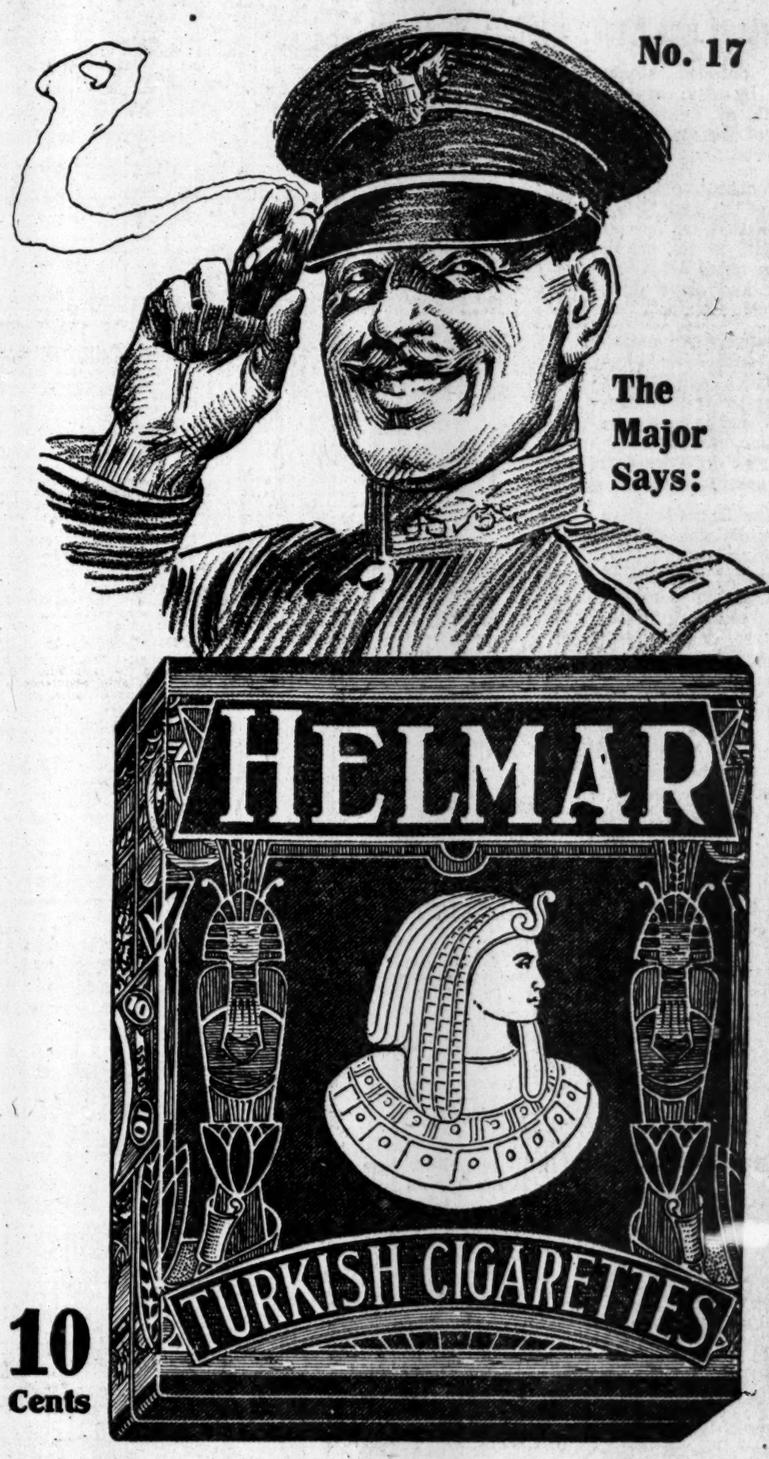

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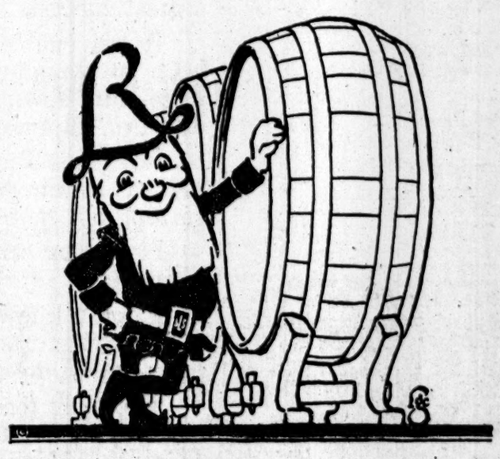

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TIMES SQUARE, NEW YORK

$50,000 BRIBE HINT IN SUBWAY CONTRACT

Witnesses Tell Thompson Committee They Heard of an Influence That Would Help It.

SENATOR REYNOLDS NAMED

But No One Could Be Sure He Was the Man for Whom the Money Was Intended.

Certain hearsay testimony connecting the name of ex-State Senator William H. Reynolds with the negotiations between the city's Sinking Fund Commission and the New York Dock Company over the buying of Brooklyn waterfront property for subway use was brought out by the Thompson Legislative Committee when it resumed its investigation of the dual subway contracts yesterday.

Several witnesses testified at the morning session that somebody, whose name was not brought out, had suggested that a certain individual could be hired for $50,000 to help along the negotiations, which were tied up in the Fall of 1913 in the Sinking Fund Commission. At the afternoon session other witnesses asserted they had heard that ex-Senator Reynolds was the man mentioned as being willing to undertake the work. Try as he might, however, Frank Moss, chief counsel to the committee, could not get anybody to tell who had mentioned the sum of $50,000 or who had brought Reynolds's name into the negotiations.

Sigfried Cederstrom, real estate appraiser of the Public Service Commission, first told of the alleged $50,000 proposal. He explained that the plan adopted by the Public Service Commission and the New York Dock Company for adjusting the differences arising over the necessity of protecting the new East River tubes where they run under the mud of the river bed close to the Brooklyn shore line at Clark Street was before the Sinking Fund Commission. It involved the city's policy against selling waterfront land, and failed. Later another plan was successfully negotiated.

No Name Mentioned.

Mr. Cederstrom told the Thompson Committee that some time in October, 1915, he had been told by Charles E. Hotchkiss, counsel to the New York Dock Company, that some person or persons had pointed to a partner of Mr. Hotchkiss as being able to obtain the approval of the Sinking Fund Commission. He said he told Mr. Hotchkiss that he didn't see any use for this. Mr. Hotchkiss, he said, mentioned no name and he made no further inquiries. Mr. Hotchkiss then said the sum of $50,000 was in his mind, but he didn't remember who, if any one, had ever spoken of it.

Fairfax Landstreet, Chairman of the Directors of the dock company, first mentioned ex-Senator Reynolds's name in connection with the proceedings. He said he did not see Mayor Mitchel about the matter and did not mention it to any city official.

"I understood," he said, "not very definitely—some one told me—that Senator Reynolds said he could be of some use in this matter. I do not recall talking about it to any one."

"Did you hear that the sum of $50,000 was mentioned?" asked Mr. Moss.

"No, I didn't hear that, or any sum mentioned," replied Mr. Landstreet. "The information came to me that Senator Reynolds had suggested he could be of use in carrying through—hurrying through—this proposal that was struck somewhere."

Testimony of Mr. Hotchkiss.

Mr. Hotchkiss was called to the stand.

"All I know about this matter is this," he said. "After Mr. Cederstrom and I had had several conferences and, as far as I know, had reached a tentative agreement, one of my partners, Joseph S. Auerbach, asked me how the matter was getting along. I said it was progressing satisfactorily, and he asked me if I needed any assistance. I said 'No,' as the Public Service Commission and myself seemed to be in accord on the general proposition, and, under the circumstances, no help was needed.

"Was any amount for the ice—any sum of money—mentioned which you recall?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Yes," replied the witness. "The sum of $50,000 is in my mind, but I don't remember who, if any one, ever spoke of it. That figure, however, is clear in my mind, but I haven't the slightest recollection of it coming from any one else, or the statement, 'I suppose they would want $50,000 for doing a thing like that.'"

"What do you mean by 'that'?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Doing what was necessary for harmonizing the situation," the witness replied.

"Who in the Sinking Fund Commission opposed the plan?" asked Mr. Moss.

"I don't know," was the answer. "There seemed to be an objection against the city selling any waterfront property."

Opposition to the Plan.

Later the witness told of a conversation he had with George McAneny, then President of the Aldermen, in which Mr. McAneny informed him of the existence of sentiment in the Sinking Fund Commission against the plan.

"That was the first conversation I had with a member of the Sinking Fund Commission," said Mr. Hotchkiss.

Mr. Cederstrom was recalled and said he had suggested to Mr. Hotchkiss that they lead on the bribe seeker and catch him in a trap. Mr. Hotchkiss replied, said the witness, that he did not want to have his company mixed up in the affair. Mr. Moss then recalled Mr. Hotchkiss and asked him what was his reply to Mr. Cederstrom's suggestion about a trap.

"I said," declared the witness, "'My clients are too important to become mixed up in a thing like this. We are perfectly competent to take care of ourselves.'

"Why didn't you arrange with Mr. Cederstrom to 'smoke out' the people who were after the $50,000?"

"I didn't know any one was after $50,000," was the reply.

William B. Hale, President of the dock company, took the stand at the afternoon session. He said the matter of the Clark Street property came before the Sinking Fund Commission shortly after Oct. 15, 1915. The agreement entered into with the Public Service Commission, he said, was never formally disapproved by the Sinking Fund Commission, but was adjourned from time to time, never coming to a vote. Becoming tired of the delay, he said, he finally withdrew his offer altogether. Asked regarding the suggestion that money be paid to overcome opposition in the Sinking Fund Commission, he said:

"Mr. Hotchkiss asked me if I thought it necessary to employ additional counsel, as such a suggestion had been made to him. I told him the matter seemed to be in good shape and I did not think we needed other counsel."

Q.—Had you observed any opposition in the Sinking Fund Commission at that time? A.—Nothing tangible.

Q.—Anything intangible? A.—No, only the ordinary delays incident to public bodies.

Q.—Was any sum mentioned? A.—No.

Q.—You heard nothing about $50,000? A.—Not at that time.

Q.—When did you hear of it? A.—Some time later.

Q.—Was any name mentioned—that is—of the counsel to be employed? A.—No. No name and no amount.

Q.—Did you understand when this proposition went to the Sinking Fund Commission that the Dock Commissioner favored it?

In reply the witness said he had talked with Mr. McAneny and also with Mayor Mitchel regarding the proposal before the Sinking Fund Commission and that they raised the question of the legality of the city selling the land under water. He said there were some conferences between departments of the City Government and that he understood the Corporation Counsel thought it would be legal to dispose of the land. The matter was finally adjusted, he said, upon recommendation of the Dock Commissioner for a lease instead of buying.

LeRoy T. Harkness, counsel to the Public Service Commission, was called and asked what efforts he had made to learn the identity of the person who wanted to interfere in the case. He said he held a conference with Chairman McCall and Travis H. Whitney of the Public Service Commission and President Halm and Mr. Hotchkiss of the dock company. Mr. Halm and Mr. Hotchkiss, said the witness, agreed with him that they ought to catch the man, but said they did not want to involve the dock company and consequently were not inclined to give active assistance in finding him. Mr. Harkness said they all knew that there were several men in the city who go about trading upon pretended influence with city officials and they were anxious to find them out and expose them.

Had No Clue.

"Did you get the name of this particular person?" asked Mr. Moss.

"No," replied Mr. Harkness. "We learned nothing to indicate who he was. We had no clue as to his name."

Mr. Landstreet was the next witness. He denied that he had ever spoken to the Mayor about the alleged proposal. It was then he brought in ex-Senator Reynolds's name.

"Was the fact that some one was intervening communicated to any city official?" asked Mr. Moss.

"I don't know," replied the witness. "The only statement I wish to make is that the negotiations with the city were taken up after I had retired from active service in the dock company. I was in on the negotiations only three times; first, in the early stages; second, in arriving at the negotiations, and again when the negotiations were broken off I visited the Dock Department to see if the matter could be reopened."

"Did you mention the name of Senator Reynolds to the Mayor when you called on him," the witness was asked.

"I have no recollection of doing so," was the reply.

Mr. Moss then turned to Mr. Halm and asked him if he had ever heard Senator Reynolds's name mentioned in connection with the negotiations. Mr. Halm said he had, but did not know who mentioned it to him.

"What did you do about it?"

"Nothing."

"In what way did you hear his name mentioned?"

"In some way respecting property in South Brooklyn."

"Did you ever employ Mr. Reynolds?"

"No."

Mr. Moss then asked Mr. Hotchkiss if he had ever heard Mr. Reynolds's name mentioned in connection with the proceedings. Mr. Hotchkiss replied that he had not heard it until it was brought out in the afternoon. Mr. Moss then returned to Mr. Landstreet and asked many more questions, but the witness could give no more definite information.

"Were you not told that Senator William H. Reynolds was suggested by some one in the dock company in order that you might make a statement of it to the Mayor?" asked Mr. Moss.

"No, I don't think so," was the reply. "The Mayor would be the last man that I would mention such a thing to."

"Why?"

"It would be useless. If I had thought that a threat had been made to delay the situation, I might have done so, but I did not take the matter seriously."

"Didn't you think it might be of some service to the Mayor for him to know about it?"

"I thought there had been enough of that going around," said the witness, "to make it clear to him without my telling him. I knew the Mayor and Senator Reynolds were very friendly; that Senator Reynolds had helped the Mayor in his campaign; that they had camped together, and that the Mayor had shot Senator Reynolds once in the leg. There were forty other ways for me to have mentioned this thing if I had desired."

Didn't Take It Seriously.

"Did you consider the suggestion that was made a proper one?"

"I did not take it seriously."

The last witness was Frank de C. Sullivan, an Interborough Director. He was asked at length about the preliminary negotiations between the Interborough and the city regarding the dual subway contracts. The witness said he represented Morton F. Plant on the Interborough directorate, the second largest holder of Inter-Met stock. The witness said he had voted to give President Shonts a bonus of $150,000, and that he would gladly vote to make it $250,000.

"And it would have come out of the city's pocket through the prior determination account?" asked Mr. Moss.

"You are making a statement that is false," put in James L. Quackenbush, general counsel to the Interborough, who was sitting beside Mr. Sullivan.

"Now Mr. Quackenbush, we'll have to ask you to be quiet," retorted Mr. Moss.

"I don't know if I will sit quietly here and let you make a false statement," replied the lawyer. "That matter is not in the prior determination and before we are through we will have a decision from the Supreme Court to prove it."

That ended the testimony for the day. The committee will continue this morning, when Cornelius Vanderbilt, another Interborough Director, will be called.

WHITMAN WON'T ACT NOW.

Governor Will Make No Move Against Mayor Mitchel at Present.

ALBANY, May 31.—Governor Whitman indicated today that he would take no action, at least for the present, on the resolutions of the United Independent Democrats of Kings County that Mayor Mitchel of New York be removed from office for his testimony concerning the tapping of telephone wires given before the Thompson committee.

The Governor made public the resolutions requesting the removal, but declined to comment on them, except to say that Mayor Mitchel had already been a witness before the Grand Jury, and was amenable to a subpoena from the New York District Attorney if that official cared to question him further.

The letter stated that a committee would call upon the Governor formally to present the request to him. He was in New York Monday and Tuesday, but no committee appeared, and he said he had received no request for an engagement in Albany. He will leave on Saturday morning for the West, and will not return until after the Republican National Convention at Chicago.

The committee of five members of the United Independent Democratic League of Kings County, who were to have visited Governor Whitman at Albany on Monday, issued a statement last night in which they said that on the days they were about to go to Albany they were told that the Governor would be out of that city for the day.

Robert F. Craig, Chairman of the committee, said it was evidently the desire of the Governor to give Mayor Mitchel a chance to turn the wiretapping evidence over to the District Attorney of Kings County and thus avoid or delay further action in the matter of impeachment.

The committee will await the return of the Governor from the Chicago Convention and will then see him.

SEYMOUR LETTERS TO SWANN.

Correspondence Seized by Burns Surrendered at Hearing.

Copies of a mass of correspondence obtained by William J. Burns in his invasion of the office of Seymour & Seymour were surrendered to District Attorney Swann at the John Doe hearing before Magistrate McAdoo yesterday. In this correspondence is contained most of the evidence upon which the detective intends to justify his activities against the Seymours. He was ready to take the stand and tell all he knew, but his counsel, James M. Beck, asked for an adjournment until today, which was granted.

Frederick Seymour and his brother, John Seymour, were both in court. Neither of them cared to say whether they would finally sign any complaint against Burns. Frederick Seymour said he had reasons that might cause him to change his mind, even though he did agree to sign a complaint on the first day of the hearing before Magistrate McAdoo.

Martin Egan, the representative of J. P. Morgan & Co., who employed Burns to spy on the Seymour office and investigate the alleged theft of secret information concerning munition contracts, took the stand for a few minutes yesterday, and again intimated that Burns had given him a great deal more evidence than he could reveal on the witness stand at this time without defeating the ends of justice. The hearing will be resumed today.

Drug Prices Easing Off.

Weekly Drug Markets says that speculative holders of drugs, chemicals and oils, fearing the future downward trend of the market under present conditions, as well as a steady increase in the production of various products by makers here, which is curtailing the demand, are pressing liberal offerings on the market at decidedly lower figures. Meanwhile manufacturing consumers are holding back or restricting their purchases to small quantities for immediate delivery.

FIFTY SOCIETY GIRLS TO STUDY WAR'S ART

To be Trained by Army Officers in Camp on Hewitt Estate, at Erskine, N. J.

PLATTSBURG THEIR MODEL

"Rookies" to Do Their Own Cooking and Laundry, Practice Rifle Shooting, and Take 30-Mile "Hikes."

Fifty young women, daughters of well-to-do New York families, will enter today on a course of training to last for three weeks at a sort of feminine Plattsburg which has been established on the estate of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hewitt at Erskine, N. J., near Pompton Lakes. The girls will undergo the same training, in modified form, which their fathers and brothers will receive at Plattsburg, and the work will be directed by a former army officer, General E. B. Steever, U. S. A., retired, who will have the assistance of Lieutenant Turdon of West Point and a regular army sergeant. Lieutenant Turdon is envied by all his brother officers and applications are said to be coming in from all the army sergeants who have learned of the plan.

The idea is that of Miss Condace Hewitt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt, and granddaughter of Peter Cooper. Some of the girls who will go through the training with her are the Misses Mildred Sawyer, Roxanna Bowen, Margaret Lindabury, Mildred Rives, Abby Morrison, Martha Gay, Helen Seton, Alice Thorne, Helen Green, Agnes Fowler, Rita Norrie, Elizabeth Mosley and Elizabeth Harrison.

And it will be real training, too! The course includes shooting, care of weapons, swimming, first aid to the injured, rowing, canoeing, riding, cavalry drill and regular military drills. The girls will do all their own camp work, incuding the washing and cooking, and there will be daily "hikes," which, Miss Hewitt says, will cover as much as thirty miles—sometimes.

No visitors will be allowed at the encampment, except on Sundays, because the girls say they will be too busy to receive friends, not to mention the fact that the uniform will consist of olive drab riding breeches and coat, with campaign hats. The whole outfit of each "rookie" will inclue two pairs of waterproof walking shoes, three pairs of thick stockings, one pair of sneakers, three sets of underwear, one set of waist garters, one pair of leather leggings, three olive drab men's flannel shirts, one campaign hat, one pair of gauntlets, one belt, two red ties, one uniform coat, two pairs of breeches, one slicker, two pairs of pajamas, one sweater coat and one bathing suit.

The girls have selected an Advisory Board to consist of Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. Edward R. Hewitt, Mrs. Everett Macy, Miss Elizabeth Lowndes, Miss Spence, ex-Secretary of War H. L. Stimson, General Charles Rose, U. S. A., Retired; Lieut. Col. William W. Schauffler, Surgeon General, N. G. N. J., and Harry B. Sedgwick. It is planned to have frequent lectures by prominent military men, and it is hoped Major Gen. Wood will deliver one of these.

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An entire floor devoted to boys' and children's outfitting

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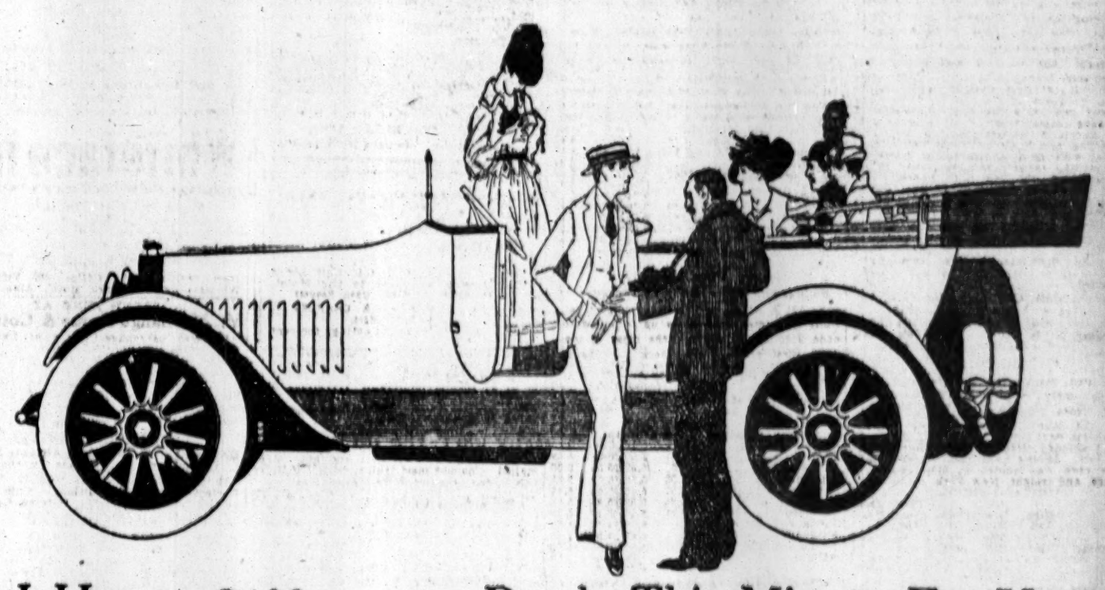

I Have a 3400 r. p. m. Ready This Minute For You

This certainly is a great year for selling cars. Most everybody has had success. Some more than others, as is always the case.

Chalmers sales are running 900 per cent ahead of last year all over the United States. Mr. Chalmers' foresight in doubly providing against a shortage of materials has won a great contest.

It has enabled the Chalmers plant to keep on building cars when one or two have shut down or others have had to cut down on allotments to their dealers.

Here it is June and the great Chalmers plant is running day and night, three shifts, turning out more cars than ever before.

How long can Chalmers keep filling the demand?

I don't know. I know only this: the plant is turning out about 125 a day; Chalmers dealers are selling about 425 a day.

The only reason I or any other dealer can supply a car now is because during December, January and February the Chalmers plant worked day and night like Trojans and built about 125 cars a day when the dealers were selling probably only about 80. Soon these 425-a-day sales are going to eat up the surplus made during the Winter months.

I got a letter a few days ago from the Chalmers plant which simply said: "We have on hand orders asking for immediate shipment of cars whose value is in excess of $8,000,000."

I need not narrate the rest of the note which was so obviously subtle that I got the telegraph operators on the job right off.

I'm making my promises on delivery from day to day. I've got cars or can get them now. This may not hold good tomorrow.

Next week I shall cut my promises down still more. Remember, there are only two things that I concern myself with these days. One is to get you to take one ride in a 3400 r. p. m. Chalmers if you have not done so already. That's all I want. The car speaks in a language you'll understand.

The other thing is simply one of mathematics: If the Chalmers factory can turn out 125 cars a day and Chalmers dealers all over the United States are selling 425 a day, how long will the supply last?

Price still unchanged—$1090 Detroit.

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Centre Moriches, L. I.—Centre Moriches Garage.
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Cutchogue, L. I.—Morrell, Ernest W.
Danbury, Conn.—The Pillow Auto Co.
East Hampton, L. I.—Edward, C. S.
East Islip, L. I.—Atzberger, Frank X.
Elmhurst, L. I.—Hart & Loscalzo.
Englewood, N. J.—McKinney, Stanley L.
Farmingdale, L. I.—Otten Bros. Garage.
Flushing, L. I.—Flushing Auto Co.
Forest Hills, L. I.—Forest Hills Garage.
Freeport, L. I.—Columbian Garage.
Glen Cove, L. I.—Red Spring Garage.
Great Neck Station, L. I.—Smith, C. W., Garage.
Hackensack, N. J.—Oritani Garage.
Harrison, N. J.—Martin, Henry.
Hempstead, L. I.—Main Street Garage.
Hicksville, L. I.—Broadway Garage.
Hoboken, N. J.—Lackawanna Garage.
Huntington, L. I.—Sammis & Downer Co.
Jamaica, L. I.—Franklin Garage.
Lawrence, L. I.—Moschera, F., & Son.
Lynbrook, L. I.—Jake's Garage.
Middletown, Conn.—Calkins, F. L., Garage.
Mineola, L. I.—Lander's Motor & Supply Co.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—Meigel-Schneider Garage, Inc.
New Brunswick, N. J.—New Brunswick Garage Co.
New Canaan, Conn.—Blue Arrow Garage.
Newfoundland, N. J.—Newfoundland Garage.
New Hyde Park, L. I.—The Long Island Seed Co., Inc.
Newton, N. J.—Kirkpatrick, J. M.
Newark, N. J.—Paddock Zusi Motor Car Co.
New Haven, Conn.—White Motors Co.
New Rochelle, N. Y.—Saxon Tracy Co., Inc.
Nyack, N. Y.—Whipfalls Garage.
Oyster Bay, L. I.—Blue Ribbon Garage.
Ossining, N. Y.—Ossining Garage Co.
Passaic, N. J.—City Hall Garage, Inc., Paterson, N. J.
Paterson, N. J.—City Hall Garage, Inc.
Peekskill, N. Y.—McCoy and Company.
Perth Amboy, N. J.—Perth Amboy Hardware Co.
Plainfield and Elizabeth, N. J.—Stryker Motor Car Co.
Pleasantville and Chappaqua, N. Y.—The Foster Company.
Point Pleasant, N. J.—Gross & Harvey.
Port Chester, N. Y.—Howarth Central Garage.
Port Washington, L. I.—Stannard's Garage.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Van Benschoten, John.
Red Bank, N. J.—Van Dorn, Fred H.
Richmond Hill and Kew Gardens, L. I.—Richmond Hill Garage.
Riverhead, L. I.—Cornwall & Morrell.
Southampton, L. I.—Southampton Garage.
South Norwalk, Conn.—Vaast Brothers Garage.
Stamford, Conn.—Hexamer Motor Co.
Torrington, Conn.—Perkins Electric Co., A. E.
Tottenville, Staten Island, N. Y.—Tottenville Garage.
Weehawken, N. J.—Krause & Marshall.
West Hoboken, N. J.—Smythe George A.
West New Brighton, S. I.—Castleton Motor Car Co.
White Plains, N. Y., Chalmers Motor Co., of N. Y., Inc.—P. A. Stubblebein, Mgr., 21 Ofawaupum St.
Yonkers, N. Y.—Rose & Hibbard.
2406 Concourse, Cor. W. 187th St., Bronx, N. Y.—White Bros.

RIGGS BANK WINS AGAIN.

Court Decides Controller Must Return $5,000 Assessment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Both the Riggs National Bank and the Attorney General claim a victory in a decision rendered today by Justice McCoy of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in the civil suit of the bank to restrain William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury; John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, and John Burke, Treasurer of the United States, from withholding interest payments to the bank because of its failure to make certain reports called for by the Controller. Justice McCoy decided that the $5,000 withheld must be returned to the bank. In a statement tonight, the Riggs Bank said:

"Justice McCoy's decision affirms the right of a national bank to obtain relief in a court of equity from the illegal or tyrannical acts of a Controller of the Currency, thus rejecting the contention of the Government that an equity court cannot review and determine the acts of the Controller because he has been vested by Congress with discretionary power. It is this phase of the question which the attorneys for the Riggs Bank contend will afford the utmost satisfaction, and in some instances relief, to national banks. It is known, for instance, that even at this time Controller Williams is seeking to impose on the First National Bank of Pell City, Ala., McLane Tilton, President, penalties amounting to $100 a day for failure to comply with certain of his demands."

The importance which the Government attaches to the case was shown by the action of the Attorney General's office tonight in giving out a long summary of the decision, which concluded as follows:

"The result of the whole decision is that the temporary injunction restraining the payment of $5,000 is continued as against the Treasurer of the United States, but not as to the Controller, and that, except for the purpose of compelling payment of the interest due the bank and retained, and of enjoying the assessment of penalties because of the failure to comply with the demands, (held defective in form,) for reports, the bill is dismissed as against all the defendants."

There has been much talk here as to the possible political effect of the attitude of Controller Williams toward the Riggs bank. Many national banks are said to be resentful of the manner in which he exercises his powers. Nothing has come to light, however, to give ground for any belief that President Wilson will ask Controller Williams to resign. There is doubt as to the power of the President to compel the Controller to vacate his office, to which he is appointed for a term of years under the protection of what has been construed as a fixed tenure extended by law.

EUROPE BUYS MORE STEEL.

The easement of foreign freight rates in some directions is stimulating buying of steel by Europe, according to advices from trade centres this week. The Iron Age says:

It appears that as the pressure of new domestic business at premium prices relaxes, foreign inquiry increases. The fact is that buyers abroad, apart from those placing war orders, want to restock, but not at famine prices, and now that freights have come down from such impossible figures as $42 on pig iron to Italy, they are trying to do business.

Pig-iron inquiry for Italy and France, long inactive, is being revived, and there are large foreign inquiries for tin plate and barb wire. Russia's requirements of the latter are put well above 100,000 tons, but in this, as in other export negotiations, there are evident duplications. There is an Italian offer on 10,000 tons of rail blooms, and France's large rail orders have just been increased by 350,000 tons, taken by an Eastern mill.

The Iron Trade Review says:

A shipping, rather than a booking, market continues to hold sway in iron and steel. Heavy orders from buyers against contracts previously placed are flowing in upon the works, taxing capacities to the utmost, and still the total obligations on mill books, in many cases, are larger in volume than a month ago; in others, they are just about a stand-off, but in very few instances have losses been shown. The amount of actually new business that figures in current orders is less, but, nevertheless, it continues of large volume.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Jacket Con	.07
Con.	.01	Julia	.01
Andes	.12	Kentucky Con	.01
Best & Belcher	.03	Mexican	.90
Bullion	.01	Occidental Con	.70
Caledonia	.45	Ophir	.80
Challenge Con	.03	Potosi	.04
Chollar	.04	Savage	.05
Con. Cal. & Va	.25	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.41
Gould & Curry	.03	Union Con	1.05
Hale & Norcross	.04	Utah Con	.02

TONOPAH.			
Belmont	4.60	Florence	.45
Jim Butler	.92	G'field Consol	.04
McNamara	.09	G'field Merger	.10
Midway	.25	Jumbo Exten	.92
Mizpah Exten	.25	Kewanas	.11
Montana	.28	Lone Star	.07
North Star	.21	Red Lion	.23
Rescue	.47	Silver Pick	.10
Tonopah Exten	6.25	Spearhead	.06
Tonopah Nevada	6.00	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End	1.17½	Big Jim	1.25
GOLDFIELD.		Man. Big Four	.13
Atlanta	.11	Nevada Hills	.22
Booth	.20	Rochester Mines	.69
C. O. D.	.03	Round Mountain	.73
Comb. Fraction	.09	White Caps	.24
D'field B. B.	.05		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	10½	11	Granite	68½	70
Elkton	21¾	22	Isabella	17½	18¼
El Paso	77	78	Jackpot	5	8
Findlay	4	4¾	McKinney	41	42
Golden C.	208	215	Portland	176	178
Gold Sov.	3½	4	Vindicator	248	250

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Fixing the Duties on Nets, Currants, and Police Whistles.

The United States Court of Customs Appeals, affirming the Board of General Appraisers, has decided that trawl nets used by fishing vessels are not to be regarded as parts of vessels, and therefore not free of duty under Subsection 6 of Paragraph J as claimed by Henry Otte, representing the Bay State Fishing Company, Boston. The trawls were purchased in Canada, and were brought to the United States, where exemption was claimed on the ground that the goods were "articles of foreign production needed for the repair of vessels of American registry."

Judge De Vries, in a decision for the court, held that the board erred in sustaining the Collector's assessment of 1½ cents per pound under the provision for "currants, zante or other." Charles D. Stone & Co., the importers, claimed a rate of 1 cent per pound under the provision for "fruits, including berries, when dried, desiccated, evaporated, or prepared in any manner." The testimony showed that the currants were run through a machine similar to a coffee mill and by grinding reduced to a pulp suitable for use in making wine. Judge De Vries, reversing the board and finding in favor of the importers' claim for lower duty, said the merchandise had lost its identity as "currants and had become the material for another manufacture." The court held the product had become "prepared berries," a commodity distinct from currants as such.

The court, in a decision also by Judge De Vries, classified policemen's whistles. The issue had been in dispute for a long time. The Collector at New York held that the articles were properly dutiable at 60 per cent. under that section of Paragraph 356 providing for "articles valued at over 20 cents per dozen pieces, composed in chief value of metal and designed to be carried on or about the person." Schoverling, Daly & Gales and the H. & D. Folsom Arms Company, importers of the whistles, claimed them dutiable at 20 per cent as metal manufactures not specially provided for. The board found against the importers' claim while the court took the view that Congress did not intend to levy the 60 per cent. rate on articles of the kind in controversy. The board was reversed.

PENNSYLVANIA.

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DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.

Now open. Only high-class, modern hotel in this famous region. Capacity 500. Every modern equipment; exceptional cuisine. French chefs. Orchestra. Golf, tennis, fishing, etc. Cafe and grill. Garage. Special early season rates; booklet and auto maps mailed. Coaches meet trains. JOHN PURDY COPE, ten years of Water Gap House.

CENTRAL HOUSE, AT DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.

Select family hotel; capacity 150; all outdoor sports; garage; booklet.

JOS. H. GRAVES.

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COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was active and feverish, with irregular and somewhat erratic price changes. The closing out of the May position in Chicago was attended by more or less excitement, and final quotations for that position were 3 cents under July. This represented full carrying charges and demonstrated weakness in the cash position. For the past two years the final quotations of May have ranged from 1 to 14 cents over July. Shorts in the late positions covered on the decline, and final quotations were irregular, May showing a net loss of 2½c, while the other months ranged from ⅜c lower to ¼c net higher. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.19½; No. 2 hard, $1.18½; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.25½; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.24½, all free on board New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	..	..	1.15½	1.16	1.24
September	..	..	1.17	..	1.20½

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	1.07	1.04	1.04½	1.07	..
July	1.07⅛	1.05⅜	1.07⅛	1.07⅝	1.17⅜
September	1.00⅜	1.07	1.09	1.08⅜	1.14½

CORN.

The corn market was active, and after showing some very feverish fluctuations prices closed firm, with May 2¼c higher, while the other months were ⅝c higher. May shorts were active buyers, and that position in Chicago closed at a premium of 2⅝c over July. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 81⅝c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	73⅜	70	72¾	70½	..
July	70	68⅞	69⅞	69½	74⅜
September	70	68⅜	69⅜	69½	74⅜

OATS.

The oats market was comparatively quiet, and price changes were narrow, closing net unchanged to ⅛c lower. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 46½c; No. 3 white, 46@45½c; No. 4 white, 44½@45c; fancy clipped white, 46½@48¼c; ordinary clipped white, 45½@46½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	39⅞	38⅝	39	39¼	..
July	40	39⅜	39⅞	40⅛	47¼
September	38½	38⅛	38½	38½	43¼

PROVISIONS.

The provision list was moderately active and feverish. Late in the day a firmer tone prevailed on covering, and more or less buying prompted by the strength in corn. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 27,000; estimated for Thursday, 21,000; Kansas City received 13,000 and Omaha 9,800.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
Lard—					
July	12.52	12.35	12.52	12.42	9.72
September	12.65	12.50	12.65	12.57	9.97
Ribs—					
July	12.40	12.10	12.40	12.22	10.52
September	12.50	12.22	12.50	12.32	10.82
Pork—					
July	21.80	21.20	21.80	21.75	18.00
September	21.50	21.00	21.50	21.37	18.32

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was moderately active and firmer, closing with net gains of 3 to 10 points. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	10.95@ ..	10.90
June	10.94	10.91	10.95@11.05	10.90
July	10.96	10.84	10.95@10.96	10.82
August	11.01	10.90	10.99@11.00	10.86
September	11.00	10.94	10.98@11.00	10.17
October	10.15	10.07	10.13@10.14	10.05
November	9.39	9.32	9.39@ 9.37	9.32
December	9.26	9.22	9.23@ 9.25	9.19
January	9.25	9.25	9.23@ 9.27	9.20

COFFEE.

The coffee market was quiet, total sales aggregating 16,500 bags, and after a steady opening, when prices were unchanged to 1 point higher, fluctuations were narrow until near the close, when an easier tone developed and final quotations were 2 to 6 points net lower. The local spot market was inactive and unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 9¾c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	8.43	8.43	8.43@8.44	8.49
July	8.58	8.53	8.53@8.54	8.53
August	..	..	8.59@8.61	8.62
September	8.70	8.67	8.66@8.68	8.69
October	..	..	8.70@8.72	8.73
November	..	..	8.74@8.76	8.77
December	8.82	8.79	8.78@8.79	8.81
January	8.88	8.87	8.83@8.85	8.86
February	..	..	8.88@8.90	8.91
March	8.98	8.95	8.94@8.95	8.96
April	..	..	8.99@9.01	9.01

SUGAR.

Futures have been quiet and inactive today, but a little covering and support from trade interests kept values up to mid-afternoon 2 to 4 points above the close of Monday. First prices were generally unchanged to an advance of 4 points with sales on the call 600 tons. The market closed steady, net unchanged to an advance of 3 points with sales for the day 4,550 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	..	..	5.48@5.50	5.46
July	5.53	5.51	5.50@5.51	5.49
August	5.54	5.53	5.52@5.53	5.50
September	5.55	5.53	5.52@5.53	5.51
October	5.48	5.47	5.46@5.48	5.43
November	5.35	5.34	5.32@5.35	5.30
December	5.13	5.11	5.10@5.12	5.10
January	..	..	4.70@4.72	4.69
February	..	..	4.48@4.50	4.47
March	..	..	4.51@4.53	4.50
April	..	..	4.54@4.56	4.53
May	..	..	4.37@4.60	..

The market for refined sugar was steady and unchanged at 7.65 to 7.75 for fine granulated. The local market for raw sugar was firm and unchanged. There were sales of between 25,000 and 30,000 bags of Cubas. At the close offerings were limited with holders asking slight advances. Closing prices were 6.39 for Centrifugal, 5.62 for molasses, and 5⅝c for Cubas, cost and freight.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts two days 18,998 packages. At the opening a little easier feeling developed, but some speculative demand was present later in the day which gave support to the market. At the same time the tone is barely steady, nearly all receivers being anxious to dispose of the stock. This applies to practically all grades of creamery. Renovated slightly easier, and packing stock showed further decline of ½@1c. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) per pound, 30½@30¾c; higher scoring, 30¾@31¼c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 29@30c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 28@28½c; thirds, 20½@27c; creamery, unsalted, extras, 30¾@31c; higher scoring, 31⅛@32½c; firsts, 29@30c; seconds, 28@28½c; State Dairy, tubs, finest, 29½@30c; good to prime, 28@29c; common to fair, 24½@27½c; renovated, extras, 28c; firsts, 26½@27c; lower grades, 24@25½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 25½@26c; Ladies, current make, firsts, 24½c; seconds, 23½c; lower grades, 22@23c; Packing stock, current make, fine, 23c; No. 2, 22½c; lower grades, 21@22c.

EGGS.—Receipts two days, 28,476 cases. The market opened without material change. Trade is quiet and selective. Very high grade goods from Northern sections are not overplentiful and are held with some firmness, a good many lots going to storage for shippers' account. Some sales are making for current use at previous top prices where the quality is strictly prime, but the market for medium grade eggs, which comprise a large part of the supply, is dull and values irregular and in buyers' favor. A very large part of the current receipts of regular packed Western is offering in range of 21½@22½c, with lower qualities, including most of the Southern, at lower prices. Storage packed stock is not easily placed above 25@25½c, and even lots have sold a shade lower, but strictly fine marks still have a possible value up to 24c, and there are rare sales of extra fine quality a shade higher. Dirties and checks sustained in the top grades with outside figures generally considered more extreme; undergrades irregular. Nearby white eggs firmer in the very finest qualities, but the market is fully supplied with average prime and lower grades which are freely offered at unimproved prices. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 24½@25½c; storage packed, firsts or extra firsts, 23@24c; regular packed, extra firsts, 23@23¼c; regular packed, firsts, 22@23c; seconds, 20¾@21½c; thirds and poorer, 19@20¼c; dirties, No. 1, 20¾@21c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@20c; checks, good to choice, dry, 19@19½c; undergrades, 17@18¼c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 26@27c; ordinary to good, 24@25c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 24@25c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 23@24¼c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 24½@25½c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 23@24c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian Runner, 27@28c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Thurs.; Fri. fair in e., showers in w.; moderate n. e. to e. winds.

S. Car. and Ga.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; moderate s. e. to s. winds on the coast.

Fla.—Showers Thurs. or Fri., except fair in n. w.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Thurs.; Fri. showers; moderate s. e. to e. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Cloudy Thurs.; showers at night or Fri.

Ohio—Cloudy and warmer Thurs.; showers at night or Fri.; moderate e. to s. e. winds.

Ind. and Lower Mich.—Showers Thurs., or Thurs. night and probably Fri.; moderate s. e. to s. winds, becoming variable Fri.

Upper Mich.—Showers Thurs. or Thurs. night and probably Fri.; moderate s. winds, becoming variable.

La., Ark., Okla., E. and W. Tex.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Ill.—Showers Thurs. and Fri.

Mo.—Showers Thurs. and probably Fri., cooler in w. Fri.

Wis.—Showers Thurs. and probably Fri., cooler Fri.

Minn.—Showers Thurs., cooler in w. Fri., cloudy.

Iowa—Showers Thurs. Fri., unsettled and cooler, probably showers in e.

N. Dak.—Cloudy Thurs., cooler in e. and cen. Fri., probably fair.

S. Dak.—Unsettled and cooler Thur., probably showers. Fri., cloudy.

Neb.—Showers Thur., cooler in n. and w. Fri., probably fair.

Kan.—Unsettled and cooler Thur. Fri., cloudy.

TO-DAY at 2 P. M.

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15 to 20 degrees cooler than N. Y. City. Perfect sanitary conditions. Cuisine and service highest standard. Pure spring water. Superior grill. Reasonable prices. Magnificent Ball Room. Symphony orchestra. Knabe Pianos used. Dancing afternoon and evening; instructors; prizes. Golf, tennis, billiards, pool, bowling. Oscar Hauter's superior saddle horses. Special rates for families. HARRISON S. BROWNS, Prop. Tel. Col. 3320. At Hotel Ansonia, Broadway & 73d St., N. Y.

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Southern Exposure and convenient to Government Buildings, Parks and Shopping District.

Accommodations for Automobiles.

Special Rates for June. Write for Terms.
EUGENE S. COCHRAN, Mgr.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BRONX COUNTY FAMILY WINE & LIQUOR STORES, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Thursday, June 1st, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,017 Westchester Av., and immediately thereafter at 1,044 Southern Boulevard, Borough of Bronx, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a large stock of wines and liquors, licenses of both stores, Assignee's right, title, and interest in the lease of both stores; fixtures, horse and wagon, etc.

NATHAN OPPENHEIMER, Assignee.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy, 68 William St., N. Y.

HAROLD P. COFFIN, Attorney for Assignee, 92 Beaver St., New York.

WILLIAMS, SHERMAN & STROUSE, Attorneys for Petitioning Creditors, 55 John St.

ABOVE SALE ADJOURNED UNTIL JUNE 15TH AT SAME TIME AND PLACE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, District of New Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CRINE-PACKING & SEED COMPANY, a corporation, Bankrupt. —Notice of sale.

Notice is hereby given that the trustee of the said bankrupt estate will sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder on June 2, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at Morganville, New Jersey, a stock of catsup, tomato crates, cans and also the real estate of the said bankrupt company consisting of a fully equipped plant. The property to be sold first in bulk and then in lots.

The trustee will make his report of sale and application for confirmation of sale before Honorable Charles H. Butcher, Referee in Bankruptcy, Main Street, Freehold, New Jersey, on June 2, 1916, at 2 P. M.

For further details apply to the attorneys for the Trustee.

ADOLPH APFEL, Trustee.
FURST & FURST, Attorneys for Trustee, 164 Market St., Newark, N. J.
MORRIS R. LANES, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of K. E. GARMENT CO., INC. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on this day, Thursday, the 1st day of June, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., at 652 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of underwear, jawns, muslins, safe, typewriter, desk, fixtures, etc.

ARCHIBALD PALMER, Assignee.
MARCUS HELFAND, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York.

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Most modern equipped hotel in the Catskills; extensive improvements; many additional private baths; lavatories with running hot and cold water and other features for comfort of guests; electric lights, steam heat, pure spring water, 9-hole golf course, tennis, boating, garage, new bowling alleys, billiards, magnificent ballroom 65 x 40 feet, dancing, daily concerts; afternoon tea served free to guests.

BOOKING OFFICE,
Hotel McAlpin, Broadway at 34th St.
GEORGE H. BEACH } Managers.
JOHN K. Van WAGONEN } Catskill, N. Y.

Hotel Marion

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.

ATTRACTIONS:

The summer playground of the cultured and refined.

Fine motoring roads; delightful air; the regatta and water sports; golf; ninety per cent young people.

Trip by automobile or train is easy; enjoyable and inexpensive; illustrated booklet; itinerary of trip, giving approximate cost, sent free.

JOSEPH H. MARVEL.

Beautiful Lake Mohegan Inn, Mohegan, N. Y.

Now open. Double tennis courts, boating, bathing, fishing, dancing. American and European plans. Rooms with bath. Tel. Peekskill 855-W.

F. J. & WALTER F. WELTON, Props.

CEDAR CLIFF INN,

MONROE, ORANGE CO., N. Y.

49 miles from N. Y. High altitude. Beautiful lake. Golf, tennis, fine orchestra, own garden. Cottage to let. Booklet.

M. E. HAIGHT.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE

VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y. 45 Minutes to 42d St. 70 acres, 500 ft. elevation; near station. Rates $10-$25. Sleeping porches. Bungalows. Opens June 3. Booklet.

ON BEAUTIFUL LAKE SUNAPEE.

Soo-Nipi Park Lodge AND COTTAGES

L. M WAITE, Mgr., 18 W. 25th St., New York.

ADIRONDACK INN Elevation 1500 ft.; capacity 200; all modern conveniences and amusements; boating, golf; no flies or mosquitos. Write for booklet. C. T. Chamberlin, Mgr.

Sacandaga, N. Y.

GRANT HOUSE The Hudson's finest resort, now open. Capacity 300. All outdoor sports. Booklets.

CATSKILL, N. Y.

STAMFORD NEW YORK Premier Resort of Catskills

See large advt. Sunday papers. N. Y. Off. 1180 B'way.

SUNSET PARK INN HAINES FALLS, N. Y.

Golf, Tennis, Boating. Orchestra. Dancing.

NEW YORK.—Long Island.

The Most Attractive Country Hotel Adjacent to New York City.

Garden City Hotel

GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND

One of the most exclusive country hotels in America. A combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found. Conducted on the American Plan.

There is also for the convenience of motorists

A Handsome a la Carte Restaurant

Cuisine and service unsurpassed. Moderate prices. 20 miles from New York. Frequent electric trains from Penna. Station.

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Edgemere Club Hotel AND COTTAGES

Edgemere, Long Island

OPENS JUNE 29

Directly on the ocean; private bathing beach; all outdoor sports; 35 minutes from Penn. Sta. Special train service.

For Club Membership and Rates Address MORTIMER M. KELLY, Manager. Booking Office, 40 W. 58th St., N. Y. Tel. Plaza 9230.

PROSPECT HOUSE

Shelter Island Heights, L. I., N. Y.

OPENS JUNE 29TH. Golf, Tennis, Yachting, Bathing, Garage. Dance & Concert daily. Accommodates 300. N. Y. office, Hotel McAlpin, care of Ruffner Hotel Bureau. Booklet B.

THE HALL, Glen Cove, L. I.

Within commuting distance of New York; private beach; no mosquitos; tennis, boating, bathing, fishing; opens June 17; references. Tel. 256 Glen Cove.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the matter of the general assignment of CHARLES LAKS to HARRIS LEVY, for the benefit of creditors.

To the creditors of the above-named assignor:

Notice is hereby given that the assignee herein will sell the assets of the above-named assignor, consisting of a stock of boots, shoes, slippers, etc., formerly used in the retail shoe business conducted by the assignor, together with the chattels and fixtures connected with said business. The said sale will be made on the 12th day of June, 1916, after the application shall have been passed upon by the Supreme Court at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on June 9th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and written sealed bids will be received at the office of Abraham M. Fisch, his attorney, No. 140 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of June, 1916, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time said sealed bids will be opened in the presence of all creditors.

All bids must be accompanied by a deposit of 10% in cash or certified check for the amount of said bid.

Bids will be received for either

A. Stock of boots, shoes, slippers, etc., formerly used in the retail shoe business conducted by the assignor.

B. Chattels and fixtures connected with business formerly conducted by the assignor.

C. The merchandise and fixtures in bulk.

The assignee reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

In offering the above assets for sale the assignee agrees to sell all his right, title and interest therein as assignee, and the property may be inspected on the premises on or before the 6th day of June, 1916, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For further particulars inquire of the undersigned.

HARRIS LEVY, Assignee.
JULIUS A. NEWMAN, Counsel, 135 Broadway, New York City.
ABRAHAM M. FISCH, Attorney for Assignee, 140 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

Mt. Desert Island

OFF MAINE'S FASCINATING COAST

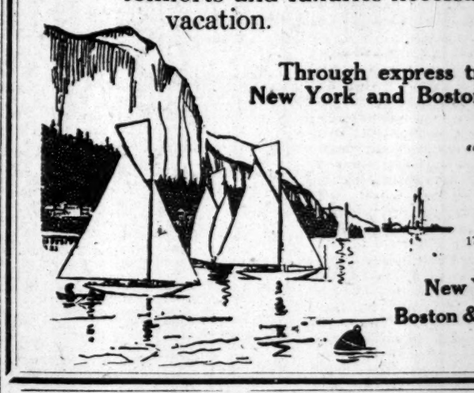
An island of mountains, cliffs, lakes, woodlands, gardens, drives and paths.

Famous for its natural beauty, perfect situation and ideal social atmosphere.

Bar Harbor

Northeast, Southwest, Seal Harbors, whose combination of mountains and sea give each its greatest charm.

Attractive hotels and cottages furnish the material comforts and luxuries necessary to the enjoyment of a vacation.



Through express train service daily from and to New York and Boston.

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"Mt. Desert, Isle of Enchantment."

Vacation Bureau

171 Broadway, Room 162, New York, N. Y.

New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R.
Boston & Maine R. R. Maine Central R. R.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City

Hotel DENNIS

ATLANTIC CITY

IS A DELIGHT IN THE EARLY SPRING MONTHS

Nothing is more attractive or beneficial than being seated in an easy chair, wrapped in a steamer rug, and enjoying the marine views from an open deck, or glass enclosed solarium immediately adjoining the boardwalk.

HOTEL DENNIS is unequalled in this respect and maintains an unobstructed ocean view from every floor.

Always open. Capacity 600.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

Representative direct from the Hotel located at the Spur Travel Bureau, 389 5th Av.

ROYAL PALACE

HOTEL AND COTTAGES on the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS.

ORCHESTRA · DANCING

EVERY CONVENIENCE FOR COMFORT AND PLEASURE

S. Hanstein, Prop.

GALEN HALL

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Hotel and Sanatorium

Resident Physician.

Diet Kitchen and Hydriatic Department

ATLANTIC CITY

the TRAYMORE

has set a new standard of service, comfort & beauty

LARGEST FIREPROOF RESORT HOTEL IN THE WORLD

American Plan. European Plan.

NEW YORK BOOKING OFFICE: 410 FIFTH AVE. BLDG.

ALAMAC HOTEL

Ocean Front, in the Heart of Atlantic City.

Absolutely Fireproof. Open always.

American and European plans; hot and cold sea water baths; capacity 400; grill, orchestra, dancing, garage attached. MACK LATZ & CO.

THE LEADING RESORT HOTEL OF THE WORLD

Marlborough-Blenheim

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT

JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

NEW HOTEL MERION FIRE-PROOF

Vermont Ave. and Beach; capacity 300; very moderate rates for the comforts, appointments and table of the largest hotels; $3 up daily; special weekly large, cool ocean-view rooms, etc. Booklet. M. L. FARLEY, Mgr.

Leading High-Class, Moderate-Rate Hotel.

ALBEMARLE Virginia Av.; near Beach Capacity, 300. Special—$2 up daily; $10 up weekly. Private baths, elevator, extensive porches, etc.; excellent table. (Evening dinners.) Booklet. J. P. COPE.

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SUPERB LOCATION ON OCEAN FRONT. Sea water baths. Orchestra. Building operations not affecting comfort of guests.

THE LORAINE St. Charles Place and beach. Private fresh and sea water baths; running water in rooms; elevator; superior table. Reduced early season rates. Coach at trains. A. E. WAGNER, Propr. W. R. LAYTON, Mgr.

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Massachusetts Av. and Beach. F. P. PHILLIPS.

NEW JERSEY—Asbury Park.

VISIT ASBURY P

Sound Preferred Stocks

offer many of the advantages of mortgage bonds, and in addition provide considerably better returns. Almost every investor is justified in placing part of his funds in carefully selected preferred issues.

Our circular No. A-80 may offer a suggestion.

Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co
Incorporated
Securities for Investment
14 Wall St., New York

$50,000
New York Central and Hudson River R. R. Co.
Debenture 4% Bonds
Interest May and Nov. Due May 1, 1934
Listed on the New York Stock Exchange.
Interest payable without deduction for the normal Federal Income Tax.
Legal investment for savings banks in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Vermont
Secured by direct lien, subject to underlying mortgages, on 1835 miles of road extending from New York City to Buffalo.
Followed by $140,000,000 bonds and $225,579,170 stock of New York Central Railroad Co. paying 5%.
Price at market
To yield about 4.65%
Further particulars on request for Circular AC-16
N.W.Halsey&Co
49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco
Boston Baltimore Cleveland

WE execute orders for the purchase and the sale for cash or on a conservative marginal basis of all securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Investors will find it convenient to have an account with our uptown office. We invite inquiries about particular stocks and bonds.

Harvey Fisk & Sons
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Uptown Office 15 East 45th Street
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Tax Exempt in New York State
Northern New York Utilities, Inc.
First Mortgage & Refunding 5% Bonds
Due July 1, 1963.
These bonds are secured by first mortgage on hydro-electric developments in an agricultural and manufacturing section of New York State, and are also a direct lien on property formerly owned by the Watertown Light & Power Company, subject to the latter company's mortgage now closed.
Earnings of the company are substantially more than twice the total bond interest. The valuation of the physical property by the Public Service Commission discloses an equity of 37% above the total bonded debt.
Descriptive circular on request.
Price 95½ and interest
E. H. Rollins & Sons
43 Exchange Place, New York
Boston Chicago San Francisco

June Bond Circular
We shall be pleased to send a copy of our June General Bond Circular to investors on request. This circular describes a comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public utility corporation bonds, which we recommend for investment.
Send for General Circular 90
Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

Seasoned Public Utility Bonds
Yielding from 5% to 6%
Send for List
Liggett, Hichborn & Co. Inc.
61 Broadway 105 Devonshire St.
NEW YORK BOSTON

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks, Still Quiet, Move Irregularly — Gold Inflow Continues.

The stock market gave no sign yesterday of resuming the activity and forward movement which had lately been under way. Complaint was heard among traders that the public had shown no great disposition to follow the lead of the operations in Reading and in other stocks, and in the absence of any large public participation the market, after some show of strength early in the session, was given over to further profit taking. Under this influence most of the active issues closed at some recession from the prices at which stocks closed before the holiday. In nearly all cases the range was narrow.

The news of the delivery to the American Government of another note from Carranza exerted relatively little influence even upon the stocks most directly concerned with the course Mexican affairs may take. Politics came in for much discussion, but could hardly be traced as a positive factor in the day's stock exchange dealings. Much of the interest which the financial community is expressing in political affairs this year is political interest as such, rather than business interest. That is one reason why the market influence of the views which Wall Street is forming of the political outlook with the Presidential conventions now near at hand is no greater than it is.

So far as concerns the bearing of general business upon the financial markets it is becoming a matter of widening comment that the slight let-up in the urgency of demand in manufacturing lines, as, for instance, in the steel trade, is not only in keeping with the usual course at this season but is furthermore a reassuring sign rather than otherwise. In some directions the point had been reached at which the rise in prices and the difficulty in getting delivery at any reasonably early date were putting a check upon forward orders. The future was being made too uncertain for the majority of consumers and they had begun to hold back. The markets, particularly the steel market and some others most affected by great urgency of demand, because difficult markets in which to do business. Some let-up from those conditions could hardly be regarded with any misgiving. Here and there prices have receded, and somewhat earlier deliveries promised, with the result that demand which was in abeyance is reasserting itself. The Iron Age reports, for example, that as the pressure of new domestic business at premium prices relaxes foreign inquiry increases. That shows that while large-scale buyers have been loath to follow a runaway market the actual demand is very great.

The gold import movement was increased yesterday to above $23,000,000 by the arrival of another consignment from Ottawa. The growth in this movement, taken in conjunction with the fact that England feels it necessary to put pressure upon the British holders of American securities to induce them to dispose of them for the benefit of the exchange market, has strengthened the belief in Wall Street that the supply of British-held American securities has run very low. The fact is, however, that no estimate so far made of the amount of American securities brought back, compared with even the lowest of the estimates of the American securities held abroad at the outset of the war, warrants the conclusion that the amount held in Europe has been reduced to very small figures. The measure now proposed to increase the amount of our securities offered to the British Treasury is more probably due to the desire of British investors to retain American securities because free from many of the war hazards to which European enterprises are exposed.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	..	4	4	4
Atlanta	..	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	..	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	..	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3	3½	..
Richmond	5	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	..	..	..
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2⅛
Ninety days	2@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
3	2½	2½	2½

TIME LOANS.

60 days	2½@3
90 days	3
4 months	3 @3½
5 months	3½@3¾
6 months	3
8 months	3½@3¾
10 months	3½@3¾

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.

30 to 90 days	2½@3
4 to 6 months	3 @3½

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	3½@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change
Demand	$4.76⅜	$4.75½	$4.75½	..
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅜	4.76⅞	..
Paris—				
Demand	5.91¾	5.92½	5.92	+.00⅛
Cables	5.91⅜	5.91⅜	5.91¼	+.01
Berlin—				
Demand	77.06¼	77.06¼	77.06¼	+.56¼
Cables	77.12½	77.12½	77.12½	+.50

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.76¼	4.76⅛
5.1825 Paris	5.92	5.91¼
95.28 Berlin	77.06¼	77.12½
20.20 Austria	13.25	13.30
20.70 Scandinavia	30.00	30.15
19.20 Spain	19.03	19.98
5.1826 Switzerland	5.23	5.22½
19.225 Greece	19.33	19.38
40.19 Holland	41.50	41.62½
5.1825 Italy	6.36¼	6.35½
51.45 Russia	30.60	30.70
China—		
.... Hongkong	51.00	51.12½
.... Shanghai	73.00	72.12½
India—		
82.44 Bombay	33.00	....
82.44 Calcutta	33.00	....
Japan—		
40.84 Kobe	50.37½	50.50
40.84 Yokohama	50.37½	50.50
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.16	42.22
32.40 Rio	23.82½	24.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.72	$4.70	$4.71⅝	$4.69⅝

Clearing House Statement.
Clearing House exchanges, $599,940,-467; balance, $18,088,046; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,521,905.

Domestic Exchange.
Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 20c premium; Montreal, $1.25 premium.

Silver.
Bar silver in London, 82⅞d, off ¼d; in New York, 68¾c, off 1⅛c; Mexican dollars, 52¾@53c.

TRADE CONTINUES ACTIVE.

Local Federal Reserve District Receives Reports.

A continuance of active business during May has been reported by correspondents in all parts of the local Federal Reserve District.

"Collections are said to be unusually good," says Pierre Jay, Federal Reserve Agent, in the Federal Reserve Bulletin, "except in country places where impassable roads caused slow payments. Several savings banks in this district have reported larger net deposits and a better ratio of increase than in the corresponding period of last year. One large institution attributes the increase to high wages. Wages in general are probably higher than ever before, yet many strikes occurred during the month over questions of wages, hours and unions. Such acute unrest of many thousands of workers is causing much concern."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	347,288
Same day last year	393,656
Year to date	72,214,844
Same period last year	51,080,490
Average price and change 50 stocks	87.94 — .21
Same day last year	68.12 + .78

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 3	80.01	Apr. 22
Same period last year	73.36	Apr. 20	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
138	140	100	Adams Express	139⅞	139⅞	139⅞	139⅞	+ ⅞
23	23¼	1,800	Alaska Gold Mines	23	23⅞	23	23⅞	+ ⅞
9¼	9½	300	Alaska Juneau	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
27⅞	27¾	1,100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	27¼	27½	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
82½	83⅜	2,000	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	82	83½	82	83½	+1⅜
68	68¼	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	..
76	76⅛	10,800	Am. Beet Sugar	74½	76	74½	76	+1⅛
96	97½	500	Am. Beet Sugar pf	96	96	96	96	..
56¼	56⅜	400	Am. Can	56½	56½	56¼	56¼	+ ⅛
59½	60	1,010	Am. Car & Fdry	60¼	60¾	59¾	59¾	..
116½	117½	200	Am. Car & Fdry pf	117	117	117	117	..
159	160	600	Am. Coal Products	160⅞	161¼	160	160	−2
116¼	117	100	Am. Coal Prod. pf	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	− ⅛
49	50	200	Am. H. & Leath. pf	49⅜	49½	49⅜	49½	− ⅛
72¼	72⅝	3,800	Am. Locomotive	73⅛	73⅝	72⅛	72⅝	− ⅛
7	8	100	Am. Malt	7½	7½	7½	7½	..
35½	36	100	Am. Malt pf	35½	35½	35½	35½	+ ⅛
97½	97⅝	2,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	98½	98⅝	97⅛	97⅛	− ½
112	113	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	112¼	112¾	112¼	112¼	−1
94⅞	95⅛	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	95	95	95	95	− ⅛
100½	101	200	Am. Steel F'dries	52⅞	53	52⅜	52⅜	..
120⅜	120⅝	1,500	Am. Teleph. & Tel	120⅜	130	120⅜	120⅝	+ ⅛
106½	107	200	Am. Tob. pf. new	107	107	107	107	..
45	45⅜	200	Am. Woolen	45	45¼	45	45¼	+ ⅛
23½	24½	3,500	Am. Writing P. pf	23	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	−1
84½	85	11,300	Am. Zinc Lt. S	84⅜	85⅜	83⅞	84¼	+ ⅛
84½	84½	3,800	Anaconda Cop. Co	84½	85⅛	84¼	84¼	− ⅝
103½	105⅝	1,800	Atch., Top. & S. F	103¼	106⅜	103¼	105⅛	...
100⅞	101	600	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	101	101	100⅞	101	...
112	114	200	Atlantic Coast Line	112¾	113¼	112¾	112¾	...
88½	89	4,000	Baldwin Loco	90¼	90½	88¾	88½	− ⅞
109	109¼	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	109	109	109	109	−1
91	91¼	1,300	Baltimore & Ohio	91½	91⅞	91¼	91⅜	− ⅛
76⅜	77¼	1,000	Baltimore & O. pf	76½	77	76½	77	+ ⅛
88	88¼	1,800	Bklyn Rapid Tran	88⅝	88⅝	88⅛	88⅜	+ ⅛
127	130	100	Bklyn Union Gas	128	128	128	128	−1
90¼	90⅜	9,700	Butte & Superior	91¼	92⅜	90	90⅜	−1½
22	22¼	200	California Petrol	22¼	22½	22¼	22¼	− ⅛
178⅜	178⅝	3,800	Canadian Pacific	178⅛	179½	178¼	178⅝	+ ½
54	54½	1,000	Central Leather Co	54½	54⅝	54	54	− ½
107¼	107⅝	6,025	Chandler Motor	106	108½	106	107½	+2½
62½	63	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	63	63	62⅝	62⅝	− ⅜
13½	14	100	Chi. Great Western	13½	13½	13½	13½	...
98	98¼	900	Chi., Mil. & St. P	98⅛	99	98¼	98¼	...
129¼	130	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞	...
130	132	400	Chi. & Northwest	131	131	131	131	...
20⅞	21	1,700	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	20⅞	21⅛	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
20½	21	500	Chile Copper	20⅜	20⅝	20¼	20½	− ⅛
52⅜	52⅝	600	Chino Copper	52⅞	53	52⅜	52⅜	− ⅛
80¼	83	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	82	82	82	82	...
73	74¼	400	Cluett, Peabody Co	74	74¼	74	74¼	+ ¼
43¾	44	4,000	Col. Fuel & Iron	43½	44⅝	43	44	+1
45	46	45	Comput. Tab. Rec	45	45	45	45	...
137½	139	200	Consolidated Gas	138	138	138	138	+ ½
101	102	800	Continental Can	102⅜	103	102	102	+ ¼
19¼	19⅜	600	Corn Prod. Ref	19½	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	− ⅛
83¼	83⅜	5,900	Crucible Steel	84	84½	83⅜	83⅜	− ½
116	117½	100	Crucible Steel pf	116½	116⅞	116½	116⅞	+ ⅜
89¾	90½	100	Deere & Co. pf	90	90	90	90	...
26	27	200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	27	27	27	27	+1
111	111¼	200	Detroit United Ry	112	112	111½	111½	− ½
51	51¼	900	Distillers' Secur	51¼	51⅝	51¼	51½	...
26¼	27	200	Dome Mines	26⅜	26⅞	26¼	26⅞	+ ¼
38½	38⅝	3,100	Erie	38⅜	38⅝	38¼	38⅝	...
53½	53⅝	600	Erie 1st pf	54¼	54¼	53⅝	53⅝	− ⅜
37	39⅞	200	Federal M. & S. pf	37	37	37	37	− ½
320	325	25	General Chemical	322	322	320	320	...
171½	172⅜	300	General Electric	171½	172	171½	172	+1⅝
76	76½	2,350	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	76⅞	77½	76½	76¾	− ⅝
115¼	115½	100	Goodrich pf	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	...
120½	121¼	200	Great Northern pf	121¼	121½	121	121	− ⅛
39⅜	40¼	2,700	G. N. certs.ore prop	40	40⅜	39⅜	39⅜	− ¼
46½	47	100	Greene-Cananea	47	47	47	47	...
76½	79	800	Gulf States Steel	76	77¾	76	77	+1
98	102	500	Gulf S. S. 1st pf	97⅜	99	97⅜	98¼	+1¼
80	82	900	Gulf S. S. 2d pf	78½	81	78½	81	+3
103¼	106⅞	200	Illinois Central	103⅜	104	103⅜	104	+1
44⅞	45	700	Inspiration Copper	45	45	45	45	...
17⅞	18	100	Interboro Consol	18	18	18	18	...
17	18	100	Int. Agricultural	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	− ⅜
113	113½	2,000	Int. Harvester, N.J.	113	113⅝	113	113⅝	+1½
116	118	100	Int. Harv., N. J. pf	117	117	117	117	...
81½	82⅜	400	Int. Harv. Corp	81⅜	82½	81⅜	82½	+2
24⅜	25	4,700	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	25¼	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
93⅛	93⅜	44,100	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	93⅝	95½	93½	93½	+ ⅜
45⅞	46	3,700	Int. Nickel	45⅞	46	45¾	45⅞	...
10¾	11	300	Int. Paper	11	11	11	11	+ ⅛
86½	87¼	100	Jewel Tea	86	86	86	87	...
73⅜	74¼	1,400	Kelly Spring Tire	73	74¼	73	74½	+1⅜
54½	54⅝	10,100	Kennecott Copper	55	55	54½	54½	− ⅜
4	7	200	Keokuk & Des M	5	5	5	5¼	+ ⅛
70⅞	..	350	Lackawanna Steel	71	71	71	71	+ ¾
52½	53	14,000	Lee Rubber & Tire	53½	54¾	52⅝	52¾	...
85	83½	39,500	Lehigh Valley	84	85	83	83	− ⅝
30½	31½	1,400	Long Island	30¾	32¾	30¾	31⅝	+ ⅛
82¾	84	400	Loose-W. Bis 1st pf	85	85	84	84	− ⅛
66	68½	100	Mackay Cos. pf	68¼	68½	68½	68½	+ ½
85	85¼	2,300	Maxwell Motors	86	86½	85	85¼	− ⅛
89	90	300	Max. Motors 1st pf	90¾	90¾	90¼	90¾	+ ¼
57⅜	58½	700	Max. Motors 2d pf	58	58	57⅜	58	...
66¼	66¾	700	May Dept. Stores	66⅜	66⅝	66¼	66¼	− ⅛
108⅜	109	5,700	Mexican Petroleum	110	110½	108½	109	...
35¼	35⅞	900	Miami Copper	35⅞	35⅞	35¼	35¼	− ⅜
110	135	3	Michigan Central	110	110	110	110	+ ⅛
6½	7	300	Minn. & St. Louis	7	7	7	7	+ ⅛
6¼	6½	200	Missouri Pacific	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6¼	...
6¼	6¼	700	Do., trust rcts	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
78½	78⅝	300	Nat. Cloak & Suit	79	79	78½	78½	+ ⅛
22½	23½	200	Nat. En. & St. Co	23½	23½	23	23	− ⅛
67	67½	200	Nat. Lead Co	67	67	67	67	...
17¾	17⅞	700	Nevada Con. Cop	17¾	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
105¾	106	1,400	N. Y. Central	106¾	106⅞	106	106	− ⅛
60⅜	61¼	300	N. Y., N. H. & H	61	61	61	61	+ ⅛
27½	28	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
....	....	100	Norf. & West. cash	128	128	128	128	+ ¼
125	125¼	2,725	Norf. & West. x d	124⅜	125⅜	124⅜	125	+ ¼
113½	114	50	Northern Pacific	114	114	114	114	...
8¼	8⅝	100	Ontario Mining	..	..	8½	8½	...
22	23	200	Pacific Mail	23¾	24	23¾	24	...
....	....	100	Pacific Mail rights	.80	.80	.80	.80	−.20
57⅜	57½	1,900	Penn. R. R.	57⅞	57⅞	57⅜	57⅜	− ⅜
101⅜	102¼	200	People's Gas, Chi	102	102	102	102	− ½
40	41½	100	Philadelphia Co	41	41	41	41	− ½
95	95½	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	− ½
97½	98¾	700	Pittsburgh Steel pf	98¾	98¾	98	98	− ⅝
129½	130⅝	200	Public Service N. J	130	130	130	130	−3
164½	166	200	Pullman Co	164¾	165	164¾	165	− ⅛
42⅜	43¼	3,900	Railway Steel Sp	42	43¼	42	43	+1
97⅝	98¼	400	Railway Steel S. pf	97⅝	97⅝	97⅛	97¼	− ⅛
22⅞	22⅞	400	Ray Con. Copper	22⅞	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	− ⅛
102	103	32,600	Reading	103	103⅜	101¼	101½	−1¼
47	47	100	Reading 2d pf	47	47	47	47	+ ½
47¼	47¾	500	Rep. Iron & Steel	47¼	47¼	47	47¼	+ ¼
111	111⅞	135	Rep. Iron & S. pf	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	...
1,500	16½	1,100	St. L. & S. F. W. pf	16½	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
6	7½	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	6	6	6	6	...
42	42	200	St. L. Southw. pf	42	42	42	42	...
15½	16	600	Seaboard Air Line	16	16	16	16	...
183⅜	185½	200	Sears, Roeb. & Co	184	188	183⅜	183⅜	+ ⅜
31⅜	32¼	600	Shattuck-Arizona	32	32¼	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅛
53½	54¾	200	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	54	54	54	54	...
98⅜	98⅝	1,800	Southern Pac. x d	98⅝	99	98⅝	98½	− ⅛
120¾	120¾	100	Southern Pacific r	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	+3½
22⅞	22⅞	500	Southern Railway	22⅞	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
65	65⅛	400	Southern Ry. pf	65	65⅛	65	65½	+ ⅛
103	103	100	Standard Milling	103	103	103	103	− ¼
139	139	1,500	Studebaker Co	140	140⅜	138	138½	−1⅝
43¾	43¾	2,200	Tennessee Copper	44	44½	43¾	43¾	−1¼
100	100	100	Texas Co.	102⅜	103⅜	102⅜	103⅜	+1¼
12¼	12½	100	Texas Pacific	12¼	12½	11¾	11¾	− ¼
62⅛	62⅜	100	Third Avenue	62⅛	62⅜	62⅛	62⅛	− ⅛
99	99	100	Twin City R. T	97½	99	97½	99	+ ¼
139⅜	140	11,800	Union Pacific	139⅜	140⅜	139¾	140	+ ¼
82⅜	82⅞	100	Union Pacific pf	82⅜	82⅝	82⅜	82⅝	...
158½	159	800	United Fruit Co	159½	159½	156	156	+ ½
9⅜	10	100	United Rys. Invest	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	...
19⅝	20¼	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	− ⅛
21	21½	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F	21½	21½	21½	21½	− ⅛
49	52	100	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf	50	50	50	50	...
158½	158¾	1,400	U. S. Indus. Alco	159	159⅝	158¾	158¾	− ⅛
1	1⅛	100	U. S. Rbd. & Ref	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	...
1⅛	1⅜	200	U. S. Red. & R. pf	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
55½	55⅝	800	U. S. Rubber	56⅜	56⅜	55¾	55⅝	− ⅛
109⅜	109⅞	300	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	109⅝	109⅝	109⅛	109⅜	...
73	74	800	U. S. Sm., R. & M	74	74	73	73	− ⅛
85⅜	85½	18,400	U. S. Steel	85⅝	86	85⅜	85⅜	− ⅛
117	117⅛	910	U. S. Steel pf	117	117⅜	117	117	...
80⅝	81¼	2,100	Utah Copper	80½	81½	80¾	80¾	+ ⅛
16½	16⅝	300	Utah Securities	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	...
108	109	200	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	109	109	109	109	+ ⅜
14⅝	15	600	Wabash	14⅝	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
49¼	49¾	500	Wabash pf. A	50	50	49¾	49¾	...
28½	28½	900	Wabash pf. B	28¾	28¾	28½	28½	− ⅛
32¼	32½	1,100	Western Maryland	32¾	32¾	32	32⅜	− ⅛
96⅜	96	700	Western Union Tel	96⅜	96⅜	95½	95¾	− ⅝
61½	62	1,600	Westingh. E. & M	62¼	62¼	61⅝	61⅝	− ⅜
271	275	600	Willys-Overland	275½	275½	272	272	−3
106⅝	107	800	Willys-Overland pf	107	107	106⅝	106⅝	+ ⅝
134½	135½	100	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	135	135	135	135	...

GOOD TONE IN LONDON.

War Loans Advance on Money Derived from Sales of American Bonds

LONDON, May 31.—The stock market, although generally quiet, maintained a good tone today. The war loans and consols advanced in the afternoon on the investment of money derived from the sales of American securities. Argentine and Japanese bonds were strong, and, despite profit-taking in Cunard stocks, shipping shares hardened under steady buying. American securities were fairly active, a number of sales occurring, chiefly of Union Pacific, for shipment to America.

The smaller sales of Treasury bills last week (£7,500,000) and Exchequer bonds (£6,500,000) were attributed to a disposition to await the issue of the new three-year Exchequer bonds next Friday.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, May 31.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 62 francs 75 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 28 francs 21 centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs 25 centimes.

To Close Paris Bourse on Saturdays

PARIS, May 31.—The Bourse will remain closed on Saturdays the same as last year from June to October, unless the fortnightly settlement day falls on Saturday, in which case it will open as usual. The Bourse will be closed tomorrow when the state funeral of General Joseph S. Galliéni will be held.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Profits in Oklahoma Oil.

The plan of Cosden & Co. to declare an extra cash dividend of 50 per cent., which may be used by stockholders to subscribe for more stock at par, exemplifies the prosperous condition of the Oklahoma oil industry. The announcement of the plan, made yesterday, was not unexpected by share owners, who had been led by statements of large earnings to look for something good. Considerable has been said about the decline of Oklahoma oil production, but it would appear from the reports from month to month by the various independent concerns that excellent profits are being made in the sale of both crude petroleum and refined products. While the great Cushing pool has fallen off in output, the activities of the oil men in the current period of high prices are keeping the Oklahoma fields prominent in the country's petroleum industry.

***

Looking Ahead in Steel.

While steel men are reluctant to talk about prospects for next year, it is clear that they believe foreign buying will greatly assist in keeping the mills working at a high rate in 1917. It is reported from several prominent producing regions that foreign purchasing agents are striving to place contracts for the major part of 1917 at current prices. In this they are not receiving much encouragement, as far as the second half is concerned, for the manufacturers are desirous of discouraging anything which looks like speculation. Prices quoted now may look attractive a year hence, and again, the steel men say, they may

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STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

MAY, 1916

RAILROADS (25 STOCKS.)

May 1	77.56	76.87	77.88	+ .33
May 2	77.51	76.88	76.94	+ .44
May 3	77.16	76.62	76.76	+ .18
May 4	76.87	76.26	76.80	+ .46
May 6	76.74	75.78	76.70	+ .40
May 8	77.23	76.84	77.10	+ .40
May 8	78.33	77.24	77.79	+ .69
May 9	78.50	77.78	78.15	+ .36
May 10	78.28	77.70	77.88	+ .27
May 11	78.14	77.78	77.79	+ .03
May 12	78.69	77.94	78.40	+ .61
May 13	78.71	78.45	78.59	+ .19
May 15	79.70	78.78	79.34	+ .75
May 16	79.75	79.09	79.34	+ ...
May 17	79.47	78.92	79.17	- .17
May 18	80.04	79.25	80.20	+1.03
May 19	81.75	80.28	80.75	+ .55
May 20	81.29	80.64	80.98	+ .23
May 22	81.97	81.10	81.76	+ .78
May 23	82.47	81.25	81.53	- .23
May 24	81.64	80.75	80.90	- .63
May 25	81.32	80.51	80.88	- .02
May 26	80.97	80.53	80.63	- .25
May 27	80.62	80.18	80.26	- .37
May 29	80.83	80.23	80.71	+ .45
May 30	Holiday.			
May 31	80.92	80.45	80.56	- .15

INDUSTRIALS, (25 STOCKS.)

May 1	95.29	93.62	94.36	+ .54
May 2	94.09	92.80	93.19	-1.17
May 3	93.70	91.92	92.83	- .36
May 4	93.83	91.63	91.84	- .99
May 5	92.47	89.05	92.31	+ .47
May 6	94.70	92.84	94.42	+2.11
May 8	95.24	93.21	94.34	- .08
May 9	95.88	92.76	93.03	-1.31
May 10	98.59	91.93	93.12	+ .09
May 11	93.81	92.83	93.25	+ .13
May 12	94.86	93.43	94.46	+1.21
May 15	95.72	94.41	95.06	+ .60
May 15	96.18	94.88	95.66	+ .60
May 16	96.14	95.26	95.46	- .20
May 17	95.58	94.23	94.29	- .87
May 18	95.74	94.90	95.21	+ .92
May 19	96.06	94.50	95.20	- .01
May 20	96.33	94.70	95.09	- .11
May 22	96.00	95.01	95.43	+ .34
May 23	95.74	94.46	94.76	- .67
May 24	96.25	95.06	95.51	+ .75
May 25	97.01	95.46	96.32	+ .81
May 26	96.56	95.75	95.97	- .35
May 27	96.74	95.21	95.35	- .62
May 29	96.67	95.10	95.59	+ .24
May 30	Holiday.			
May 31	96.01	95.26	95.33	- .26

COMBINED (50 STOCKS.)

May 1	86.42	85.24	85.87	+ .44
May 2	86.05	84.84	85.06	- .81
May 3	85.43	84.30	84.79	- .27
May 4	85.10	83.94	84.07	- .72
May 5	84.80	82.39	84.50	+ .43
May 6	85.99	84.84	85.76	+ .26
May 8	86.78	85.22	86.08	+ .30
May 9	86.19	85.24	85.59	- .47
May 10	85.93	84.81	85.50	- .09
May 11	85.97	85.30	85.52	+ .02
May 12	86.78	85.68	86.43	+ .91
May 13	87.01	86.43	86.82	+ .39
May 15	87.94	86.50	87.50	+ .68
May 15	88.08	87.17	87.40	- .10
May 17	87.52	86.58	86.88	- .52
May 18	87.89	86.92	87.70	+ .82
May 19	88.90	87.43	87.97	+ .27
May 20	88.26	87.67	88.03	+ .06
May 22	88.98	88.05	88.59	+ .56
May 23	89.10	87.85	88.14	- .45
May 24	88.94	87.90	88.20	+ .06
May 25	89.16	87.98	88.50	+ .30
May 26	88.76	88.14	88.30	- .20
May 27	88.51	87.85	88.05	- .25
May 29	88.25	87.66	88.15	+ .30
May 30	Holiday.			
May 31	88.46	87.85	87.94	- .21

May Range This Year.

	High. Date.	Low. Date.	Last.
Railroads	82.47 May 23	73.78 May 5	80.56
Industrials	97.01 May 25	89.05 May 5	95.33
Combined	89.16 May 25	82.39 May 5	87.94

May Range Last Year.

	High. Date.	Low. Date.	Last.
Railroads	74.94 May 1	68.97 May 14	70.21
Industrials	70.95 May 1	59.29 May 10	63.92
Combined	72.94 May 1	64.14 May 10	67.06

May Range in 1914.

	High. Date.	Low. Date.	Last.
Railroads	79.44 May 18	77.04 May 9	78.87
Industrials	60.06 May 18	57.70 May 1	59.48
Combined	69.75 May 18	67.48 May 9	69.17

May Range in 1912 and 1913.

RAILROADS.

	High. Date.	Low. Date.	Last.
1913	84.59 May 26	82.33 May 1	82.75
1912	95.53 May 1	91.49 May 31	91.61

INDUSTRIALS.

1913	87.94 May 5	86.49 May 28	86.64
1912	71.33 May 20	68.24 May 7	68.77

COMBINED FIFTY STOCKS.

1913	71.25 May 26	69.45 May 1	69.69
1912	83.17 May 2	80.08 May 31	80.19

This Year's Range to Date.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Railroads	82.68 Jan. 4	74.83 Apr. 22	80.56
Industrials	103.07 Mar. 14	87.00 Apr. 22	95.33
Combined	91.83 Jan. 3	80.91 Apr. 22	87.94

Last Year's Range to Date.

Railroads	76.99 Apr. 10	66.13 Feb. 24	70.21
Industrials	71.24 Apr. 30	51.85 Feb. 24	63.92
Combined	73.36 Apr. 30	58.99 Feb. 24	67.06

Year's Range in 1915.

Railroads	82.84 Nov. 4	64.40 Feb. 1	82.23
Industrials	100.87 Oct. 22	51.85 Feb. 24	100.78
Comb. av	94.14 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24	91.50

Year's Range in 1914.

Railroads	84.94 Jan. 23	66.35 July 30	68.04
Industrials	61.68 Jan. 31	48.48 July 30	52.56
Comb. av	73.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30	60.20

Year's Range in 1913.

Railroads	91.41 Jan. 9	75.92 June 10	79.79
Industrials	67.08 Jan. 9	50.27 June 10	58.34
Comb. av	79.10 Jan. 9	63.00 June 10	68.06

Year's Range in 1912.

Railroads	97.28 Oct. 4	88.39 Dec. 16	90.27
Industrials	74.50 Sep. 30	61.74 Feb. 1	66.18
Comb. av	85.82 Sep. 30	75.24 Feb. 1	78.20

Year's Range in 1911.

Railroads	99.61 June 26	84.40 Sep. 23	91.37
Industrials	69.21 June 5	54.75 Sep. 25	63.83
Comb. av	84.41 June 26	69.57 Sep. 25	77.60

BOND AVERAGES.

May, 1916.

FORTY BONDS.

May 1	86.58	+.07	May 17	87.08 +.03
May 2	86.57	-.01	May 19	87.14 +.06
May 3	86.52	-.05	May 19	87.19 +.05
May 4	86.44	-.08	May 20	87.25 +.06
May 5	86.47	+.03	May 22	87.28 +.03
May 6	86.50	+.03	May 23	87.25 -.03
May 8	86.55	+.05	May 24	87.29 +.04
May 9	86.58	+.03	May 25	87.30 +.01
May 10	86.79	+.21	May 26	87.31 +.01
May 11	86.95	+.16	May 27	87.30 -.01
May 12	87.01	+.06	May 29	87.32 +.02
May 15	87.05	+.04	May 30	Holiday.
May 15	87.09	+.04	May 31	87.34 +.02
May 16	87.05	-.04		

Range for May.

	High.		Low.	Last.
1916	87.34	31	86.44	87.34
1915	84.45	1	82.56	82.75
1914	87.50	18	87.22	87.38
1913	88.08	7	88.01	88.01

Year's Range.

*1916	87.35 Feb.	4	86.19 Apr.	87.34
1915	87.62 Mar.	24	81.52 Jan.	86.67
1914	89.42 Feb.	4	81.42 Dec.	81.96
1913	92.31 Jan.	10	83.45 Dec.	86.34

*To date.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
American Can	125	130	130	131
American Cigar pf	99½	100½	99	100
Conley Foil	225	250	225	250
Lee S. Young	150	160	150	160
Johnson Tin F. & M.	130	145	130	145
MacAndrews & F.	169	178	167	178
MacAndrews & F. pf.	100	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	220	228	220	228
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	460	470	460	470

Two Retire from Bache Firm.

William J. Wollman and George B. Thurnauer retired yesterday from the firm of J. S. Bache & Co. Mr. Wollman's retirement had been contemplated for several months. Both men will hereafter make their headquarters in the firm's offices at 42 Broadway.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

H. P. Taylor & Co. and Babcock, Rushton & Co. are offering 270,000 shares of stock of the Universal Oil & Gas Co. of Pittsburgh at par, $5 a share. The company's entire capital stock amounts to $5,000,000, all common fully paid and non-assessable, of which $1,850,000 is outstanding. Proven oil lands aggregating 32,361 acres in Ohio, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania are controlled by the company.

The Pittsburgh Steel Company will call for payment on July 1 the remaining $1,900,000 6 per cent. notes due Jan. 1, 1920. The company has paid off from surplus earnings $4,000,000 of the $5,000,000 original issue.

Duncan McGregor, agent, announced yesterday that a special clearance of temporary certificates of the United Motors Corporation's class A stock would hereafter be made for members of the Stock Exchange who desired to avail themselves of the service. The clearance will be conducted daily at 61 New Street.

Announcement was made yesterday that hereafter the investment bond business of Beyer & Co., 120 Broadway, would be carried on under the name of E. P. Coombs & Co.

The Equitable Trust Company has removed its trust, reorganization, transfer, and coupon departments into new quarters at 43 Exchange Place.

The Mechanics and Metals National Bank has prepared a digest of the country-wide check collection plan which is to be put into force by the Federal Reserve Board on July 15.

Berg, Roesler & Kerr, members of the Stock Exchange, have opened offices at 52 Broadway to transact a general brokerage business in securities. Walter Roesler is the board member.

The $950,000 Ninth Street Terminal Warehouse Compant (Cleveland, Ohio) first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds recently offered by The Tillotson & Wolcott Company, Cleveland; Otis & Co., Cleveland, and Spencer Trask & Co., New York, have all been sold.

MAY TRANSACTIONS.

Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the month of May aggregated 16,402,236 shares, an increase of 3,867,810 shares as compared with the previous month, and of 3,730,819 shares as compared with the corresponding month last year. The heaviest full day's trading was 1,262,362 shares on the 19th and the lightest 263,106 shares on the 29th. For the Saturday half holiday the maximum total was 570,005 shares on the 6th, and the minimum 265,960 shares on the 27th.

The following table gives the total transactions in stocks for May and the five months of this year, as compared with the same periods back to 1889:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	May.	Jan. 1 to May 31.
1916	16,402,236	72,214,844
1915	12,671,417	51,950,420
1914	4,739,349	34,098,485
1913	5,464,259	36,482,939
1912	13,855,232	62,190,054
1911	10,685,816	43,205,104
1910	11,946,981	81,120,794
1909	16,512,689	78,746,843
1908	20,624,290	74,962,783
1907	15,755,863	106,724,202
1906	23,945,096	127,807,113
1905	20,538,824	125,104,315
1904	5,260,135	45,649,876
1903	12,464,887	90,672,022
1902	13,485,777	79,734,271
1901	35,199,736	155,979,302
1900	9,487,084	58,653,854
1899	14,791,259	80,586,603
1898	9,174,552	43,314,382
1897	4,211,788	18,935,099
1896	2,779,904	21,005,101
1895	8,889,991	25,270,958
1894	5,070,129	21,560,991
1893	8,814,834	42,180,793
1892	6,146,780	41,067,225
1891	6,165,178	25,144,861
1890	1,986,962	23,005,896
1889	1,754,891	24,851,105

Dealings in railroad and miscellaneous bonds amounted to a par value of $74,205,000; in Government bonds to $22,939,500; in State bonds to $113,000, and in City bonds to $1,323,000, a total in all classes of bonds of $98,580,500, an increase of $20,302,250, as compared with the previous month, and of $54,372,800, as compared with the corresponding month last year. The heaviest full day's trading was $5,709,000 on the 11th and $2,942,000 on the 8th. For the Saturday half-holiday the maximum total was $2,528,000 on the 20th and the minimum $1,498,000 on the 6th.

Bond dealings for the month and from Jan. 1 make the following showing, as compared with the preceding years:

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	May.	Jan. 1 to May 31.
1916	$98,580,500	$456,567,950
1915	64,207,700	337,346,200
1914	44,395,500	319,516,000
1913	42,202,000	240,418,000
1912	61,031,500	358,115,000
1911	92,908,500	375,391,000
1910	41,357,500	319,005,300
1909	116,875,000	500,134,200
1908	98,947,000	388,251,020
1907	33,959,500	216,379,900
1906	60,856,100	342,502,800
1905	70,124,150	500,959,200
1904	37,627,300	257,449,500
1903	51,733,800	283,911,850
1902	63,108,500	423,108,600
1901	110,357,400	557,186,070
1900	39,420,940	260,480,310
1899	83,585,740	494,012,410
1898	54,750,660	325,515,760
1897	25,726,070	165,361,159
1896	23,800,200	186,128,450
1895	79,867,400	214,129,350
1894	25,524,900	159,621,720
1893	27,205,300	182,700,960
1892	48,807,500	281,194,810
1891	19,824,000	144,836,400
1890	17,987,100	164,271,710
1889	8,764,600	177,794,874

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis.

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
At. Coast Line	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.30	4.10
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.10
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.55	4.25
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.60	4.25
Car., Clinch. & O.	1916-'24	5	4.75	4.35
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½	4.55	4.35
Chicago & Alton	1916-'20	4½	5.50	4.50
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.00
C., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.50	4.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.40	4.20
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.70	4.30
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.20	4.15
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4½@5	4.50	4.35
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.45	4.25
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@5	4.30	4.10
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.30	4.15
Mo., Kansas & T.	1916-'23	5	5.75	5.00
Missouri Pacific	1916-'23	5	5.75	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'28	4½@5	4.50	4.25
Nor. & Western	1916-'24	4½	4.30	4.05
N. Y. N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.50	4.20
Penn. G. Freight	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.25	4.00
St. L. I. Mt. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.25	4.75
St. Louis & S. F.	1916-'22	5	5.75	5.00
Seaboard Air Line	1916-'23	5	4.70	4.30
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.15
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½@5	4.60	4.25

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
90	Ahmeek	100½	101	100½	101
580	Alaska Gold	22¾	23½	22¾	23¼
200	Algomah	2	2	2	2
3,810	Am. Zinc	84½	85⅝	83¾	84
13	Am. Zinc pf	72	72	72	72
150	Arizona Com.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
3	Butte & Bal.	3	3	3	3
665	Butte & Sup.	92	92½	90	90⅝
531	Cal. & Ariz.	74	74½	73½	73⅝
26	Cal. & Hecla	550	560	555	558
815	Copper Range	63½	63⅝	63½	63½
10	East Butte	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
35	Franklin	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
5	Greene-Can.	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼
10	Hancock	14½	14½	14½	14½
10	Island Creek	49½	49½	49½	49½
10	Isle Royale	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
25	Keweenaw	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Lake	15½	15½	15¼	15¼
25	La Salle	4	4	4	4
50	Mason Valley	3	3	3	3
25	Michigan	3	3	3	3
40	Mohawk	95	95	95	95
100	Nipissing	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝
221	North Butte	24	24	23¾	24
950	North Lake	1¼	1¼	90	1
200	Ojibway	2½	2½	2½	2½
180	Old Colony	2½	2½	2½	2½
20	Old Dominion	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
100	Pond Creek	15½	15½	14⅞	14⅞
90	Quincy	95½	96¼	95	95¼
200	Santa Fe	2½	2½	2¼	2¼
100	Shannon	8½	8½	8¼	8¼
110	South Lake	7	7	7	7
600	South Utah	30c.	30c.	30c.	30c.
670	Sup. & Boston	4⅞	5	4⅞	4⅞
2,425	Tuolumne	55	60	55	59
566	U. S. Smelter	74½	74½	73	73
73	U. S. Sm. pf.	51¾	51½	51¼	51¼
525	Utah Apex	4½	4½	4½	4½
10	Utah Con.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
10	Utah Copper	81	81	81	81
410	Utah Metal	9	9¼	9	9¼
5,830	Winona	6¼	7	6¼	7
710	Wolverine	57½	57¾	57	57

RAILROADS.

2	Boston & Alb.	188	188	188	188
800	Boston Elev.	73¾	73¾	71½	71½
171	Boston & Me.	50	51½	50	51½
10	Fitchburg pf.	78	78	78	78
10	Mass Elec. pf.	35	35	35	35
47	New Haven	61	61¼	61	61
15	Old Colony	151½	151½	151	151
58	West End	58¾	58¾	58	58

MISCELLANEOUS.

25	Am. Agr. Chm.	69	69	69	69
95	Do., pf.	97½	98	97½	98
4	Amoskeag pf.	100	100	100	100
67	Am. Pneu. Svc.	14	14	14	14
15	Am. Sugar	112	112	112	112
11	Do., pf.	118	118	118	118
673	Am. Tel & Tel.	129½	130	129½	129¾
30	Am. Woolen pf.	98¼	98¼	98	98
605	A. G. & W. I.	42½	42½	41¾	41¾
255	Do., pf.	52½	52½	52	52
10	Cuban Cement	14	14	14	14
10	Cumber. Pr. pf	96	96	96	96
5	In. Buttonhole	3	3	3	3
100	Mass. Gas	81½	81½	81¼	81¼
1	do pf	83½	83½	83¼	83½
45	Mergenthaler	164	164	163	163
1	N. Eng. Tel.	133½	133½	133½	133½
2	Pullman	165	165	165	165
100	Reece Button	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
10	Reece Folding	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
56	Swift	137⅞	138	137½	137⅝
21	Torrington	55	55	55	55
16	United Fruit	130½	130½	130	130
2,028	U. Shoe Mach.	59⅝	61	59¾	60¼
97	do pf	29½	29⅝	29¼	29⅝
310	U.S.Steel, ex.d.	84½	84½	84¼	84⅜
10	do pf.	117¼	117½	117¼	117¼
225	Ventura Oil	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9½

BONDS.

$9,000	Am. T.&T. 4s	92½	92½	92½	92¾
3,000	A. G.&W.I. 5s	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
4,000	Cent. Ver. 4s	81	81	81	81
1,000	C.J.&S.V.4s	96½	96½	96½	96½
1,000	Cumb. Tel. 5s	100	100	100	100
1,000	Miss. R. F. 5s	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
2,000	N.E.Tel. 5s	104	104	104	104
1,000	Swift 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1,000	U. S. Smel. 6s	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼
4,000	West. Tel. 5s	100½	100⅝	100¼	100⅛

BOSTON CURB.

Alvarado	.75	1	Humboldt	1⅜	2¼
Am. Oil	.18	.22	Iron Cap	4½	5
Bay S Gas	.15	.16	Ir Cap pf	6½	7
Begole	.80	.90	Iron Blos	1½	2
Bingham	.14	14½	Jer Verde	2¼	2¼
Bohemia	2¼	2⅝	Majestic	.50	.54
Bos Arts	2¼	2½	Mex Metals	.33	.34
Bost Cor	.88	.90	Nev Doug	1⅝	1⅝
Bost Ely	.49	.50	New Corn	13½	14½
Bos & Mon	1½	1¼	New Baltic	2½	2½
Butte & L	.71	.74	N U Bing	1½	2½
Chlaveras	4¼	4⅝	Nixon Cop	.27	.29
Champion	.13	.14	Ohio	.18	.22
Ch Cons	1½	2	Oneco	1	1¼
Cons Aris	1½	1½	Onondaga	1½	2
Cons Cop	2¼	2⅜	Nat Zinc	2	2¼
Cr Res	.46	.50	Pilot Butte	10⅜	
Davis Daly	1⅜	1⅝	Rilla	1	1¼
Eagle&BB	2¼	2⅜	SW Miami	1¼	1⅜
Fortuna	1⅜	1½	Truro	5¼	5¼
Gold Lake	.30	.34	Un V Ext	26¾	27
Homa Pil	.83	.87	Yuk Gold	2½	2⅝
Houghton	1⅜	2¼			

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Arund. S. & G.	36½	36½	36½	36½
65	Balt. Tube	118½	118½	118½	118½
800	Balt. Tube pf	96¼	96¼	96¼	96½
70	Chalmers O. pf.	4	4	4	4
70	Con. Power	108¼	108¼	108	108
6,817	Cosden Ref.	25⅞	25⅞	25	25¼
7,048	Cosden O. & G.	10	10⅜	10	10½
9,475	Cos. O. & G. pf.	4⅝	5	4⅝	4⅝
789	Davison Chem.	51	52	50	52
3	Drov.&Mec.Bk.	206	206	206	206
50	Houston Oil	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
10	Okla. Ref'g	7	7	7	7
420	Pa. W. & S.	74½	75	74½	75
25	Un. Ry. & El. pf.	26½	26½	26½	26½
200	Way. O. & G.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼

BONDS.

$1,000	Bal. El. 5s, stp.	100	100	100	100
1,000	City & Sub. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
2,000	Con. Gas 4½s	93	93	93	93
1,000	Con. Coal ref. 5s	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
46,000	Cosden Ref. 6s	128	126	126	126
10,000	Elk. Fuel 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
3,000	Elk. Corp. 6s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
1,000	Fairm't-Clarks. Trac. 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1,000	Ga. So. Fla. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½
2,000	Md. Elec. 5s	98½	98½	98½	98½
5,000	Mt.V.Mills.nts.	99½	99¾	99½	99¾
10,000	Un. Ry. & El. inc. 4s	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
95	Booth pf	75	75	75	75
25	Chi. Ry. ser. 2	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
25	Commonw. Ed.	141½	141½	141½	141½
5	Dia. Match	110½	110½	110½	110½
15	Ill. Brick	80	80	80	80
1,917	Lindsay Light	16¾	18½	16¾	18⅜
25	M'tg. Ward pf.	114½	114½	114½	114½
235	Pub. Service	111	111¾	111	11¾
80	Quaker Oats	345	348	345	347
80	Sears-Roeb.	184½	184½	184½	184½
30	Do pf	126	126	126	126
761	Stewart Warn.	91½	92	91¾	91¾
162	Swift	137½	137	137	137
20	Un. Carbide	182	182	182	182

BONDS.

$1,000	Morris 4½s	92½	92½	92½	92½
2,000	So. Side 4½s	91	91	91	91

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

| Sales. | | Open. | High.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

50 Eastern Steel 1st Pfd.
100 Electric Properties Pfd.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
10 Freeport Texas Co.
50 Germania Insurance
50 H. W. Johns-Manville Com.
100 International Salt
100 Lima Locomotive Com. & Pfd.
100 Mathieson Alkali Com.
25 Niagara Insurance
10 National City Bank
100 Stern Brothers Pfd.
100 Texas Traction Com.
10 Travelers Insurance

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 Aluminum Co. of America
40 By-Products Coke
25 Continental Insurance
10 Central Trust "Rights"
600 City & Suburban Homes
100 Du Pont Powder Debenture
100 Eastern Steel Com.
25 East. Penn. Rys. Com. & Pfd.
10 Freeport Texas Co.
10 First Nat'l Bank, Mt. Vernon
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
50 Indiana Pipe Line
100 Lima Locomotive Com. & Pfd.
50 Southern Pipe Line

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Trading Moderate in Volume, with Price Changes Small and Irregular.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 898,187 shares of stocks and $153,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 128,104; oil, 76,492, and mining, 193,591. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,600	Acme Tea, w.i.	58¾	59	58½	58½
300	Acme Tea pf..	98	98	98	98
1,600	‡Aetna Exp....	17¾	18	17½	17½
800	Ajax Rub. Inc.	67½	68¼	67½	68¼
600	Atl. Gulf&W.I.	42½	42½	42	42
100	A. G. &W.I.pf.	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
59	Amer. Zinc pf.	71	71	71	71
720	‡Butler Chem..	4½	4½	4¼	4½
100	‡Can. C. & Fy.	68	70	68	70
90	Can. C.&F. pf..	85	89	88	89
200	Can. Nat. Gas.	1½	1½	1½	1½
250	Can. L. & P...	5¾	6	5¾	6
3,500	Char. I. C.ctf.	8½	8½	7⅞	8
1,000	Char. IronC.pf.	6¾	6⅞	6¾	6¾
13	Chalm. Motors.	200	200	200	200
5,000	Chevrolet Mot.	244	249	241	248
75	Cons. Ordnance	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
1,500	Corp.of R.&H.	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5¼
1,200	‡Cuba Cane S..	56	56¼	55⅝	55⅞
500	‡Cu. Cane S.pf.	95⅝	*95½	95⅝	95⅝
275	Driggs-Seab....	131	131	118	130
250	‡Electric Gun.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	Ed.&Jones C..	40⅝	41	40	40
450	Emerson Phon.	12¾	12⅝	12¼	12⅝
1,000	‡F.-Lynn Phon.	7⅛	7⅛	7	7⅛
300	‡F.-Lynn Ph.p.	4	4	4	4
1,600	‡Gas., W.&Wx.	53	53½	52½	52½
200	Grant Mot. Co.	11	11	11	11
750	Haskell & B..	35½	36	35¼	35¼
158	Holly Sugar ..	45	45	45	45
100	Holly Sug. pf.	97	97	97	97
100	Katho. Br. pf.	21	21	21	21
100	Kenefick Zinc.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
500	‡S. H. Kress..	74	74½	73½	73½
100	‡S.H. Kress pf.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
500	‡S. S. Kresge	12	12	12	12
1,200	‡Lake T. Boat	8	8½	8	8¼
500	‡Lynn Phono..	11½	11½	11½	11¼
2,300	Man. Transit..	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1¼
100	Marconi of Am.	3⅜	3⅝	3¼	3⅜
10,150	‡Maxim Muni..	8¼	9¼	8¼	9
2,400	‡Midvale Stl.(62½-63)		63¼	61⅞	62
1,900	‡Perlman Rim.	150	152	140	150
150	‡Poole E. & M.	100	101	100	100
1,000	‡St. Jos. Lead.	16¼	16⅝	16¼	16½
75	Springf'd Body Co. pf	107½	108	107½	108
8,500	Submar. Boat v. t. ctfs....	38¾	40	38⅜	39
400	‡Tob. Prod	43	43	42½	42½
300	‡Thomas Aeroplane, w. i..	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
200	U. Prof. Shar.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
400	‡U.S. Lt. & H.	2¾	3	2¾	3
57,300	‡Unit. Mot., w.i.	83½	84	79½	81
1,500	U. S. S. S. Co.	7⅛	7⅜	7	7⅜
16,500	White Motors..	51	54½	51	54¼
1,500	World Flim v. t. ctfs	1	1¼	1	1¼
800	‡Zinc Conc. Co.	4½	4½	4½	4½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
30	Ohio Oil..	231	230	230	...
10	Stand Oil, N.Y.	209	209	209	+2
2	Prairie Pipe L.	217	217	217	...

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,300	Am. O. & G..	1½	1½	1½	1½
600	‡Barnett O.&G.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
12,000	††California Oil (a prospect)..	16½	18	16½	17
600	‡ Cal. Oil., pf. (a prospect)..	77	77	77	77
6,200	‡Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)....	25⅝	26	25	25¾
5,900	‡Cosden O.&G.	10	10¾	10	10⅝
2,500	‡Cadn. O.&G.pf	4¾	5	4¾	5
2,500	‡Federal Oil...	1	1	1	1
550	‡Internti. Pet.	10½	11	10½	11
8,250	††Kenova Oil..	69	71	69	71
1,150	‡LincolnO,G&C	38	*41	38	39
600	Metro. Petrol..	23½	23¾	22½	23¼
2,000	††Widwest Oil.	48	48	47	48
2,400	‡Mtn. StatesOil	31	32	31	31
400	‡Muskogee Ref	3	3	3	3
12,000	††Okla. Oil...	17	17	16½	17
1,500	‡Okla. Oil pf..	1	1	1	1
2,100	Okla. P.& Ref.	7	7½	7	7⅞
575	‡Sapulpa Oil & Ref.....	12¼	12½	11⅞	11⅞
700	Savoy Oil.....	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝
1,800	‡Sinclair Oil..	47¼	47⅝	47¼	47⅝
9,525	††United Western Oil.....	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1¼
400	U.S. Cons. Oil	5¾	6¼	5¾	6¼
900	‡Victoria Oil..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	Wayland O.&G.	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,500	††Atlanta	12	12½	11½	12
7,500	††Adanac Sliv.	62	62	61	62
7,200	‡Al.-Br. C. M.	97	98	96	96
1,000	Bingham M...	14½	14⅝	14½	14½
3,200	††Booth	17	17	16	17
6,000	Boston & Mont.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
800	Brad. M., Ltd.	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	1¼
1,100	Butte C. & Z., v. t. ctfs....	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝
550	‡Calaveras C..	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
9,600	Caledonia	69	72	65	72
400	‡Canada Cop.	2⅛	2⅛	2	2⅛
7,000	‡Cal. & Corbin	5	7	5	7
2,500	‡Cashboy	8	8	7½	8
1,100	††Comst'k Tun.	8	8	8	8
2,700	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
200	C. de Pasco C.	35¾	35⅞	35¾	35⅞
300	Crown Res....	½	½	½	½
3,750	‡Dupont Cop..	2½	2½	2½	2½
3,700	‡Emma Cop....	60	66	65	68
3,800	‡Dome Ext....	34	35	34	35
1,000	‡Dome Lake..	30	30	30	30
300	First Nat. C..	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
2,600	‡Fortuna M. C.	1⅜	2	1⅜	1⅞
4,500	‡Goldf'd Cons.	94	95	93	94
8,000	‡Gold Hill....	25	30	25	30
2,000	††Goldf'd Mer.	11	11	11	11
1,380	Hecla Mining.	4⅛	*5	4⅞	4⅞
2,550	Iron Blossom ..	1½	2	1½	1⅝
300	††Hollinger	29½	29½	29½	29½
5,000	‡Jerome Verde	2¼	2¼	2	2⅛
1,500	††Jim Butler..	95	97	94	95
2,300	‡Jumbo Exten.	88	88	87	87
1,500	††Kewanas	12	12½	12	12
300	La Rose Cons.	½	½	½	½
5,000	‡Lous'na Cons	17	18	17	18
2,000	‡Jupiter	36	37	36	37
300	Magma Copper	16	16	15½	15½
4,000	††March Min..	16½	17	16	16½
1,000	McIntyre	1½	1½	1½	1½
200	‡McKin.-Dar'h	58	58	58	58
1,108	‡Mojave T'sten	6½	6¾	6¼	6½
6,000	Monitor Silver	2¼	2¼	2	2
300	‡Montana Cons	½	½	½	½
9,000	††Mother Lode	30	31	30	30
3,000	Murdock Min'g, (a. prospect).	42	45	42	45
3,500	N. Y. & Hond. Rasario Min.	16¾	17½	16¾	17½
1,000	Nipiss'g Mines	7¾	7¾	7½	7½
1,000	‡N.Butte Dev.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,000	North Star....	20½	21	20½	21
200	O'tman B. Jim	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,800	†O'tman Lex'n (a prospect).	63	65	63	65
1,500	†O'tman South. (a prospect).	42	43	42	42
1,500	††Oro	6	6	5½	6
1,000	†Peterson Lake	28	28	28	28
1,000	P'cupine Cro'n	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	‡Ray Hercules Mining	4⅛	4⅛	4	4⅛
3,500	†Rex Consol...	22	22	22	22
4,000	‡Rilla Copper..	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
3,500	†Rose'r Mines	72	75	72	73
200	††Ruby Silver.	54	54	54	54
1,500	†San Toy	16	16	15½	15½
4,000	†Scratch Gr'vel Gold Min....	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
900	†Seven Troughs Coalition	31	31	31	31
1,500	††Silver Pick..	10	11	10	11
1,100	Std. Stl.-Lead	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,900	Stewart	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
4,500	††Success Min.	76	77	74	76
1,000	††Temiskaming	60	60	60	60
2,000	Tonopah Ext..	6¾	*6½	6¾	6⅞
500	Tri-Bullion	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
5,000	††Tuolumne Cop.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
225	United East..	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
4,000	††U.S. Con. M.	12	13	12	12
1,800	‡Un. Vde. Ext..	27	27¼	26⅞	27
500	Un. West. (a Prospect).	19	19	19	19
400	Unity G.M.Co.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
760	Va. Mines ...	7½	7½	7½	7½
2,700	†W. E. Cons....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	‡Wh. Oaks M.	13¼	13¾	13¼	13¾
300	‡Yuscar'n Cons.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,000	†West Dome..	35	35	35	35

BONDS.

$100,000	Chesapeake & Ohio 5s....	95	95¼	95	95¼
50,000	Chi. Union Sta. 4½s...	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
3,000	‡Mid. Steel, conv. 5s....	97	97	97	97

‡Unlisted. †Sells cents per share. *Odd lot.

Note.—Mondy only 100 Hartman Corporation sold at 73½, and the high on Du Pont Copper was 2½.

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Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Br.-A. Tob.,ord.bearer	18	18⅝	18	18⅝
Br.-Am. Tob., ord..	18⅝	19¼	18⅝	19¼
Edmund & Jones pf..	96½	97	96½	97
Springfield Body	61	63	61	63
United Drug 1st pf..	53½	55½	54	56
United Drug 2d pf..	93½	95½	90	98
Wabash Pitts. T. pf.	51	52	51	52

OIL STOCKS.

Pierce Oil	13⅝	14¼	13⅜	14¼
Midwest Ref.	68	69	68	69
Pan.-Am. Pet.....	47½	48	47½	48

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	82	84	82	84

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	75	80	75	80
American Brass.....	287	293	290	295
Atlas Powder.....	190	200	195	205
Atlas Powder pf.....	99	101	99	101
Babcock & Wilcox...	113	118	113	116
Bliss, (E. W.).....	425	435	425	435
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	75	85	75	85
Can. Fdry. & Forg...	173	200	165	185
Canadian Explosives.	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms.....	820	835	820	835
Du Pont Powder, new.	325	335	320	330
Du Pont Powder pf..	102	105	104	107
Hercules Powder.....	365	375	365	375
Hercules Powder pf..	115	119	115	119
International Arms..	13	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	170	176	170	176
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	105	100	105
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	555	565	560	570
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1,800	1,850	1,800	1,950

PRESIDENT NASH RESIGNS.

Durant May Succeed Him In General Motors.

Directors of the General Motors Company will meet today, and it is expected, will be asked to act upon the resignation of Charles W. Nash as President of the company. It was said yesterday that Mr. Nash had tendered it several weeks ago, but that the matter had not been laid before the board. His successor is expected to be either W. C. Durant, head of the Chevrolet Motor Company, or a man named by Mr. Durant.

In the financial district the resignation of Mr. Nash, after bringing the General Motors Company up to its present high standard of earnings, was looked upon as the natural consequence of the passing of control to W. C. Durant and associates. In 1910, when the company found itself in financial difficulties as a result of too rapid expansion Mr. Durant retired from the Presidency at the request of the banking houses which supplied money for working capital. An issue of $15,000,000 of 6 per cent. notes was sold at that time to J. & W. Seligman & Co. and other bankers to tide the company over. These notes have all been paid off out of earnings, and the voting trust which was formed to supervise the company was dissolved on Oct. 1, 1915. The voting trustees were James N. Wallace, Frederick Strauss, James J. Storrow, W. C. Durant, and Emory W. Clark.

When Mr. Durant organized the Chevrolet company it prospered so rapidly that he was soon able, with the help of the du Ponts and other wealthy associates, to acquire a controlling interest in General Motors. He is understood to have proposed the purchase by the General Motors Company of the Chevrolet, and upon refusal of the offer, to have decided to have Chevrolet buy General Motors. In this connection an offering of five shares of the smaller company's stock for each share of General Motors was made to certain holders in the larger company.

A countermovement was started by some of the General Motors stockholders to renew the voting trust in order to keep control in the same hands. This failed, and it was reported yesterday Mr. Nash then announced his determination to retire as soon as the Durant group obtained control.

Mr. Nash is still a young man. He started in the carriage business at Flint as a sweeper, and rapidly rose through successive promotions until he headed the greatest motor combination in the world. When the financial stringency threatened the company six years ago an agreement was made with him whereby he was to receive a percentage of the profits in addition to a liberal salary, and under this arrangement he has been in receipt of a very large sum annually. One estimate made yesterday put his income as President at between $300,000 and $400,000 a year.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'16	100½	101¼	4.10
Argen. Govt. Disc.		Feb. 21,'17	95⅞	96¼	5.20
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'17	100⅜	101⅛	5.00
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	100⅝	101¼	5.60
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100	100⅜	4.65
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	90⅜	100¼	4.90
Dom. of Can.	3	Aug., 1916	100⅞	100½	2.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	101½	101⅝	3.78
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	100	100¼	4.95
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1926	100⅝	100⅜	4.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1931	101⅜	102	4.83
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100	100¼	5.35
N'rweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	105	107	4.80
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100½	101½	4.00
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct., 1917	100⅜	102	4.65
Swedish Gov.	6	Dec., 1916	101	101¼	3.35
Swiss Gov...	5	Mar., 1918	100	100⅜	4.80
Swiss Gov...	5	Mar., 1920	99⅝	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	101⅛	101¼	4.08
Am. Loco....	5	July, 1916	100⅛	101¼	3.85
Am. P. & L..	6	Aug., 1921	99¼	100	6.00
Am. S. T. Co.	5	Jan. 15,'19	96½	98½	5.05
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.12
Am. Thread..	4	Jan., 1919	98⅜	98⅝	4.55
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	101⅛	101⅜	3.20
A., T. & S. F.	5	June, 1917	101¼	101⅜	3.50
A.V.R.L.& P.	6	July 1, '19	98	99½	6.35
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅞	101⅛	4.45
Can. North...	5	Sep., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2,'24	102¼	102⅜	5.62
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102½	103½	3.50
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	100	100⅝	4.80
C., B. & Q...	4	July, 1921	98½	98⅝	4.25
Chi. Elev....	5	July, 1916	94	97	..
Cities Serv...	7	May, 1918	102	103	..
Den. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1917	102	103	..
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	97	98	6.00
Erie R. R....	5½	Apr., 1917	101⅜	101⅝	3.60
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅝	100¾	4.65
Great W. P..	6	Nov., 1925	98	99½	6.12
Gr. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99⅝	100⅛	4.90
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101½	101⅝	4.00
Inter. Harv..	5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅞	102¼	3.75
L. Gas & El..	6	Apr., 1918	100½	101	5.45
Mid. W. Utl.	6	Jan., 1925	97	99	6.12
Mich. Ry....	6	June, 1919	101	101¾	5.40
*Min. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	101	..	3.00
Mo. Pacific..	6	June, 1916	97⅛	98⅛	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98	99	7.20
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	100	100⅛	4.87
N. Y...N.H.&H.	4½	May, 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.30
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	100	100⅛	5.65
North. S. P..	5	Apr. 1, '41	96	96½	..
Nor. S. Pow..	6	Apr. 1, '26	98⅞	99¼	6.10
Penn. Co....	4½	June 15,'21	101⅛	101½	4.16
P. S. C. N.	5.5	Mar., 1919	100¼	100⅝	4.75
Ren. & Un. Met. C. Co..	5	Feb. 19,'19	98⅜	98⅝	5.40
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	100⅞	3.85
U.Ry.G.& E.	5	Apr., 1919	98½	99¼	5.30
U.S.S.R. & I.	6	Feb., 1926	110½	112	4.60
U.S. P. S. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	98½	100½	5.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	101⅝	101⅝	4.10
W'house El. & Mfg. Co....	5	Oct., 1917	101	101¼	3.85
W. P. Trac..	8	Mar., 1917	100⅜	101½	4.95
Wln.R.Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅝	99⅞	5.10
W.V.T. & E.	6	Jun e, 1917	97	99	7.00
W.S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	5.30
Winn. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100¼	101	5.45
W. West. Ut.	6	Jan. 1, '25	90	98	6.25

*Called for redemption June 1, at 101.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Light pf.....	78	81
Adirondack Electric Power.....	25	27
American Gas Co.....	120	122
*American Gas & Electric.....	147	150
*American Gas & Electric pf.....	50	52
American Light & Traction.....	390	395
American Light & Traction pf.....	110¼	112½
American Power & Light.....	67	72
American Power & Light pf.....	85	86½
American Public Utilities.....	45	47
American Public Utilities pf.....	76	79
American Waterworks & Electric.	6¼	7⅛
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	13	16
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.....	53	56
Atlantic P. & L. pf.....	92	95
Carolina Power & Light.....	27	31
Carolina Power & Light pf.....	95	99
Cities Service.....	278	282
Cities Service pf.....	87	88
Colorado Power	24	26
Colorado Power pf.....	98	102
Commonwealth P., R. & L.....	64	66
Commonwealth P., R. & L. pf....	84	86
Consumers' Power (Me.) pf.....	97	99
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s....	97	99
Electric Bond Deposit pf.....	85	..
Electric Bond & Share pf.....	99	102
Empire District Electric pf.....	86	90
Federal Light & Traction.....	11	13
Federal Light & Traction pf.....	45	49
Gas & Electric Securities.....	230	250
Gas & Electric Securities pf.....	92	97
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1921-38...	99	101
Great Western Power 5s, 1946....	89	90
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power...	16	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	60	65
Northern States Power.....	76½	78
Northern States Power pf.....	96	97½
Northern States Power 5s, 1941...	96	96½
Ozark Power & Water.....	38	42
Pacific Gas & Electric.....	56	57
Pacific Gas & Electric, original..	90	93
Pacific Gas & Electric 1st pf.....	89	90
Republic Ry. & Light Co.....	32	35
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.....	76	78
Southern California Edison.....	88	90
Southern California Edison pf....	104½	106
Southwestern Power & Light pf..	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric.....	113½	114
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.....	36½	37
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power..	11½	12½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	52	53
Toledo Trac., Light & Power.....	45	48
Toledo Trac., Light & Power pf..	81	84
United Light & Railways.....	52	54
United Light & Railways 1st pf..	76¼	78¼
Western Power	1½	1⅝
Western Power pf.....	64	65

*Par value, $50.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction at the Exchange Salesroom yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers:

150 shares American Coal Co. of Allegheny County, $25 each, $25 per share.

34 shares Maryland Coal Co. of Allegheny County, preferred, 90 per cent. canceled, $100 each, $5 per share.

34 shares Maryland Coal Co. of West Virginia, common, $100 each, $18 per share.

5 shares Rumson Country Club, $100 each, $21 per share.

$10,000 Dreamland 6 per cent. mortgage and income registered gold bonds, (Title Guarantee and Trust Co. as Trustee certificate of deposit;) $7,000 Estates of Long Beach 6 per cent. bonds, $500 each; 140 shares Estates of Long Beach, $1,000 lot.

$1,000 Kings County Gas and Illuminating Co. first mortgage 5 per cent. bond, 1940, interest April and October, 97¾.

$1,000 Reading Co. and Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co. 4 per cent. general mortgage bond, 1997, interest January and July, 94⅜.

$10,000 bond and mortgage made by Nathan B. Levin Co. to George E. Buckbee, dated Nov. 8, 1911, on premises southeast corner East 175th Street and Grand Boulevard and Concourse, known as Lots Nos. 26

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE RAILWAY COMPANY
Notice of Redemption

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE GENERAL MORTGAGE FIVE-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE RAILWAY COMPANY, ISSUED UNDER INDENTURE DATED JUNE 20, 1914:

Notice is hereby given that Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Company has determined to exercise the option reserved to it in and by its General Mortgage dated June 20, 1914, to Bankers Trust Company and William L. Taylor, as Trustees, to call for redemption the entire issue of one million six hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($1,650,000) of its General Mortgage Five-Year Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds now outstanding under said mortgage, and accordingly said bonds have been called for redemption and will become due and payable at the principal amount thereof and a premium of one-half of one per cent. of such principal amount (100½%) and accrued interest, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, No. 23 Wall Street, in the City of New York, N. Y., on July 1, 1916, being the next succeeding interest date.

Dated, April 28, 1916.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Company,
By H. R. Kurrie, President.

Associated Simmons Hardware Companies

To holders of five-year 5 per cent. secured gold notes, issued under and secured by indenture, dated October second, Nineteen Eleven.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of Article Fourth of the said indenture, dated October 2, 1911, and pursuant to the direction thereunder of Associated Simmons Hardware Companies, the above mentioned five-year, five per cent. secured gold notes will be redeemed July 1st, 1916.

Said notes will be paid on and after July 1st, 1916, at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, 55 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, upon presentation and surrender of said notes, with all coupons maturing on and subsequent to July 1st, 1916, at par, together with a premium of one per cent. of their par value, and the interest accrued to said July 1st, 1916.

Dated May 1st, 1916.

Associated Simmons Hardware Companies.
EDWARD C. SIMMONS,
JAMES G. CANNON,
WALLACE D. SIMMONS,
Trustees.

LEWIS S. HASLAM, Secretary, 900 Spruce St., Saint Louis, Missouri.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE OF REDEMPTION
OF
Five Year Five Per Cent. Secured Gold Notes Due June 1, 1919.

New York, April 26, 1916.

Pursuant to the provisions of Article Four of the Trust Agreement dated March 16, 1914, securing the above Notes, notice is hereby given that the Railway Company has elected to pay off and redeem all of said Notes on June 1, 1916, and that holders of said Notes are required then to present said Notes, with the coupon maturing June 1, 1916, and all subsequent coupons, for redemption and payment at the agency of the Railway Company at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 22 William Street, in the City of New York, N. Y., whereupon said Notes will be paid and redeemed at par, with a premium of one per cent. and accrued interest.

From and after June 1, 1916, interest on said Notes shall cease.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.
By CARL REMINGTON, Secretary.

THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
Fifteen-Year Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Debentures, Due June 1, 1922.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that, in accordance with Article Three of the Indenture made by the above Railroad Company, dated June 1, 1907, it will receive sealed proposals for the sale to it of the above described bonds at a rate not to exceed one hundred two and one-half per centum (102½%) and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of SEVENTY-THREE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND 42-100 DOLLARS, ($73,400.42).

The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on June 15, 1916.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, Vice President.

New York, May 15, 1916.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF PACIFIC & EASTERN RAILWAY, DUE JUNE 1ST, 1937.

The undersigned Trustee under the mortgage above referred to desires under authority of said mortgage to expend the sum of Twenty-eight thousand seven hundred sixty-four dollars and sixty-three cents ($28,764.63) in the purchase of bonds of said issue, provided said purchase can, in its opinion, now be made advantageously.

Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before June 12th, at twelve o'clock noon. The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all offers.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Successor-Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN,
Vice President.

Dated, New York, May 17th, 1916.

THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON RAILWAY COMPANY REORGANIZATION.

To Holders of General Mortgage Bonds, due 1942, of The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company:

Upon surrender to the undersigned at their office, No. 52 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on June 1, 1916, of coupons due June 1, 1915, December 1, 1915, or June 1, 1916, appurtenant to the above bonds, the undersigned will pay therefor the face amount of such coupons with interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum from the respective due dates to June 1, 1916, or for each June, 1915, coupon, $25.63 for each December, 1915, coupon, and $25 for each June, 1916, coupon. Federal income tax certificates will be required upon presentation of coupons.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
Reorganization Managers.

TO HOLDERS OF
CITIES SERVICE COMPANY
SEVEN PER CENT. FIVE YEAR CONVERTIBLE NOTES,
DATED MAY 15, 1913:

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Company has called said notes for redemption on the 20th prox. at 102½% of face value plus accrued interest to date of presentation. All holders of notes are notified that said notes will be payable on or before July 12, 1916, at the office of the Company, 60 Wall Street, New York City, New York, or at the office of Messrs. Sperling & Company, Basildon House, Moorgate Street, London, England, and thereafter interest shall cease to accrue on any such notes.

CITIES SERVICE COMPANY,
HENRY L. DOHERTY, President.

VAN BUREN BRIDGE COMPANY
Proposals for Bonds.

The undersigned Trustee, under the First Mortgage of the Van Buren Bridge Company, dated Sept. 1st, 1914, having received the sum of $8,400, available for the purchase of bonds, will accept tenders of bonds issued under said mortgage to an amount sufficient to exhaust said sum.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned at its office, 55 Cedar Street, New York City, up to 12 o'clock noon on June 14, 1916.

The right is reserved to reject any bid.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY,
By CALVERT BREWER, Vice President.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that Central Trust Company of New York, heretofore designated as trustee under the First Mortgage of Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad Company, dated April 1, 1913, having resigned as trustee thereunder, said Railroad Company has this day duly appointed Columbia Trust Company, No. 60 Broadway, New York City, N. Y., as successor trustee under said First Mortgage.

GALVESTON, HOUSTON AND HENDERSON RAILROAD COMPANY.
By J. H. HILL, Vice-President.

Dated, Galveston, Texas, April 4th, 1916.

THE CITY OF ARECIBO, PORTO RICO,

under ordinance of the Municipal Council, dated April 3rd, 1916, will redeem at par on and after July 1st, 1916, at the office of Muller, Schall & Co., 45 William Street, New York City, $9,000 of its 6% Bonds of 1902, Numbers 89 to 97, inclusive. Interest on said bonds will cease on July 1st, 1916.

M. VINAS,
Mayor of Arecibo, Porto Rico.

CITY OF SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO.
REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF 1902.

Under ordinance of the Municipal Council, the City of San Juan, P. R., will redeem at par on and after July 1st, 1916, at the office of Muller, Schall & Co., 45 William Street, New York City, Fourteen Thousand Dollars ($14,000) of its 6% Bonds of 1902, numbers 534 to 637 inclusive. Interest on said bonds will cease on July 1st, 1916.

R. H. TODD, Mayor of San Juan.

Office of
MORGAN & WRIGHT,
Detroit, Michigan, May 29th, 1916.

The coupon due June 1st, 1916, upon the 5% Gold Debentures of Morgan & Wright is payable upon presentation at the office of the Industrial Trust Company, Providence, Rhode Island, or Chase National Bank, 57 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

JOHN CARLSON, Treasurer.

NOTICE.

The Bristol County National Bank, located at Taunton, in the State of Massachusetts, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

SETH L. CUSHMAN, President.
Dated March 27, 1916.

SECOND AVENUE TRACTION COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

Coupons due June 1, 1916, from the First Mortgage Bonds of the above Company will be paid on and after maturity on presentation at the office of Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York.

C. J. BRAUN, Jr., Treasurer.

REPUBLIC OF BOLIVIA
EXTERNAL SIX PER CENT STERLING LOAN OF £500,000

Notice is given that on January 3, 1916, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., in the presence of Senor Adolfo Ballivian, a representative duly designated by the Republic of Bolivia for the drawing herein referred to, Mr. Wm. Pierson Hamilton, a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and Mr. Edward S. Pegram, a Notary Public of the County and State of New York, pursuant to Article 4 of said bonds, a drawing was conducted for the purposes of said Article 4, and that bonds of said series numbered as follows:

6	129	918	1503	1646	2076	2274
12	134	920	1568	1708	2114	2416
21	463	1218	1621	1709	2116	2445
32	879	1341	1622	1802	2249	2449
41	896	1402	1627	2023	2251	2461

were drawn by lot for payment on July 1st, 1916, pursuant to the terms of said bonds, and that The New York Times and The New York Sun, two New York newspapers, and The London Times, a London newspaper, have been designated by J. P. Morgan & Co. as the newspapers in which the numbers thus drawn shall be advertised. Interest on the bonds so drawn will cease on and after July 1st, 1916. Payment will be made on or after that date at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. in New York, or at the office of Morgan, Grenfell & Co., in London, on presentation of said Bonds, with all coupons attached maturing on or after July 1st, 1916.

NESTOR CUETO V.,
Ministro De Hacienda.

A. H. BULL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

To the Bondholders:

Take notice that, pursuant to the terms of the trust mortgage dated June 1st, 1914, securing an issue of $250,000 6% bonds of the A. H. BULL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, bonds of the issue of June 1st, 1914, to the amount of $107,500 par value have been drawn for cancellation at 101 of their par value and interest, as follows:

Bonds numbered:

1	3	11	12	22	25	31	32	33	34	38	65	75	77	78
102	104	105	106	110	115	116	120	122	127	130				
136	151	155	157	158	159	163	164	170	171	172				
173	174	175	179	180	181	183	185	191	195	196				
197	198	200	202	203	205	206	208	209	210	211				
212	217	218	219	220	221	222	225	226	227	228				
229	230	231	232	233	238	240	241	242	243	246				
247	251	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261				
263	264	268	271	272	274	276	281	290	291	292				
300	320	321	322	326	328	329	330	331	332	334				
335	336	337	343	344	345	346	347	349	350	351				
352	355	356	357	358	359	365	367	372	373	374				
375	388	389.												

Interest on said bonds will cease on and after July 1st, 1916.

The above numbered bonds are now payable at the office of the Agents of the Company.

A. H. BULL & COMPANY,
General Agents.
17 Battery Place,
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

THE WASHINGTON WATER POWER COMPANY OF SPOKANE, WASHINGTON.

First Refunding Mortgage 5% Bonds of 1909, Due 1939.

The Trustee has $26,588.08 to invest for the quarterly purchase of bonds for the Sinking Fund, and will receive offers of bonds up to noon on Thursday, June 15, 1916. Proposals should be directed as follows:

"Proposals to Sinking Fund of The Washington Water Power Company, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York, N. Y."

Circulars giving details may be had on application.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.

New York, May 31, 1916.

WESTINGHOUSE
Electric & Manufacturing Company.
EAST PITTSBURGH, PA.
Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

To the Stockholders of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company:

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company will be held at the chief office of the Company, in the Borough of East Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, on Wednesday, June 14, 1916, at ten o'clock A. M., for the election of directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The transfer books will be closed on Thursday the 25th day of May, 1916, at three o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Thursday, the 15th day of June, 1916, at ten o'clock A. M.

Dated, May 20, 1916.

JAMES C. BENNETT, Secretary.

THE BUFFALO MINES, LTD.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of The Buffalo Mines, Limited, will be held at the office of the Treasurer, 1,012 Fidelity Building, Buffalo, N. Y., June 21st, 1916, at 11:30 A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors of the company for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting. The stock books will close at the close of business on June 9th, 1916, and reopen for transfers on June 22nd, 1916.

By order of the President and Board of Directors.

GEORGE C. MILLER,
Secretary.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 26th, 1916.

American Car and Foundry Co.
Stockholders Meeting.

The stockholders of the American Car and Foundry Company are hereby notified that the regular Annual Meeting of the stockholders of said Company will be held at its offices, No. 243 Washington Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, June 20, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, and transacting such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting. WM. M. HAGER, Secretary.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the stockholders of The Inland Oil Company, a corporation created and organized under the laws of the State of West Virginia, held at the office of the Company, at No. 232 W. 74th Street, New York, on Monday, the 6th day of December, 1915, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That The Inland Oil Company, a corporation created and organized under the laws of the State of West Virginia, does hereby discontinue business as a corporation, and surrenders to said State its charter and corporate franchises. The Board of Directors is hereby instructed to proceed to convert all the assets into cash, and to pay off and discharge all its debts of whatever kind, and after the payment of all debts, to distribute and divide the remainder among the stockholders as their interests may appear, after complying in all respects with the laws and regulations of the State of West Virginia.

Resolved, That the President of this corporation cause notice of the foregoing resolution to be published in some newspaper of general circulation, published near the principal office or place of business of said corporation, once a week for four (4) consecutive weeks, and that he certify these resolutions to the Secretary of State of West Virginia, and deliver to him a certificate showing the publication of said notice, as provided by law.

Given under my hand this 18th day of May, 1916. WILLIAM STURGIS,
President of Said Corporation.

Attest:
JAMES E. NEVIN, Secretary.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the FRANKLIN, LEVINSON COMPANY, INC., a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on the 25th day of May, 1916, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

WITNESS my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this twenty-fifth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen.

(Seal:) C. W. TAFT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

OTTERBOURG, STEINDLER & HOUSTON,
Attorneys for Franklin, Levinson Company, Inc., 200 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NOTICE HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNdesigned, heretofore engaged in business as copartners under the name of GOLDMANSCHWEIGER and the FIRST MORTGAGE has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and that the business will be continued under the same name by ADOLPH HESS, who has succeeded to the interests of LENA GOLDMANN in all of the assets, and has assumed all of the obligations.—Dated New York, June 1, 1916.

ADOLPH HESS.
LENA GOLDMANN.

THE FIRM OF GRINNELL WILLIS & CO., having expired by limitation on May 31st, 1916, it is on this day succeeded by the firm of Watts, Stebbins & Co., composed of Ridley Watts, Horace C. Stebbins, Charles H. Murphy, Arthur R. Johnson, Benjamin S. Dennis and C. Whitney Dale.

The firm of Watts, Stebbins & Co. will assume all the obligations of Grinnell Willis & Co.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS will be received by the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, June 13, 1916, for Contract 144, for the construction of two concrete-stone and brick buildings, approximately 40 feet by 15 feet by 20 feet, 320 square yards of brick pavement, 600 feet of balustrade and doing miscellaneous work at Silver Lake reservoir, Staten Island. The foundations for the buildings have been built and the pavement foundation will be built under another contract.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders, and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FRATHERSTONE, Secretary.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

16, 18, 20 and 22 WILLIAM STREET
New York City

Coupons and Dividends due in June are payable at this office on and after June 1st, 1916, as follows:

Armour & Company
Braden Copper Mines Company
Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co. 5% Notes
Johnstown, City of, (Water Bonds)
Midland Terminal Railway Company
Millard Lumber Company
Mobile & Ohio R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6%
Napanee Water Works Company
New Castle City Water Company, 5%
Peoples Street Railway Company
Pere Marquette Railroad Company
Series "B" Receiver's Certificates
Sharon Railway Company
Scranton, City of

JUNE 17TH, 1916

Village of North Pelham

JUNE 30TH, 1916

Churchill's, 7%
Sleepy Hollow Country Club (Reg. Int.)

Dividends

JUNE 1ST, 1916

Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Company, Preferred
F. W. Woolworth Company, Common

Coupons Due and Payable at the Office of

A. B. LEACH & CO.,
62 CEDAR ST., N. Y.

JUNE 1, 1916.

Albuquerque, N. M., School.
Alexandria, Ind., School.
Bloomington, Ill., School and Roads.
Cook Co., Ill., School.
Connersville, Ind., Electric Light.
East Fenna. Gas & Electric
Isanti County, Minn., Ditch.
La Crosse, Wis., School.
Multnomah Co., Ore., School Dist. No. 31.
Meade Co., S. Dak., School Dist. No. 75.
Marshall County, Minn., Ditch.
Montpelier, Ind., Funding.
Mount Vernon, Ind., Refunding.
New Carlisle, Ind., Electric Light.
Northfield, Vt., Elec. Lt. & Power Co.
Peoria Township, Ill., 5s.
Snohomish Co., Wash., School Dist. No. 5.
Spokane Co., Wash., School Dist. No. 15.
Sycamore, Ill., Public Improvement.
Vinita, Ind. Ter., Water Works and Sewer.
Virginia Power Co.
Wallington, N. J.
Wyandotte, Mich., Sewer.

JUNE 5, 1916.

Amite Co., Miss., Convict Farm.

JUNE 15, 1916.

Union County, Ore., School Dist. No. 1.

JUNE 20, 1916.

Bannock Co., Ida., School Dist. No. 1.

JUNE 21, 1916.

West Indianapolis, Ind.

JUNE 29, 1916.

Joliet, Ill., Refunding.

Winslow, Lanier & Co.
59 CEDAR STREET
NEW YORK

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1916:

JUNE 1ST, 1916.

American Cotton Oil Co. Preferred Stock Dividend 3½.
American Cotton Oil Co. Common Stock Dividend 1½.
Blackford County, Indiana Court House 5s.
Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne, 7s.
Cleveland & Pitts. Rd. Co. Regular Guaranteed Stock Dividend (quarterly 1¾%).
Cleveland & Pitts. Rd. Co. Special Guaranteed Betterment Stock Dividend (quarterly 1%).
Marion County, Indiana, 4½% Refunding Bonds.
Portsmouth, Ohio, Sewer & Street Improvement Bonds.
Randolph County, Indiana, Sinking Fund.

JUNE 3RD, 1916.

Marion County, Indiana, Funding 4½s.

JUNE 10TH, 1916.

Marion County, Indiana, Refunding 4s.

JUNE 20TH, 1916.

Marion County, Indiana, Funding 4½s.
Portsmouth, Ohio, Levee & Embankm't 4s.

JUNE 30TH, 1916.

Indianapolis, Indiana, Refunding 4s.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION.
Notice of Dividends on Preferred and Common Stock.

The second installment of 1¾% of the 7 per cent. dividend upon the preferred stock and of 7½% of the 30 per cent. dividend upon the common stock of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, which were declared on January 20, 1916, will be payable on July 1, 1916, to the stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on June 15, 1916; the third installment of the dividends will be payable on October 2, 1916, to the stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on September 15, 1916, and the fourth on January 2, 1917, to the stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on December 15, 1916. Checks will be mailed.

Dated June 1, 1916.

B. H. JONES, Secretary.

HORN SILVER MINING COMPANY
OF FRISCO, UTAH.
NO. 17 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
DIVIDEND NO. 62.
May 25th, 1916.

A dividend of five cents a share has been declared upon the stock of this Company, payable on and after June 30th, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 16th, 1916.

The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. June 15th, 1916, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on July 1st, 1916.

EDWARD F. EMMET, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY,
2 Rector Street.

The usual quarterly dividend of ONE-HALF of ONE PER CENT. and an EXTRA DIVIDEND OF ONE PER CENT. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable July 1, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 15th, 1916, on which date the transfer books, at the office of the Transfer Agent, the Corporation Trust Company, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., will be closed until July 3rd, 1916.

WILLIAM H. BARNARD, Treasurer.

THE MACKAY COMPANIES
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 50
COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 44.

The regular quarterly dividend of one per cent. on the preferred shares and the regular quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. on the common shares in The Mackay Companies will be paid July 1, 1916, to shareholders of record at the close of business June 9, 1916. The transfer books will not be closed.

EDWARD C. PLATT, Treasurer.

Dated, May 26, 1916.

Electric Properties Corporation.
87 Wall St., New York, May 31, 1916.

A dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of the Electric Properties Corporation for the three months ended March 31, 1916, said dividend to be payable June 10, 1916, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business June 3, 1916.

JOHN SEAGER, Treasurer.

COPPER RANGE COMPANY

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share, being Dividend No. 30, and an extra dividend of $1 per share, being dividend No. 31, will be paid on June 15th, 1916, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on May 29th, 1916.

FREDERIC STANWOOD, Treasurer.

Boston, May 24, 1916.

HENDEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Springfield, Mass. The Board of Directors have declared quarterly dividend No. 11 of 1¾% on the outstanding Preferred Stock of this Company, payable July 1st, 1916, to holders of Preferred Stock of record on the books of the company at the close of business on June 20th, 1916.

FRANK J. WESCHLER, Treasurer.

Ready for Reference.

Full cloth binder to hold The Annalist for $1.25. Remit with order. Facts and figures for investors always at hand. The New York Times Tubes Square, New York.—Advt.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 *Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.*

ASTRACHANS wanted, also cloakings, any quantity. Shapiro & Sons, 54 West 21st.

CLOAKS and Suits.—Exploit jobber looking at Fall cloaks and suits. New Jersey Cloak and Suit Co., 18 West 27th St.

COATS.—Children's large wholesale cloak and suit house is placing orders on children's Fall coats, $2.50 up to $7.50. Call with samples all week, 36 West 25th, first floor.

COATS.—Looking at ladies' and misses' Fall coats. Call all week, 159 West 25th St., 11th floor.

COATS, (Children's.)—Contractors wanted for children's coats; bring samples. 58 W. 25th.

COATS.—Looking at Fall samples, including plushes. 5th floor, 12 West 31st.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Fall coats, 3d floor, 18 West 27th St.

COATS.—Jobber look at Fall cloth coats only. Call all week. Will place immediate orders. 6th floor, 20 West 27th.

COATS. — Jobber placing orders Fall cloth coats. Call all week, 504 6th Av., 14th floor.

COATS. — Jobber placing orders pile fabric coats. 22 West 26th, 6th floor.

COATS and SUITS.—Looking at Fall coats and suits; also plushes; bought for cash. A., S. & H., 1,140 Broadway.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on children's coats. 10th floor, 40 West 27th St.

DRESSES, COATS, SUITS.—Open to buy jobs for spot cash. Handel's. 336 6th Av.

DRESSES. — Want job in silk and crepe dresses for cash. Gramercy 8257.

PLUSHES wanted; will pay cash. Telephone 935 Stuyvesant.

PLUSHES.—Will pay cash for any quantity. S 161 Times.

SUITS, COATS.—Ladies' and misses', for Fall; will be looked at by jobbers. 19 West 24th, 11th floor.

SUITS AND COATS.—Looking at ladies' Fall suits and coats. 181 West 26th, 4th floor.

SUITS.—Looking at samples; better kind only. Seventh floor, 122 West 26th.

TAFFETAS.—Open to buy 100 pieces or less good quality navy taffeta, from 70 cents to 75 cents; must be perfect goods. Wm. Filene's Sons, 116 W. 32d St. Attention Mr. Max Lierheimer.

TRUNKS.—3 wardrobe sample trunks for lady's suits. Room 412, 1,123 Broadway.

WEARING APPAREL. — Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS, SUITS.—800 cloth suits, 500 white and striped chinchilla coats, 1,000 Mulford Palm Beach suits at a price. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

COATS, Suits.—Closing out, all material; silk jerseys. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Job mostly navy; 50 coats, $1.75. Plager, 48 West 27th.

CORDUROY, 36 inch, white, narrow wale, 37½c., regular. Chelsea 7233.

DRESSES.— White, 100 dozen to close out; children's, juniors', graduation, embroidery, lace, net, organdie. Bubin, 32 W. 24th.

DRESSES.—Wash, silk; immediate delivery. D. & E. Dress Co., 15 West 25th.

DRESSES.—White and colored washable dresses to close. Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

DRESSES, white and colored, to close out. Deiches, 43 West 24th St.

DYESTUFFS.—Fast blue for silk and wool for sale on contract; also small lots. Field-Thompson Laboratory, Rosebank, S. I.

NAVY TAFFETAS for immediate delivery. Phone Gramercy 2292.

PLUSH COATS, to close out, about 200, at sacrifice; also new Fall samples. Phone Chelsea 3000.

SERGES, Poplins, Peau de Cygne piece goods for sale. Shapiro, 18 West 27th St.

SKIRTS.—Sport jersey skirts in stock for immediate delivery; also taffeta and silk poplin skirts. Tip Top Dress, 134 West 37th St.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Immediate delivery. Greeley 2882. Snap Fastener Sales Co., 47 West 34th St.

SUITS.—Sport jersey suits and dresses, street and afternoon, in stock for delivery. Tip-Top Dress, 134 West 37th St.

SUITS.—Fifty fine serge suits, silk-lined, navy, black, assorted sizes, $4. Newman, 531 West Broadway.

SUITS.—Fifty cloth suits to close out; better grade. Fine & Cohen, 12 West 27th.

SUITS. — Taffeta, to close out best-selling styles. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d St.

SUITS.—75 poplin serges, close out, $5.75. J. Bushman, 36 West 25th.

SWEATERS.—100 fine imported silk sweaters, latest style, at a great sacrifice; perfect condition; $20 quality; no reasonable offer refused. Schweizer, 408 West 31st.

SWEATERS, pure fibre silk, at a sacrifice price. 377 Broadway, Room 813. Franklin 6153.

WASH SKIRTS.—10,000 for immediate delivery. Hirsh Bros., 25 West 27th St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Monday.....3@3¼

***

Overdoing the Pinchback.

It has been a long time since the clothing trade has witnessed such a degree of popularity as that attained by the pinch back suit. Premiums are being paid to the clothing manufacturer able to furnish them at the present time, and ways are being found to convert plain coats into the new models. Imitation in cheaper fabrics and inferior workmanship, so representative clothiers say, will mean the end of this style just as it has contributed to the downfall of other novelties. Some of the houses well up in style leadership do not expect the popularity of the pinch back to extend beyond the early Fall. Over-popularity and also the fact that the design is more of Summer than a Winter garment are among the reasons advanced.

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Hard Coal Orders Increase.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that orders for anthracite have been a little more numerous during the last few days, chiefly because prices advance 10 cents today. This eleventh-hour activity, however, was helped along by the fact that retailers are beginning to do business on a heavier scale and so are in a position to buy more freely. The interval since the issuing of the wholesale circulars has been utilized by the dealers in shaping-up their price schedules and soliciting orders for Spring bin-filling on the new basis. There is not much demand locally for soft coal, but the high freight rates from Southern ports are resulting in an unusual amount of Pennsylvania coal being shipped to New England by water, in addition to the extra tonnage that goes by rail.

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Buys Dexter, Lambert & Co. Mill.

John C. Welwood has taken over the large silk mill and weaving and throwing plant of Dexter, Lambert & Co., at Hawley, Penn. He is now one of the largest ribbon manufacturers in the country, and, with the additional facilities provided by his purchase, will take up the production of broad silks. The Dexter, Lambert & Co. plant has a throwing capacity of about 4,000 pounds of organzine a week, and there are 365 looms. A valuable water power right goes with the mill. The machinery has been bought outright and the real estate leased with an option to buy it. The property has been held at a valuation of $400,000.

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Sport Clothes for Men.

The sport clothes idea seems assured of almost as warm a reception among the clothiers as it was given by the women's wear manufacturers. Although the field of design in the men's wear branch is limited in colors and fabrics, the clothing manufacturers are introducing many attractive combinations. The sale of covert and gabardine sport coats has been especially gratifying to the manufacturers, who have taken up these cloth materials for use in their sport clothing lines. Knitted fabrics have also been well received, since coats made of them give the freedom of action so much desired by the golfer. The clothiers are venturing to use fabrics hitherto purchased by the women's wear trade alone, and they are finding a ready demand from all but the ultra-conservative retailer.

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Object to Stephens Bill.

The "independent" retailers of tobacco products in this city apparently do not agree with backers of the Stephens (price maintenance) bill as to its virtues. Through its Secretary, E. Neuwirth, the Independent Retail Tobacconist Association, Inc., of this city, which has a membership of about 1,700, has sent to the House Committee a petition setting forth the reasons why they do not think the bill should become a law. The petitioners take the position that the purchaser of an article obtains an absolute title to it when the purchase price is paid; that both State and national decisions have been made which are based on property rights of purchasers or owners of personal property to dispose of it at will, and that the passage of the bill would overturn these decisions and produce an unsettled condition in the trade; that they do not believe the bill is constitutional; that it is of an experimental nature, and that it is class legislation.

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Dress Goods Trade Active Again.

With the announcement that the factories of the garment manufacturers might become active again next week, the dress goods market has become more active than it has for some time. Preparations are being made to move out the merchandise that has been held up owing to the idleness in the cutting-up industry. Prices are beginning to show some activity also. Market values have run just contrary to the way some of the garment manufacturers hoped when the lockout became certain. Prices, for the most part, have suffered no depression and in some cases have been advanced. Dress goods selling agents now predict that there will be records established once buyers come into the market again. The curtailment of production will bring a scarcity, they say, and this factor with other conditions such as the high cost of raw materials and higher labor costs will send prices skyward.

***

Gray Goods Open Quietly.

The gray goods market opened quietly yesterday, the disturbing influence of the double holiday being plainly evident so far as inquiries were concerned. Prices continued firm at recent levels, however, the mills seeing no reason for shading quotations now, after having gone for some time without doing it. There were reports of some goods coming from second hands at slightly less than the market, but these were hard to confirm, and this business, if done, apparently did not amount to much. In the printcloth business done by the mills spot goods seemed to feature. Prompt delivery sales of 39-inch 68-72s and 38½-inch 60-48s at full prices were told of, the orders in each case calling for larger lots of goods than were heard of last week. There was also a little improvement reported in the sale of 40-inch sheetings, but, all in all, not a great deal of activity or improvement is looked for during the remainder of the week. Closing printcloth quotations were:

39-inch, 80-80s	7½c	38½-inch, 64-60s	5½c
39-inch, 72-76s	7c	38½-inch, 64-56s	5½c
39-inch, 68-72s	6½c	38½-inch, 60-52s	5½c
39-inch, 56-44s	4½c	38½-inch, 60-48s	5c
38½-inch, 64-64s	5½c	27-inch, 64-60s	4c

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

HERMAN L. ROTH, lawyer, residing at 562 West 148th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $17,286 and assets of $5,395, claims for legal services against Michael B. Leavitt and estate of Abe Leavitt, $1,000; Edward Davis, care of the Green Room Club, $2,500, and Arthur G. Delamater, $825. Mr. Roth had considerable practice from theatrical people. Among his creditors are William Bruff, $12,000, money advanced; Robert W. Goelet, $1,248, judgment; Sheriff Julius Harburger, $250, judgment; estate of Herman Fischer, $825, and Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Co., $164. Mr. Roth has been sued by several creditors, and yesterday Judge A. N. Hand signed five suits in the Supreme and City Courts, including the suit of Mr. Bruff.

BLOCH BROS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jacob Bloch, trading as Bloch Bros., wholesale and retail butchers, 763 Columbus Avenue, 60 Amsterdam Avenue, and 575 Ninth Avenue, by Cudahy Packing Co., $1,893; Sulzberger & S

COTTON MARKET DULL AND HEAVY

Prices Sag Throughout the Session, with Net Loss of 9 to 14 Points.

CROP OUTLOOK PROMISING

Less Pessimism Than Usual Over Prospects — Report to be Issued at Noon Today.

Cotton yesterday was dull and heavy, with liquidation influenced largely by a disposition to even up commitments pending the publication of the Government's first report on the condition of the new crop, which will be issued at noon today. Recently there has been a disposition to be less pessimistic on the crop outlook, with the expectation of figures showing a condition around or above the average.

The bulls have shown less aggressiveness in trying to boost prices. Aside from this there was very little feature to the market. The opening was practically unchanged. Prices sagged throughout the session and closed steady at a net loss of 9 to 14 points.

The average of ten reports of private statisticians reflects a condition slightly above 80. This will compare with 80 last year and a ten-year average of 79.8. Such a report would indicate an excellent crop promise, although the ultimate yield would depend entirely upon subsequent weather developments.

The Cotton and Cotton Oil News says:

"The condition report, June 1, is likely to be very bearish, but remember that we have time to kill or make a bumper crop a dozen times before the frost king comes and finally settles the size of the crop. The situation in Texas at this writing is decidedly rosy for a good crop. However, no man's guess at this time is worth anything."

According to a special committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, the outlook is for a cotton acreage of between 15 and 20 per cent. larger than last year. The increase is said to be especially heavy in Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Alabama.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged, 7 to 10 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 10 points decline. Middlings, 12.80. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	12.83	12.65	12.66@12.67	12.79@12.80
Oct.	12.93	12.80	12.81@12.82	12.90@12.91
Dec.	13.08	12.94	12.95@12.96	13.07@13.08
Jan.	13.15	13.00	13.00@13.02	13.13@13.14
March	13.27	13.14	13.13@13.14	13.27@13.28

Total port receipts, 11,797 bales; last week, 11,599 bales; last year, 5,503 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	2,896	4,532	4,865
New Orleans	3,671	6,812	902
Mobile	246	1,228	.....
Savannah	1,897	2,062	1,199
Charleston	402	720	183
Wilmington	151	11	1
Norfolk	1,100	2,036	140

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	92	628	222
Memphis	483	508	504
St. Louis	.....	3,196	655
Houston	775	1,706	681

Exports, 10,449 bales; total thus far this season, 4,960,985 bales; total last season, 7,840,119 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Year.
2,445	Galveston 12.00	19,814	272,737
1,495	New Orleans 12.63	272,111	200,939
—	Mobile 12.63	28,633	18,301
475	Savannah 12¾	125,823	93,157
—	Charleston 12¾	56,502	58,289
—	Wilmington 12¾	58,552	42,354
1,277	Norfolk 12.63	77,306	59,892
153	Augusta 1.256	94,209	97,529
700	Memphis 13.00	94,074	111,967
—	St. Louis 13.00	14,181	27,897
928	Houston 12.99	67,939	83,413

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a good demand business in spot cotton, with middling 4 points advance over Monday. Sales 10,000 bales. Receipts 10,000 bales. American, 4,000. Market closed barely steady.

CALVIN UNION PACIFIC HEAD.

Elected to Succeed A. L. Mohler on July 1.

Edgar E. Calvin, for the past two years Vice President and General Manager of the Oregon Short Line, and for many years connected with the Harriman lines in various capacities, was elected President of the Union Pacific and of the Oregon Short Line yesterday. Mr. Calvin will take office July 1, succeeding A. L. Mohler, who recently resigned because of ill health, and who retires from active business on that date.

Other changes in railroad positions were made at a meeting of the Wabash directors. Lyman Rhodes and Lawrence Greer resigned as directors, and William A. Jamison, President of Arbuckle Brothers, and J. L. Replogle, the young steel man who came into the limelight by the acquisition of a large block of stock of the Cambria Steel Company, were chosen to succeed them.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

	1916.	Increase.
ANN ARBOR—		
4d week May	$55,308	$12,732
July 1-May 21	2,367,048	306,046
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—		
4d week May	310,580	40,192
July 1-May 21	13,504,098	1,041,699
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—		
4d week May	11,544	*1,059
July 1-May 21	498,283	5,432

*Decrease.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE for April—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	8,265,145	2,977,165	3,267,613
Net after taxes	1,156,577	935,902	810,294
10 mos. gross	28,672,593	26,402,265	30,925,944
Net after taxes	8,230,542	6,065,454	7,954,703

CANADIAN PACIFIC for April—

Gross	10,881,366	7,455,860	9,720,462
Net	3,733,736	2,687,755	3,334,865
10 mos gross	105,117,106	84,081,560	109,964,473
Net	41,164,004	28,453,563	36,126,230

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO for April—

Gross	5,927,523	3,525,308	3,199,990
Net	1,121,504	1,171,623	925,732
10 mos. gross	39,773,420	32,304,776	31,168,305
Sur. aft. chgs.	324,482	378,375	141,302
Net	13,330,385	9,020,744	9,202,734
Sur. aft. chgs.	5,434,431	2,077,662	2,600,633

CHICAGO & ALTON for April—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	1,252,347	1,063,634	188,713
Net after taxes	267,292	37,836	229,457
Def. inc. (deb.)	31,978	50,380	*27,402
Total income	235,814	†21,544	256,858
10 mos. gross	13,484,663	11,894,768	1,589,895
Net after taxes	3,361,662	2,044,303	1,317,359
Def. inc. (deb.)	532,274	595,244	*62,971
Total income	2,829,389	1,449,058	1,380,330

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN for April—

Gross	1,179,305	1,021,046	158,259
Net	259,290	142,804	116,495
Bur. aft. chgs.	36,683	†85,722	122,405
10 mos. gross	12,619,870	11,651,023	968,847
Net	3,591,974	2,883,488	708,486
Bur. aft. chgs.	1,875,000	693,273	681,727

*Decrease. †Deficit.

NASHVILLE, CHATANOOGA & ST. LOUIS for April—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	1,079,954	928,931	1,069,899
Net after taxes	219,210	112,715	195,459
10 mos. gross	10,560,236	9,213,583	10,879,148
Net after taxes	2,415,767	1,223,563	1,940,832

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES statement of revenues, expenses, and operating and net income for the month of April—

New York Central Railroad (excluding Boston & Albany Railroad):

	1916.	Increase.
Operating rev	16,203,808	3,120,442
Operating exp	10,513,209	1,865,762
Net operating rev	5,690,599	1,254,679
One-twelfth ann. taxes	708,067	*53,140
Uncollectible r'way rev.	2,456	2,234
Total deductions	710,554	*50,906
Operating income	4,979,954	1,305,585
Other income	1,353,022	71,172
Gross income	6,512,977	1,376,758
Deductions from income	3,009,561	432,130
Net income	3,503,415	944,628
From Jan. 1:		
Operating rev	63,098,780	11,510,311
Operating exp	41,644,371	5,856,422
Net operating rev	21,454,408	5,653,889
Four mos.' taxes accr.	2,869,963	*131,997
Uncollectible r'way rev.	5,493	2,994
Total deductions	2,875,456	*129,002
Operating income	18,557,061	8,788,891
Other income	5,000,408	529,530
Gross income	24,457,470	9,318,422
Deductions from income	13,770,780	667,075
Net income	10,686,689	8,650,747

Boston & Albany Railroad for April:

Operating rev	6,637,505	1,511,017
Operating exp	4,475,322	673,806
Net operating rev	2,162,233	837,210
Four mos.' taxes accr.	252,894	*2,220
Uncollectible r'way rev.	374	*219
Total deductions	253,268	*2,440
Operating income	1,908,964	839,651
Other income	139,106	24,985
Gross income	2,048,071	864,636
Deductions from income	1,635,696	137,056
Net income	412,374	†726,980
From Jan. 1:		
Operating rev	1,818,310	394,382
Operating exp	1,139,440	157,467
Net operating rev	678,870	236,914
One-twelfth ann. taxes	63,995	216
Uncollectible r'way rev.	90	49
Total deductions	64,085	266
Operating income	614,784	236,648
Other income	88,997	12,937
Gross income	653,781	249,585
Deductions from income	412,372	39,859
Net income	241,409	209,725

Michigan Central Railroad for April:

Operating rev	3,837,807	974,398
Operating exp	2,515,831	434,273
Net operating rev	1,322,006	540,125
One-twelfth ann. taxes	140,000	19,000
Uncollectible r'way rev.	728	351
Total deductions	140,738	19,351
Operating income	1,181,328	520,773
Other income	82,404	10,042
Gross income	1,263,732	530,816
Deductions from income	694,045	82,720
Net income	569,687	448,096
From Jan. 1:		
Operating rev	14,165,687	3,540,649
Operating exp	9,599,449	1,122,537
Net operating rev	4,566,238	2,418,111
Four mos.' taxes accr.	560,000	73,000
Uncollectible r'way rev.	2,510	1,133
Total deductions	562,510	74,133
Operating income	4,003,727	2,343,979
Other income	345,218	13,177
Gross income	4,348,945	2,357,157
Deductions from income	2,772,577	329,628
Net income	1,576,368	†2,027,528

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway for April:

Operating rev	3,533,145	746,468
Operating exp	2,484,414	407,451
Net operating rev	1,048,730	339,016
One-twelfth ann. taxes	135,000	7,000
Uncollectible r'way rev.	595	*335
Total deductions	135,595	6,664
Operating income	913,135	332,351
Other income	94,405	12,889
Gross income	1,007,541	345,240
Deductions from income	589,294	*8,263
Net income	418,246	353,504
From Jan. 1:		
Operating rev	14,483,550	3,380,222
Operating exp	9,948,947	1,113,020
Net operating rev	4,534,583	2,267,201
Four mos.' taxes accr.	740,000	28,000
Uncollectible r'way rev.	4,339	1,308
Total deductions	744,339	29,308
Operating income	3,990,243	2,237,893
Other income	474,694	111,017
Gross income	4,464,937	2,348,910
Deductions from income	2,323,479	*131,864
Net income	2,141,458	†2,480,775

Cincinnati Northern Railroad for April:

Operating rev	142,905	20,080
Operating exp	106,680	14,324
Net operating rev	35,924	5,755
1-12 annual taxes	6,000	500
Total deductions	6,000	499
Operating income	29,924	5,255
Other income	1,080	*1,642
Gross income	30,984	3,613
Deductions from income	12,292	*2,315
Net income	18,721	5,928
From Jan. 1:		
Operating rev	577,721	121,379
Operating exp	408,044	28,136
Net operating rev	169,677	93,243
4 mos. taxes accrued	24,000	2,000
Uncollectible rway. rev.	2	*13
Total deductions	24,002	1,986
Operating income	145,674	91,256
Other income	4,467	*2,671
Gross income	150,142	88,584
Deductions from income	60,017	797
Net income	90,124	87,786

Toledo & Ohio Central Railway for April:

Operating rev	393,791	55,761
Operating exp	343,378	71,830
Net operating rev	50,383	*18,068
1-12 annual taxes	23,501	2,500
Uncollectible rway. rev.	.....	*209
Total deductions	23,507	2,291
Operating income	26,876	*20,360
Other income	88,784	*27,028
Gross income	115,661	*47,388
Deductions from income	24,342	1,455
Net deficit	10,880	†48,854
From Jan. 1:		
Operating rev	1,760,662	446,033
Operating exp	1,397,313	184,842
Net operating rev	363,349	261,191
4 mos. taxes accrued	94,018	9,868
Uncollectible rway. rev.	358	119
Total deductions	94,377	9,988
Operating income	268,971	251,203
Other income	349,788	171,013
Gross income	618,740	422,217
Deductions from income	489,599	*9,513
Net income	129,140	†431,730

Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad for April:

Operating rev	1,900,760	709,861
Operating exp	933,354	271,100
Net operating rev	967,414	438,761
1-12 annual taxes	58,700	9,200
Total deductions	58,700	9,200
Operating income	908,714	429,561
Other income	124,093	63,355
Gross income	1,032,807	492,916
Deductions from income	222,140	83,345
Net income	810,666	409,570
From Jan. 1:		
Operating rev	7,497,206	3,374,290
Operating exp	3,646,542	924,152
Net operating rev	3,850,664	2,450,137
4 mos. taxes accrued	234,800	36,800
Uncollectible rway. rev.	.....	.....
Total deductions	234,801	36,800
Operating income	3,615,862	2,413,337
Other income	422,059	27,724
Gross income	4,037,921	2,441,061
Deductions from income	926,856	444,882
Net income	3,111,065	1,996,178

Lake Erie & Western Railroad for April:

Operating rev	585,091	121,181
Operating exp	382,276	10,940
Net operating rev	202,815	110,251
1-12 annual taxes	25,000	1,000
Uncollectible rway. rev.	40	*1
Total deductions	25,040	998
Operating income	177,774	109,252
Other income	10,482	546
Gross income	188,257	109,798
Deductions from income	77,764	*11,620
Net income	110,493	$121,418
From Jan. 1:		
Operating rev	2,246,237	429,117
Operating exp	1,488,493	54,198
Net operating rev	757,743	374,913
4 mos. taxes accrued	87,000	1,000
Uncollectible rway. rev.	162	73
Total deductions	87,162	1,073
Operating income	670,581	373,845
Other income	41,091	998
Gross income	711,672	374,844
Deductions from income	317,714	*86,502
Net income	393,958	$461,340

New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad for April:

Operating rev	1,306,062	355,167
Operating exp	915,122	107,916
Net operating rev	390,939	247,250
One-twelfth annual taxes	40,000	.....
Uncollectible r'way rev.	39	39
Total deductions	40,039	39
Operating income	350,899	247,211
Other income	12,233	15,563
Gross income	363,133	231,047
Deductions from income	166,728	549
Net income	196,405	†231,098
From Jan. 1:		
Operating rev	5,019,062	1,318,605
Operating exp	3,630,781	412,556
Net operating rev	1,388,300	906,048
4 mos.' taxes accrued	160,000	.....
Uncollectible r'way rev.	2,825	2,684
Total deductions	162,825	2,684
Operating income	1,225,475	903,364
Other income	76,512	10,741
Gross income	1,301,988	892,623
Deductions from income	609,922	135,218
Net income	692,966	†1,027,837

Kanawha & Michigan Railway for the month of April:

Operating rev	289,276	46,020
Operating exp	189,383	42,431
Net operating rev	79,892	3,589
One-twelfth annual taxes	13,650	2,290
Total deductions	13,650	2,289
Operating income	66,242	1,300
Other income	49,011	45,514
Gross income	115,253	46,814
Deductions from income	29,852	130
Net income	85,401	46,684

For the four months ended April 30:

Operating rev	1,172,530	347,337
Operating exp	767,037	132,603
Net operating rev	405,493	214,734
4 mos.' taxes accrued	55,265	10,355
Uncollectible r'way rev.	342	324
Total deductions	55,607	10,679
Operating income	349,886	204,054
Other income	181,090	123,637
Gross income	530,982	327,691
Deductions from income	118,159	538
Net income	412,822	328,230

*Decrease. †Deficit in previous year. ‡Surplus in previous year.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS for April:

	1916.	1915.	Decrease.
Miles op., (av.)	3,865	3,865	.....
Operating rev.	$2,554,503	$2,398,981	$44,478
Operating exp.	2,241,216	1,906,856	*334,360
Net op. rev.	313,286	692,124	378,838
Taxes accrued	131,869	114,879	*16,989
Operating inc.	181,416	577,244	395,827
Ded. from inc. less other inc.	4,410	64,360	59,950
Inc. avail. for int.	177,006	512,875	335,868
Interest	548,467	549,647	1,180
Net loss	371,460	36,772	*334,688
Ten months ended April 30:			
Miles op., (av.)	3,865	3,865	.....
Operating rev.	27,110,114	28,232,057	1,121,943
Operating exp.	21,430,167	19,368,241	*2,066,925
Net op. rev.	5,679,947	8,863,816	3,188,868
Taxes accrued	1,391,018	1,105,398	*285,654
Operating inc.	4,288,928	7,763,452	3,474,523
Ded. from inc. less other inc.	317,882	472,166	154,284
Inc. avail. for interest	3,971,046	7,291,285	3,320,239
Interest	5,495,224	5,382,652	*113,571
Net income	.....	1,908,633	3,432,810
Net loss	1,524,177	.....	.....

*Increase.

PENNSYLVANIA for April—

Average miles operated	4,541	29
Revenues:		
Freight	13,456,722	2,628,592
Passenger	3,604,678	686,023
Mail	240,032	*1,801
Express	450,992	61,252
All other transportation	346,838	57,315
Incidental	639,848	144,977
Joint facility—Cr.	1,283	975
Joint facility—Dr.	20,592	*197
Railway operating revs.	18,825,483	3,557,533
Expenses:		
Mt. of way and struct.	2,277,189	320,344
Mt. of equipment	5,752,147	648,211
Traffic	218,350	30,369
Transportation	6,478,927	1,111,347
Miscellaneous operations	253,611	43,434
General	443,714	*4,358
Railway operating exp.	13,421,939	2,149,369
Net rev. from Ry. op.	5,403,544	1,408,164
Railway tax accruals	679,530	41,912
Uncollectible railway rev	3,247	*964
Railway operating inc.	4,720,765	1,367,236
Other income	1,815,447	40,204
Gross income	6,536,213	1,407,441
Fixed charges	2,441,971	238,566
Net income	4,094,241	1,168,844
From Jan. 1:		
Average miles operated	4,541	29
Revenues:		
Freight	52,748,152	12,866,911
Passenger	13,297,985	2,173,346
Mail	1,118,512	*11,991
Express	1,612,843	414,093
All other transportation	1,292,741	294,032
Incidental	2,470,835	626,747
Joint facility—Cr.	3,068	1,596
Joint facility—Dr.	76,633	5,609
Railway operating rev.	72,467,505	16,289,146
Expenses:		
Mt. of way and str.	9,087,464	1,177,458
Mt. of equipment	14,865,152	2,249,306
Traffic	797,955	*37,399
Transportation	26,906,585	4,307,352
Miscellaneous operations	976,028	132,247
General	1,749,744	34,434
Railway operating exp.	53,782,930	7,333,400
Net rev. from Ry. op.	18,684,575	8,435,745
Railway tax accruals	2,703,485	159,698
Uncollectible Ry. revs.	8,873	*1,186
Railway operating inc.	15,972,416	8,277,237
Other income	7,047,051	83,447
Gross income	23,019,468	8,360,685
Fixed charges	9,201,805	1,286,038
Net income	13,817,662	7,074,646
Pennsylvania Co. for April:		
Average miles operated	1,758	.....
Revenues:		
Freight	4,510,239	1,408,706
Passenger	918,800	177,357
Mail	113,489	15,899
Express	120,086	38,636
All other transportation	174,637	41,658
Incidental	103,372	24,397
Joint facility—Cr.	3,705	*1,794
Joint facility—Dr.	1,836	*15,086
Railway oper. revenues	5,946,168	1,719,920
Expenses:		
Maint. of way & struct.	871,083	239,540
Maintenance of equipm't	1,042,703	207,288
Traffic	76,872	710
Transportation	1,962,674	409,784
Miscel. operations	33,972	1,898
General	142,702	31,095
Transp. for Invest.—Cr.	2,390	2,390
Railway oper. expenses	4,127,678	888,218
Net revenue from railway operations	1,818,489	831,702
Railway tax accruals	291,240	34,097
Uncollectible ry. revs.	38	*139
Railway oper. income	1,527,159	797,744
Other income	398,123	*33,118
Gross income	1,925,283	764,625
Fixed charges	1,659,977	222,015
Net income	265,306	542,610
Average miles operated	1,758	.....
Revenues:		
Freight	16,382,383	5,558,629
Passenger	3,423,696	568,984
Mail	454,987	64,181
Express	473,692	140,178
All other transportation	670,349	165,203
Incidental	350,855	63,493
Joint facility—Cr.	11,690	90
Joint facility—Dr.	18,088	*49,235
Railway oper. revenues	21,785,742	6,610,028
Expenses:		
Maint. of way & struct.	2,913,548	773,543
Maint. of equipment	4,012,917	761,350
Traffic	314,144	20,364
Transportation	7,662,202	1,511,788
Miscellaneous operations	130,443	2,788
General	574,770	125,942
Transp. for invest.—Cr.	6,988	6,988
Railway oper. expenses	15,601,037	3,188,788
Net revenue from railway operations	6,184,705	3,421,237
Railway tax accruals	1,131,987	101,949
Uncollectable ry. revs.	210	*1,533
Railway oper. income	5,052,507	3,320,821
Other income	4,227,248	1,025,653
Gross income	9,279,755	4,346,476
Fixed charges	6,251,808	669,312
Net income	3,027,947	3,677,164

Pennsylvania System—East and West—for April:

Lines East:

Total operating rev.	23,862,933	4,412,269
Total op. exp., (includ. ry. tax accruals, &c.)	17,089,087	2,380,853
Rway. op. income	6,193,865	2,031,414
Lines West:		
Total operating rev.	11,549,298	2,739,467
Total op. exp., (includ. ry. tax accruals, &c.)	8,931,819	1,634,237
Rway op. income	2,617,479	1,105,230
Lines East and West:		
Total operating rev.	35,412,252	7,151,736
Total op. exp., (includ. ry. tax accruals, &c.)	26,600,906	4,015,092
Rway op. income	8,811,345	3,136,644

From Jan. 1:

Jan. 1 to April 30:

Lines East:

Total operating rev.	90,658,949	19,687,521
Total operating exp.	70,502,331	8,861,462
Rway. op. income	20,156,618	10,826,058
Lines West:		
Total operating rev.	44,234,945	11,580,326
Total operating exp.	34,691,862	6,311,086
Rway. op. income	9,543,083	5,269,240
Lines East and West:		
Total operating rev.	134,893,894	31,267,847
Total operating exp.	105,194,193	15,172,549
Rway. op. income	29,699,701	16,095,298

READING SYSTEM for April:

Philadelphia & Reading:

	1916.	1915.	Changes.
April gross	$4,805,000	$4,272,566	$532,434
Net	1,691,847	1,425,777	266,070
Surp. aft. chgs. and taxes	921,597	656,111	265,486
10 mos. gross	48,161,551	39,323,059	8,838,492
Net	18,359,635	12,039,817	6,319,837
Surp. aft. chgs. and taxes	10,657,155	4,343,151	6,314,004
Coal & Iron Co.:			
April gross	2,407,814	3,606,944	*1,199,130
Net	35,168	109,518	*74,353
Surp. aft. chgs. and taxes	27,165	101,519	*74,353
10 mos. gross	31,008,292	25,826,883	5,181,409
Net	1,791,542	547,271	1,244,270
Surp. aft. chgs. and taxes	1,711,542	467,272	1,244,270
Reading Company:			
April gross	507,570	561,459	6,110
Net	559,321	555,480	3,841
Surp. aft. chgs. and taxes	101,654	92,480	9,174
10 mos. gross	5,700,189	5,630,017	70,171
Net	5,622,492	5,563,110	59,381
Surp. aft. chgs. and taxes	1,045,825	933,110	112,715
Total All Companies:			
April surplus	1,050,417	850,109	200,308
10 mos. surp.	13,414,522	5,743,531	7,670,991

*Decrease.

SEABOARD AIR LINE for April:

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	2,182,720	2,033,915	2,244,779
Net	661,292	625,287	671,158
10 mos. gross	20,518,864	18,286,227	21,417,904
Net	5,948,890	4,539,371	5,850,445

Public Utilities.

NEW ORLEANS RAILWAY & LIGHT CO., a subsidiary of American Cities Co., for the three months ended March 31—

	1916.	1915.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	$1,835,159	$1,807,061	*$28,098
Net aft. taxes	724,893	732,947	8,554
Bal. aft. misc. deduc. & underlying chgs.	562,225	578,880	16,652
Net inc. aft. int. on oth. bds. & notes	261,577	290,478	28,901
Surp. aft. renewal & dep. reserves	203,474	244,288	40,814

*Increase.

AUGUSTA-AIKEN RAILWAY & ELECTRIC CORP. for April—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	65,453	54,480	10,966
Net aft. taxes	35,379	27,298	8,081
Bal. aft. underlying chgs.	19,084	10,811	8,273
Sur. aft. all chgs.	6,351	.....	.....
12 mos. gross	715,013	671,478	43,535
Net aft. taxes	373,595	353,473	20,122
Bal. aft. underlying chgs.	176,520	155,357	21,163
Sur. aft. all chgs.	15,146	.....	.....

CLEVELAND, SOUTHWESTERN & COLUMBUS RY. for April—

Gross	106,612	96,217	10,395
Net aft. taxes	39,131	28,371	10,760
Sur. aft. chgs.	11,546	780	10,766
4 mos. gross	409,641	369,082	40,559
Net aft. taxes	152,075	111,222	40,853
Sur. aft. chgs.	41,382	1,400	39,981

WEST PENN TRACTION CO., a subsidiary of American Water Works & Electric Co., reports for April—

Gross	504,351	394,079	110,273
Net aft. taxes	258,479	198,683	59,796
Sur. aft. chgs.	85,484	47,245	38,190
4 mos. gross	1,936,508	1,561,816	374,692
Net aft. taxes	989,158	734,870	254,288
Sur. aft. chgs.	324,955	182,928	192,082

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CO. OF NEW JERSEY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Inc. fr. oper.	14,186,623	12,206,227	13,284,671
Int. on loans	1,068,642	1,609,444	1,828,745
Res. for pl. dp.	1,158,200	1,156,542	1,290,087
Res. for sp. mt.	628,596	484,335	561,718
Res. for ore & timber extng.	444,749	214,674	421,595
Rs. for col. ex.	100,000	100,000	50,000
Res. for losses receivables	810,000	778,000	817,000
Res. for war losses, &c.	700,000	.....	.....
Ap. for fire & pension funds	400,000	400,000	400,000
Ap. for pr. sh.	300,000	.....	.....
Net profit	8,576,436	7,463,231	7,915,526
Pref. dividend	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,100,000
Balance	6,476,436	5,363,231	5,815,526
Common div.	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Surplus	4,476,436	3,363,231	3,815,526
Prev. surp.	22,972,029	19,608,798	15,793,272
P. & L. surp.	27,448,465	22,972,029	19,608,798

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CORPORATION for the year ended Dec. 31—

Inc. from oper.	6,608,466	7,329,820	10,356,628
Int. on loans	673,042	1,224,041	1,164,432
Res. for pl. dp.	702,293	725,647	645,196
Res. for sp. mt.	204,400	164,400	179,400
Res. for losses on rec. &c.	902,690	853,143	962,347
Rs. for col. ex.	100,000	100,000	150,000
Ap. for pr. sh.	100,000	.....	.....
Ap. for fire in. & pens'n fds.	.....	.....	100,000
Net profits	3,720,141	4,262,593	7,155,253
Pfd. div.	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,100,000
Balance	1,620,141	2,162,595	5,055,253
Com. dividend	.....	1,000,000	2,000,000
Surplus	.....	1,162,595	3,055,253
Prev. surplus	20,011,120	18,848,525	15,793,272
P. & L. surp.	20,011,120	20,011,120	18,848,525

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906. Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 2 cases, each containing 50 1-pound cans, 20 1-pound cans, and 14 50-pound cans of a product purporting to be "Purified Wool Fat." Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Build.ng, Manhatan, New York, on June 12, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated May 25, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Ward, J.—Room 227, F. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
U S(Karplus.
Henry(Oceanic Steam Nav Co.
Morse Co(Shoemaker.
Re Knox(Ruteer.)
Ross(Bristol.
Lowitt(Illinois Surety.
Levengston(Rains.
Boyle(Boyle.
Lasenby(Internatl Cotton Mills Corp.
APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
Banks(Banks.
Re McClellan.
Re Rathborne.
Guide Service Co, Inc (Clarke.
Gough(Gough.
Straight Dry Plate Co (Gazinsky.
Commissioner Public Charities(Jacobs.
Gould(Texas & Pacific Ry.
Schaffman(Chaimewitz.
Baron(Mount Carmel Silk Mfg Co.
Brooke(Brooke.
Browne(Whitman.
Catzeas(Ice Mfg Co.
Re Turbo Elec Const Co.
Ford(Horowitz.
Phillips(Sonn Bros Co
Bottiano(Kalak.
Re CNY, (Lane Av.)
Stegeman Motor Car Co(Am Fidelity Co.
Blinchik(Kaplan.
Hotaling(Look.
R Lewis(Gadewski.
S Lewis(same.
Miller(Newmark.
Krewanshuk(Erie RR
PART VI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Caldwell(Bloomingd'le
Harris(NY Rys.
McCarthy(3d Av Ry.
Gizariotis(Nomikes.
Martino(W T Grant.
Morrow(Gilhuley.
Wilson(Carr.
Packales(Barrett.
PART VII.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wertheimer(NY Rys.
Trad(L I RR.
Maguire(NY Rys.
Donadio(Belt Line Ry
Pastic(Sturges.
Deinlein(Lion Brew.
Isolde(Univ Garage.
Little(Gimble Bros.
PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Radt(Greele y Square Hotel Co. No day calendar.
PART IX.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Cases on—
Phillips(F & D Co.
No day calendar.
PART X.—Newburger, Levy(3d. of Education
Florio(CNY.
Smith(Indelli.
Bernardo(Bradley Const Co.
Brannick(Kempner.
Haramis(Teoromokos.
Morrison(B & O RR.
Maple(De Marco.
Becker(Lynch.
PART XI.—Whitaker, La Mana(McGuiness.
Litwich(Burfeind.
Shiel(Schnaper.
Hess(Central R. R.
G Lickwa(Bock.
J Lickwa(same.
Merrifield(New England 68 Co.
Nudelman(Binder.
Breitbart(Rudolph Saenger Co.
Healy(McGuire.
PART XII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Mackey(Int Mer M. Case on.
PART XIII.—Recess.
PART IV.—Recess.
PART V.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.
PART VI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Baxter(Shonts.
Everett(Carey.
PART III.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Protheroe(NY Rys.
Anriotto(Kapner.
Heaney(NY Rys.
Cushman(Amend. Clear.
Tashjian(Spengeman. Case on.
PART IV.—Adjourned for the term.
PART V.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Buehler(Horton.
Conjello(Am Sur Co.
Blinchik(Kaplan.
Hotaling(Look.
R Lewis(Gadewski.
S Lewis(same.
Miller(Newmark.
Krewanshuk(Erie RR
PART VI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Caldwell(Bloomingd'le
Harris(NY Rys.
McCarthy(3d Av Ry.
Gizariotis(Nomikes.
Martino(W T Grant.
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Breitbart(Rudolph Saenger Co.
Healy(McGuire.
PART XII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Mackey(Int Mer M. Case on.
PART XIII.—Recess.
PART XIV.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
CNY(John C. Dolph Co.
Same(Sheehan.
Haines(Chizzola.
CNY(Markowitz.
McBride(Maloney.
Morgan(Fish.
Barnes(Taylor.
Wittemann(Riviera Realty Co.
Ritzfeld(Harris.
Zucca(Pompeian Co.
Ditto(Paterno Const.
Franklin Bldg Co(Finan.
PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Singer(Henry Disston & Co.
Hoar(Allwell.
Metropolitan Flour Mill & Grain Co(Casualty Co of Am.
Same(Sprague.
Carbone(Tesle.
Dorland(Aetna Life Ins Co.
Church(Com Truck.
Partridge(Randolph.
McKegney(Ill Surety.
Murphy(CNY.
Victoria Bldg. &c, Co(Schreyer.
Brown(Stokes.
Schwartz(CNY Disposal Corp.
Degnon Cont Co(CNY, (No. 2.)
PART XVI.—Recess.
PART XVII.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Frank(New England Cas Co.
Hopkins(Gen Cont, &c, Co.
Rieser(Genung.
Kerr(Ward.
Atterbury Motor Car(Atterbt. Coml Tr.
PART XVIII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Manhan(Lewis.
Rappaport(same.
Oppenheimer(M, K & T Ry.
Livia Rty Co(Kisley.
Perry(Rochester Lime Co.
Woodruff(Chapman.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clark, Laughlin, Dowling, Page, and Davis, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.
Re Knox(Ruteer.)
Ross(Bristol.
Lowitt(Illinois Surety.
Levengston(Rains.
Boyle(Boyle.
Lasenby(Internatl Cotton Mills Corp.
APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
Banks(Banks.
Re McClellan.
Re Rathborne.
Guide Service Co, Inc (Clarke.
Gough(Gough.
Straight Dry Plate Co (Gazinsky.
Commissioner Public Charities(Jacobs.
Gould(Texas & Pacific Ry.
Schaffman(Chaimewitz.
Baron(Mount Carmel Silk Mfg Co.
Brooke(Brooke.
Browne(Whitman.
Catzeas(Ice Mfg Co.
Re Turbo Elec Const Co.
Ford(Horowitz.
Phillips(Sonn Bros Co
Bottiano(Kalak.
Re CNY, (Lane Av.)
Stegeman Motor Car Co(Am Fidelity Co.
Blinchik(Kaplan.
Hotaling(Look.
R Lewis(Gadewski.
S Lewis(same.
Miller(Newmark.
Krewanshuk(Erie RR
PART VI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Caldwell(Bloomingd'le
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Deinlein(Lion Brew.
Isolde(Univ Garage.
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PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Radt(Greele y Square Hotel Co. No day calendar.
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Breitbart(Rudolph Saenger Co.
Healy(McGuire.
PART XII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Mackey(Int Mer M. Case on.
PART XIII.—Recess.
PART XIV.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
CNY(John C. Dolph Co.
Same(Sheehan.
Haines(Chizzola.
CNY(Markowitz.
McBride(Maloney.
Morgan(Fish.
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Same(Sprague.
Carbone(Tesle.
Dorland(Aetna Life Ins Co.
Church(Com Truck.
Partridge(Randolph.
McKegney(Ill Surety.
Murphy(CNY.
Victoria Bldg. &c, Co(Schreyer.
Brown(Stokes.
Schwartz(same.
Schober(same.
Schneider(same, (2.)
Permut(same.
O'Neill(same.
Brown(same.
Begley(same.
Doerle(Doerle.
Cohen(Amdor.
De Cardova(Sanville.
Leiman(Stein.
Dreyfus(Dreyfus.
Shapiro(Becker. (2.)
Matter of Berman.
Matter of Frisble.
Re Mitchell & Edmonston Garage, Inc.
Kerr(Ward.
Eitlonhead(Travelers Ins Co.
Broadwin(Schmidt Co.
State Bank(Aachen & Munich F I Co.
Trapel(Deauville B.
M Kaempfer & Sons(Mendelson.
Esterly Garment Co(Marks.
Goldbatt(Washor.
O'Dea(Woods.
Case on.
PART XVI.—Recess.
PART XVII.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
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Hopkins(Gen Cont, &c, Co.
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Kerr(Ward.
Atterbury Motor Car(Atterbt. Coml Tr.
PART XVIII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Manhan(Lewis.
Rappaport(same.
Oppenheimer(M, K & T Ry.
Livia Rty Co(Kisley.
Green(Jobson-Gifford.
Grabelsky(Un Nov Braid Works.
Case on.
Perry(Rochester Lime Co.
Woodruff(Chapman.
Yankaus(Feltenstein et al.
Grayer, as trustee(Marotta et al.
F A Whitney Carriage Co(F & L Comfort Baby Carriage Co.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DAY CALENDAR—
People(Meyer.
Same(Thau.
Bacon(Sayre et al.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

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Commissioner Public Charities(Jacobs.
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Schaffman(Chaimewitz.
Baron(Mount Carmel Silk Mfg Co.
Brooke(Brooke.
Browne(Whitman.
Catzeas(Ice Mfg Co.
Re Turbo Elec Const Co.
Ford(Horowitz.
Phillips(Sonn Bros Co
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Re CNY, (Lane Av.)
Stegeman Motor Car Co(Am Fidelity Co.
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R Lewis(Gadewski.
S Lewis(same.
Miller(Newmark.
Krewanshuk(Erie RR
PART VI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Caldwell(Bloomingd'le
Harris(NY Rys.
McCarthy(3d Av Ry.
Gizariotis(Nomikes.
Martino(W T Grant.
Morrow(Gilhuley.
Wilson(Carr.
Packales(Barrett.
PART VII.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wertheimer(NY Rys.
Trad(L I RR.
Maguire(NY Rys.
Donadio(Belt Line Ry
Pastic(Sturges.
Deinlein(Lion Brew.
Isolde(Univ Garage.
Little(Gimble Bros.
PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Radt(Greele y Square Hotel Co. No day calendar.
PART IX.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Cases on—
Phillips(F & D Co.
No day calendar.
PART X.—Newburger, Levy(3d. of Education
Florio(CNY.
Smith(Indelli.
Bernardo(Bradley Const Co.
Brannick(Kempner.
Haramis(Teoromokos.
Morrison(B & O RR.
Maple(De Marco.
Becker(Lynch.
PART XI.—Whitaker, La Mana(McGuiness.
Litwich(Burfeind.
Shiel(Schnaper.
Hess(Central R. R.
G Lickwa(Bock.
J Lickwa(same.
Merrifield(New England 68 Co.
Nudelman(Binder.
Breitbart(Rudolph Saenger Co.
Healy(McGuire.
PART XII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Mackey(Int Mer M. Case on.
PART XIII.—Recess.
PART XIV.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
CNY(John C. Dolph Co.
Same(Sheehan.
Haines(Chizzola.
CNY(Markowitz.
McBride(Maloney.
Morgan(Fish.
Barnes(Taylor.
Wittemann(Riviera Realty Co.
Ritzfeld(Harris.
Zucca(Pompeian Co.
Ditto(Paterno Const.
Franklin Bldg Co(Finan.
PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Singer(Henry Disston & Co.
Hoar(Allwell.
Metropolitan Flour Mill & Grain Co(Casualty Co of Am.
Same(Sprague.
Carbone(Tesle.
Dorland(Aetna Life Ins Co.
Church(Com Truck.
Partridge(Randolph.
McKegney(Ill Surety.
Murphy(CNY.
Victoria Bldg. &c, Co(Schreyer.
Brown(Stokes.
Schwartz(same.
Schober(same.
Schneider(same, (2.)
Permut(same.
O'Neill(same.
Brown(same.
Begley(same.
Doerle(Doerle.
Cohen(Amdor.
De Cardova(Sanville.
Leiman(Stein.
Dreyfus(Dreyfus.
Shapiro(Becker. (2.)
Matter of Berman.
Matter of Frisble.
Re Mitchell & Edmonston Garage, Inc.
Kerr(Ward.
Eitlonhead(Travelers Ins Co.
Broadwin(Schmidt Co.
State Bank(Aachen & Munich F I Co.
Trapel(Deauville B.
M Kaempfer & Sons(Mendelson.
Esterly Garment Co(Marks.
Goldbatt(Washor.
O'Dea(Woods.
Case on.
PART XVI.—Recess.
PART XVII.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Frank(New England Cas Co.
Hopkins(Gen Cont, &c, Co.
Rieser(Genung.
Kerr(Ward.
Atterbury Motor Car(Atterbt. Coml Tr.
PART XVIII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Manhan(Lewis.
Rappaport(same.
Oppenheimer(M, K & T Ry.
Livia Rty Co(Kisley.
Green(Jobson-Gifford.
Grabelsky(Un Nov Braid Works.
Case on.
Perry(Rochester Lime Co.
Woodruff(Chapman.
Yankaus(Feltenstein et al.
Grayer, as trustee(Marotta et al.
F A Whitney Carriage Co(F & L Comfort Baby Carriage Co.

Special to The New York Times.

The following cases will be added to the call on June 7:

Aunt Jemima Mills Co(Rigney & Co.
Barbecker & Rowland Mfg Co(John Kaiser & Henry Reubel.
Ridgway, as trustee(Schaufele.
Godstein(Pellicane et al

To Close at Sacrifice 24-Acre Estate TUXEDO PARK, New York

Residence, Garage, Stable, Lodge, Greenhouses. Overlooking lake and residences of Robert Goelet, A. D. Juilliard, Geo. F. Baker. Adjoins Richard Mortimer and Forsythe Wicks' properties.

RESIDENCE—3½ stories. Reception room and hall, glass enclosed loggia, 2 lavatories. Paneled hall, drawing, dining, dressing and Adams rooms. Mistress' suite—sewing, sitting, sleeping rooms, boudoir, bath. 5 masters' bedrooms, 3 baths. Open fireplaces throughout. Tiled kitchen, laundry, valet's room, servants' dining room.

Eight servants' rooms, bath. Flower and vegetable gardens. Stable and garage with living quarters. Lodge, 8 rooms, bath.

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Large Grounds.

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Beautiful shore front property, ten acres, fine old trees, abundance fruit, four hundred feet shore front.

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Five rooms, bath; combination gas and electric fixtures; hardwood trim; up-to-date in every detail; large plot overlooking ocean; 5 minutes to water, boating, fishing, bathing; great bargain for $2,800; responsible party can take possession for $250 cash and pay off balance $18 monthly; only 40 minutes from city. B. Hughes, 349 E. 14th St.

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25 miles out, overlooking Bay; Craftsman superior bungalow, 6 large rooms and bath, steam heat, gas, open fireplaces, porches and garden; 5 minutes' walk from station; price $1,000 below actual value; small first payment; $20 monthly; no assessments. A. B. McCord, Owner, Bellmore, L. I., or 515 World Building, New York.

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¶ House built of rubble stone; living room width of house, sun parlor, dining room, kitchen, pantry, four bedrooms and bath; attic suitable for servants' quarters; steam heat; concrete cellar.

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Delightful all-year home on large grounds, with 100 ft. frontage, in most select neighborhood. Large living room with old-fashioned open fireplace, dining room, butler's pantry and well fitted kitchen on the first floor.

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Price $5,500, including garage. Cash required $500. Owing to business changes must sell; house has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets; sanitary gas kitchen; tiled bathroom; large piazza; located on large plot; 30 minutes from New York; good transportation.

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North Bath Avenue, near the ocean; 13-room Cottage, 2 baths, electric light, gas; furnishings of the best; plot 115x200; cottage sits back 100 feet from the road. For particulars apply

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50x100, Hunts Point Av., near Randall; free and clear; terms to suit. Lehr, 6 Ainslie St., Brooklyn.

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Cozy, old-fashioned home, 7 rooms, improvements, rambling roses all across porch, land laid out in fruit, abundance of grapes, big garden, chicken house, large outbuilding, very comfortable home, 30 minutes out, will sacrifice for $2,500; little cash needed; $20 monthly buys it. C. C., 608 1 West 34th St.

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Two acres, slightly elevated farm land, near bathing, where electricity, &c., may be installed, within hour N. Y. C. Write or telephone Markwell Hotel, Suite 804.

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Modern seven-room one-family furnished house, Prospect Park neighborhood; reasonable rent; immediate possession. P 286 Times Downtown.

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Ten-room stucco house, on plot 100x100; cost $12,000. Your own terms for only $8,000. On parked boulevard in restricted Laurelton. Red-tiled roof; two baths; steam heat, open fireplace, parquetry floors, oak trim. Electric railroad service, half hour to Manhattan or Brooklyn. Fifteen minutes to ocean. Tennis and golf.

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Building Financed.
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RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.,
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Beautiful new house, artistic outside and a model of perfection in its interior; six large rooms, tiled bath, front and rear porches; plot 60x120; large trees; park approach; fine street; 2 minutes to station; commutation $5.90 per month; price, to sell quick, $4,500. 'Phone any morning before 10 A. M., evenings after 7 P. M., Mrs. L. M. Callison, 114 Morningside Drive. Tel. Morningside 320.

Small farm or gentleman's country seat; five acres; twelve-room house; stable and hennery; convenient to Westfield station on Central Railroad of New Jersey; bargain at $10,000; only few hundred dollars required. State Trust Co., Plainfield, N. J., or Fred'k Fox & Co., 14 West 40th St., New York.

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For Sale—Beautiful home; easy terms; one hour from city, 7 rooms, bath; 6½ acres; orchard, pasture, woodland, lawn, hedge; ornamented trees; near station; healthy, dry location; no mosquitos. Owner, H. Sperling, 299 Broadway, N. Y.

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14TH STREET AND 7TH AVE.
New Subway Express Station at Corner.
E. S. WILLARD & CO.,
52 WILLIAM ST.

Offices; large; also small; attractive offices, $17.50 to $50 monthly; modern conveniences. Apply premises, 109 Broad St., N. Y.

Part large office; telephone, filing cabinets, and stenographer service; references. Room 423 St. James Building, 1,133 Broadway.

WM. H. WHITING & CO., 41 PARK ROW. Business property, sale, rental, management.

Offices in up-to-date office building, from $25 to $45 monthly, including light and service. 331 4th Av., between 24th and 25th Sts.

Loft and part of loft for office, salesroom, showroom; no manufacturing. 331 4th Av., between 24th and 25th.

Part of well-located office; complete furnishings. Room 901, 171 Madison Av., (33d.)

19TH ST., 106 EAST, (near 4th Av.)—Showrooms, lofts, offices. Apply Supt.

RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St. 710 Madison Av.

A small store, 1,165 Madison Av. Duff & Conger, Madison Av., 86th St.

Desk room in private office; rent small. R. 1,220, 140 Nassau St., City.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

37th St. floor wanted.—Desirable stoop floor wanted on 37th St., between 5th and 6th Avs., south side preferred; principals only. Box X 288 Times Annex.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Private apt.; large living room, four windows, bath; conveniently located, subway, surface lines; newly furnished. Murphy, 137 East 35th.

Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.—Two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished, all outside; full hotel service; Summer rates, $12 weekly and up.

Apartments, 2 rooms and bath, furnished; full hotel service; 1 block from subway and "L"; rent $12 weekly. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Beautiful three-room, bath and kitchenette apartment; living room 12x20, six windows; service. Janitress, 776 Lexington Av.

Madison Av., 425.—Large, cool room, bath, kitchenette; southwest exposure; by appointment. Murray Hill 7061.

60th St., 18 East.—One and three room apartments, furnished, sublet; Summer rates; $40 and $95; bargain.

55th, 111 East.—Large room, alcove, bathroom; chambermaid; elevator; sublet until September.

To sublet, unusual apartment, 2 rooms and bath. Z 343 Times Annex.

Furnished—West Side.

ROCKFALL APARTMENTS,
545 West 111th Street.

Beautifully and completely furnished apartments to sublet for Summer months.

6 rooms and 2 baths, furnished; private 'phone.

7 rooms and 2 baths, furnished; 7th floor, south and west exposure; private 'phone.

8 rooms and 3 baths, furnished; exceptional bargain.

Appointments made by letter or 'phone.

C. E. Hames. 'Phone 4838—Morningside.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences, apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments,
$30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. 'Phone Academy 613. 5th Ave. bus stops at door.

Business man for sake of again having his own home will take his furniture out of storage and rent a six or seven room apartment in fashionable location and give concessions or free rent to party giving a woman's supervision and refinement; young married couple preferred; only those accustomed to the very best environments need apply, giving age and full particulars. D 348 Times Downtown.

THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
2 rooms, kitchenette and bath, $42.50.
3 rooms, bath and kitchenette, $50.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; 'phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

Delightful, cool, tenth floor, overlooking Morningside Park, at 120th St., elegant three rooms, kitchenette; furnished or unfurnished; big sacrifice to October or longer. Telephone Murray Hill 1675, or write S, 724 Grand Central Terminal.

85d, 324 West.—Until October, newly and fully furnished six-room apartment, off Drive; all conveniences; cool; very reasonable; references. Inquire Superintendent or 1720 Worth.

121st St., 509 West.—Most desirable location, opposite Columbia grounds; 2 and 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, complete for housekeeping; roof garden, tennis court, restaurant. Yetman.

4-5-ROOM APARTMENTS.
Completely furnished high-class elevator house; most moderate rents.
507 WEST 113TH ST.

We have several choice 8-room furnished apartments to sublet; if you are looking for an apartment for the Summer near the Drive, write or phone Geo. Rosenfeld Co., Inc., 51 East 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill 1936.

Sublet from June to October six light, airy rooms; tastefully furnished; preferably to two maiden ladies; reasonable terms to desirable party; references required. Apply to Putnam, 310 West 97th St.

56th, 342 West.—Centrally located, charming elevator apartment, 4 rooms, bath; exquisitely furnished; rare Colonial, mahogany, Oriental rugs, Chickering baby grand piano; $75. Mason.

The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. 'Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

81ST, 203 WEST.—High class new building, three rooms, bath; completed for house keeping; piano; $80 per month; June 1, Oct. 1; exceptional; best reference required; see Supt.

Pinehurst Av., 45, (corner West 179th.)—Six rooms, bath; front; elevator apartment; fully furnished; rent $50 per month to Oct. 1. Apply Apartment 32. Phone 9200 St. Nicholas.

62 WEST 39TH ST.

Large suite, 2 rooms, bath; southern, eastern, western exposure; 8 windows; also small suite; delightfully cool; electricity, phone.

Exceptionally desirable apartment, 8 rooms, 2 baths; convenience; 72d subway; beautiful, completely furnished; immediate possession. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

Attractively furnished 6-room elevator apartment; 111th St., block Broadway subway, Riverside Drive. Private telephone—482 Morningside. Please telephone.

TO SUBLET, FURNISHED—AN APARTMENT, SEVEN ROOMS, $100 PER MONTH. APPLY HOTEL WOODWARD ANNEX, 204 WEST 55TH ST.

Two large rooms; bath, kitchenette; southern exposure; every convenience; handy neighborhood. 350 West 55th. Apartment 4H. Phone Columbus 7540.

160th, 645 West, between Ft. Washington Av. and Riverside Drive; an elegant 7-room furnished apartment, 2 baths; first floor; southern exposure; rent $80.

Handsomely furnished apartment, sublet June 10 to Sept. 10; all requirements; piano, Victrola, &c.; sacrifice. Sonoma, 1,730 Broadway. H. C. Morris.

Furnished sublet apartments; some exceptional Summer opportunities; choice localities. J. Wickliffe Gray, specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Hotel Berkley (74th St.)—2 rooms and bath, furnished; lease till October; reasonable; hotel service; beautiful outlook; leaving city. S 104 Times.

Sitting room, bedroom, bath, from June 15 to Sept. 15; eleventh floor. Selkirk, 308 W. 82d. Uninterrupted river view. Reis, 308 West 82d St.

Handsomely furnished five-room elevator apartment; southern exposure; sacrifice. Apt. 7G, 438 West 110th. 845 Morning., 11 to 4.

118th, 418 West, (near Columbia.)—Until Sept. 15, attractive, fully furnished five-room apartment; southern exposure; elevator. Carter.

Coolest apartment in New York! Corner; six large outside rooms, 2 baths; best furnishings. 225 West 80th, (Broadway.) Fanning.

Three rooms, kitchen, and bath; all night elevator and telephone service; moderate. Apt. 1C, 127 East 46th St.

Handsomely furnished apartment, sublet, 70th, Riverside. Telephone 5889 Greeley. Linen, silver, piano.

59th St., 36 West.—2 rooms and bath, to October, $100, $125, $150. Geo. K. Rose, Manager.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

Completely furnished elevator apartments; 4 bright rooms and bath. 5 West 104th.

Washington Square.—All or part 7-room apartment; Summer or longer. L 84 Times.

587 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, COR. 136TH ST. 7 rooms, furnished; $100 month.

Suite two rooms, bath; ideal bachelor, couple; $40; appointment. Cathedral 9160. Smith.

93d, 251 West.—Seven rooms, all light; most convenient location in the city; $70.

Van Dyck and Severn Apts., Broadway and 73d St.—8, 9, 10 rooms, 2 and 3 baths.

84th, 318 West.—Eight rooms, completely furnished; elevator; $75 for Summer. 5E.

Five, six rooms, furnished; elevator house; $60. Townsend, 303 West 97th St.

Oceanic Apartments, 137 West 82d.—4 rooms, bath, linen, silver, piano, Victrola.

95th, 336 West.—Cool, attractive 5 rooms; Riverside; $60. West Point, 36.

Furnished—West Side.

Broadway, 72d.—Two large, handsomely furnished rooms and completely equipped kitchen; artificial refrigerator; grand piano; shower and needle bath. Tel. Col. 10255 mornings.

Riverside Drive, 468, (Cor. 119th.)—Most beautiful section on Drive; 7 rooms, 2 baths; sublet, completely furnished. Brodrick.

Apartment 2 large outside rooms, furnished; kitchenette, bath; maid service free; June 1 to October. Alexander, 257 West 86th St.

50TH ST., 38 WEST.
Sublet, Summer rates, 2 and 3 rooms, nicely furnished; $85 and $150.

10th St., 60 West.—Four-room high-class elevator apartment; mahogany, Persian rugs, Grand piano, Victrola; $75. Bishop.

Riverside Drive, 120, (Corner 84th.)—Eleven all-light, well-furnished rooms. Call, address W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

Handsomely furnished 4-room apartment; silver, linen; block 79th St. subway. Schuyler 3980.

Yonkers.

Attractively furnished five-room apartment to sublet for Summer, June, or later, to October; front apartment; all outside rooms; elevator service; located in Yonkers; 2 blocks to Broadway trolley; convenient for subway and New York Central Railroad; rent $55 per month. P 46 Times.

Bronxville.

To let, five rooms and bath. Inquire on premises. Mrs. von Glatz, Gramatan Court, New Street, Bronxville.

Unfurnished—East Side.

TO SUBLET for two years, from Oct. 1, 1916, with privilege of renewal, on Gramercy Park North, duplex apartment, fifteen rooms, five baths; five master's bedrooms, three servants' rooms, decorated in most unusual and artistic manner; living room, 30 ft. long, ceiling 23 ft. high, gallery, Florentine fireplace; side walls of living room, dining room, and halls treated in antique gold. Write G 352 Times Downtown or telephone 3865 Gramercy, to inspect apartment.

77 IRVING PLACE.

Two rooms and bath; corner; overlooking Gramercy Park; $65, including service; meals served in rooms if desired; open for inspection. William A. White & Sons, Real Estate, 46 Cedar St. Telephone John 5700.

6-7-8 rooms; $1,700 to $2,250.
Fireproof apartments, 122 East 76th St.

34th, 144 East.—2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, improvements, $25. Zobel. M. H. 2836.

416 Madison Av., at 48th St.
1, 2, 3 rooms and bath, $720 up.

The Schermerhorn, Madison Av., 82d to 83d.—Nine and ten rooms, three baths.

Madison Av., 121. — Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

Unfurnished—West Side.

207-209 DYCKMAN ST.,
NEAR BROADWAY.

Attractive six and seven room apartments, with every modern improvement; in country-like section of city; rents $32-$39.

NEW YORK CITY'S most prominent corners, Broadway and Wall, southeast, business; Broadway and 42d, southeast, hotel; B'WAY AND 103D, SOUTHEAST, apts. 7 rooms and bath; subway station five minutes somewhere ten minutes anywhere.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 596, (corner 137th.)—Apartment 62; seven rooms, unfurnished apartment to sublet; all outside rooms, extending around corner; beautiful view Hudson from every room; reduction allowed until Oct. 1.

THE BRAENDER,
S. W. corner of 102d St., Central Park West, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 12 rooms; rents $720-$2,200. Fireproof building; all improvements. Superintendent, on premises.

Roxborough, Northwest Corner of Broadway and 92d St.—Eight-room corner apartment, two baths; immediate possession. Boo

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The weather has cleared in the Atlantic and east Gulf States after showers Tuesday night, and cool, fair weather, with moderately high pressure, prevailed east of the Mississippi River. To the westward conditions are much unsettled, with generally low pressure, although the precipitation area covered only the Missouri Valley, Iowa, Minnesota, and the extreme Northwest.

Temperatures were high in the Central Plains States, Texas, and New Mexico, and below the seasonal average in the extreme West.

There will be showers Thursday or Thursday night in the upper Lake region, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee, continuing Friday and extending to the east Gulf and middle Atlantic States and New England.

It will be warmer Thursday in the Lake region and on Friday in the middle Atlantic States.

Frost warnings have been ordered for the cranberry marshes of Massachusetts and New Jersey.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the north Atlantic Coast will be moderate north; middle Atlantic Coast, moderate north and northeast; south Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate, mostly east and southeast.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Thursday, warmer west. Friday showers.

Southern New England—Fair Thursday. Friday cloudy, probably showers west.

New Jersey—Fair Thursday. Friday, increasing cloudiness and warmer, with showers by night.

Western New York and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Thursday, showers Friday or Friday night.

Northern New England—Fair Thursday. Friday cloudy.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	49	62	4 P. M.	70	70
6 A. M.	50	61	6 P. M.	67	69
9 A. M.	60	64	9 P. M.	63	63
12 M.	69	67	11 P. M.	61	60

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 66; for the corresponding date last year it was 61; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 64.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 63; at 8 P. M. it was 66. Maximum temperature, 71 degrees at 2:15 P. M.; minimum, 60 degrees at 5:50 A. M. Humidity, 64 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 40 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.76 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.92 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
8:40—2,353 8 Av.; Pascal & Son	Slight
10:00—488 E. 169 St.; A. Eisenberg	Slight
11:50—1,409 Franklin Av.; J. Shemann	Slight
P.M.	
1:55—122 Macdougal St.; Pauline Bevva.	Not given
2:10—268 7 Av.; A. Gorvitz	None
2:05—8 2 St., Minnie Golden	Slight
4:10—141-153 E. 25 St.; Walcott Bros.	Slight
6:45—33 E. 21 St.; D. Newhoff Sons.	Slight
8:50—Central Park W. & 90 St. (auto and taxi); Down Taxi Co.	Slight
9:50—234 E. 58 St.; Solomon Glowan sky	Slight
10:30—558 West 57 St.; Geo. Haynes	Not given
10:40—210 E. 46 St.; Joseph Meade	Slight
11:35—36 Gramercy Park; Herbert Harper	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Capt. J. E. Cusack, 11th Cav., to Walter Reed Hospital, sick.

Maj. A. W. Williams, M. C., in addition to his other duties, will report to the Commandant, Army Medical School, this city, for temporary duty during the absence of Capt. A. C. Christie, M. C.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Maj. P. M. Ashburn and Capt. W. H. Moncrief of M. C., is appointed to meet at Walter Reed Hospital for examination of such officers of the M. C. as may be ordered before it for examination for promotion.

Capt. P. L. Jones, M. C., will report to the President of the foregoing board for examination for promotion.

Following M. R. C. officers are relieved from duty at post specified and will proceed to their homes, and upon arrival there will report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the army: 1st Lts. J. A. Robertson, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; H. Q. Fletcher, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., and H. L. Ballowe, Ft. St. Philip, La.

Orders of Jan. 17, April 4, April 15, April 21, April 29, May 1, and May 3, relating to 1st Lts. J. P. Bubb, 16th Inf.; R. W. Holderness, 6th Cav.; G. R. Catts, Inf.; C. S. Hoyt, Cav.; D. M. Beere, 6th F. A.; W. T. MacMillan, Inf., and Capt. J. R. Lindsey, Cav., are revoked.

1st Lt. L. A. Meraux, M. R. C., from duty at Jackson Barracks, La., effective upon completion of his duty as a member of the Board of Officers appointed in orders of May 12, then to his home, and upon arrival there will report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the army. He is relieved from active duty in the M. R. C., effective upon expiration of the leave granted him in orders of this date.

Capt. R. B. Clark, 11th Inf., is detailed for service in the Q. M. C., effective June 8, Vice Capt. W. B. McCaskey, Q. M. C., relieved, effective June 7. Capt. Clark will proceed to Jeffersonville, Ind., for duty as Assistant to Depot Quartermaster there.

Capt. W. E. Hall, M. C., is relieved from duty in Southern Dept., and will proceed to the Canal Zone and report to the Governor of the Panama Canal for duty.

Maj. C. O. Sherrill, Corps of Engrs., is designated a member of the Board of Officers appointed in orders of Dec. 30, 1914, to secure co-operation in the installation of a standard fire control system in the Coast Defenses of Panama and the co-ordination of the interests of the Corps of Engrs. and the Coast Artillery Corps thereto.

Leaves—Capt. W. L. Lowe, 10th Cav., 4 months, upon expiration of this leave he will report to the attending surgeon, this city, for treatment; 1st Lt. W. A. Holderness, 7th Cav., Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., 1 month and 15 days extension; 1st Lt. J. S. Hatcher, Ord. Dept., 25 days; 1st Lt. T. S. Lowe, M. R. C., 1 month; 1st Lt. J. A. Robertson, M. R. C., 10 days; 1st Lt. H. Q. Fletcher, M. R. C., 10 days; 1st Lt. H. L. Ballowe, M. R. C., 2 months and 25 days; 1st Lt. L. A. Meraux, M. R. C., 9 days; 1st Lt. J. L. Dunsworth, C. A. C., 5 days, and Capt. A. C. Christie, M. C., 4 months.

Navy.

Lt. Commander J. T. Green, the Nebraska, to the New Hampshire.

Lts. H. Frankenberger, the New Hampshire, to the Louisiana as Gunnery Officer; A. C. Read, Naval Aero Station, Pensacola, Fla., to the North Carolina; J. H. Collins, the Louisiana, to the Minnesota as Gunnery Officer; E. F. Johnson, Naval Aero Station, Pensacola, to the North Carolina; J. S. Dowell, the Minnesota, to the Wyoming as Gunnery Officer, and C. H. J. Keppler, the Nebraska, to the Minnesota.

Jr. Grade Lts. L. E. Denfeld, the New Jersey, to the Ammen; A. L. Morgan, the New Jersey, to the Paulding; A. H. Good, the Nebraska, to the Jenkins; M. J. Foster, the Nebraska, to the Ericsson; L. S. Pamperin, the Louisiana, to the Minnesota; J. M. Blackwell, to the New Hampshire; P. N. L. Bellinger and G. de C. Chevalier, Naval Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, to the North Carolina, and A. T. Clark, the Louisiana, to the Minnesota.

Ens. W. C. Burgy, the Rhode Island, June 1, to the Montana, July 5; H. A. Seiller, the Rhode Island, to the Minnesota; G. T. Howe, the Nebraska, to temporary duty receiving ship at Boston; D. M. Collins, the Nebraska, to temporary duty the Georgia; E. S. McCawley, the New Jersey, to the receiving ship at Norfolk; R. M. Farrar, C. C. Vickrey, C. W. Flynn, and E. D. Peck, the Louisiana, to the Minnesota; E. R. Henning, the Nebraska, to temporary duty the Georgia; R. A. Deming, the Nebraska, to temporary duty receiving ship at Boston; S. A. Maher and W. Winslow, the Nebraska, to temporary duty the Georgia, and M. W. Hutchinson, the New Jersey, to the Minnesota.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Amphitrite, at New York Yards; Benham, at Eastport, Me.; Bushnell, at Block Island Sound; Cassin, Winslow, and Ericsson, at Rockland, Me.; Cheyenne, H-1, H-2, and H-3, at Bremerton; Conyngham, Porter, and the Tuckert, at New Rochelle; Culgoa, Lamson, and the Terry, at Guantanamo; Farragut, at Mare Island; Florida, New Hampshire, and Utah, at Newport; Jenkins and Warrington, at Vineyard Haven; Lebanon, at New Haven; McCall, at Prospect Harbor; Marietta, at Vera Cruz; Mayflower, at Washington; Milwaukee, at Venice, Cal.; Paulding, at Edgartown; San Diego, at San Pedro; South Carolina, at New London, and the Wheeling, at Frontera, Mexico.

Sailed—Fanning, Newport, for Nantucket; Jarvis, Guantanamo, for Boston; Kanawha, New York Yard, for Port Arthur, Texas; Leonidas, Cristobal, for San Blas Bay; Mars, Topolobampo, for Guaymas; Nero, San Diego, for Mare Island; Nicholson, Newport, for Norfolk Yard; Prairie, Santo Domingo, for Fort Liberte; Sterett, Guantanamo, for Monte Cristi, and the Walker, Monte Cristi, for Santo Domingo City.

The Uncas, now at Norfolk Yard, will leave about June 5 for Annapolis to tow the Reina Mercedes to the Norfolk Yard for repairs.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., June 1. Mounted Sergt., with horse and Equipts.:

D. Shine, 274, to 283. Sergts. T. J. F. O'Grady, 79, to 283, bicycle to mounted duty; Richard O'Flaherty, 283, to 274. Mounted Patrol., without horse and equipts., E. J. Distler, 285, to 59.

Mounted Patrol., with horses and equipts., from posts indicated to 283: M. J. Brown, 274; M. J. Cavanagh, Jr., 274; H. H. Close, 274; C. J. Gormann, 274; B. A. Hannon, 274; W. H. Hoerl, 274; C. Klipera, 274; T. A. Lynch, 274; D. J. Maher, 274; W. P. Maher, 274; J. Mahoney, 274; L. Meyers, 274; B. A. Sattig, 274; O. W. Beyer, 275; J. F. Bradley, 275; J. J. Conway, 275; G. W. Farrington, 275; A. C. Fleischer, 275; W. H. Leary, 275; R. Lowery, 275; J. F. Xx. Meade, 275; J. Borger, 277; M. J. Brick, 277; R. J. Dickson, 277; J. Doran, 277; M. P. Dowling, 277; J. H. Larborg, 277; J. McHugh, 277; D. T. Tunstall, 277; A. J. Weber, 277; C. S. Wills, 277; J. Ward, 279; M. J. Vollkommer, 279; R. L. Vail, 279; J. H. Feeley, 279; S. Birney, 285; R. Hall, 285; A. R. Ludwig, 285; E. F. Lynch, 285; J. J. Ray, 285; W. J. Williams, 285; E. Lundrigan, 285. Patrolmen F. J. Reilly, 69, assign. to mounted duty discont.; W. J. Hunt and F. A. Murray, 281, assignts. to mounted duty discontinued; H. H. Marks, 283, to mounted duty.

From 283d to prec'ts indicated: T. Holland, 274; Hagedorn, 274; J. Merwede, 274; W. G. Fager, 274; W. H. McSweeney, 274; P. Kunsveiler, 274; F. Wangerman, 274; J. H. Van Etton, 274; G. Stoll, 274; J. Probst, Jr., 274; J. A. Ullrich, 274; E. F. Kommeter, 274; G. M. Greene, 274; L. Brower, 275; J. Reinert, 275; C. Traenkle, 275; P. E. Galloway, 275; J. F. Egan, 275; R. A. Bennett, 275; W. J. Clancy, 275; L. Colton, 275; J. A. B. Hughes, 277; G. F. Hopp, 277; H. A. Carsten, 277; E. Brady, 277; J. Larkin, 279; J. F. Decker, 279; D. J. Hilane, 279; L. Spamer, 279; M. J. Ryan, 285; C. Wiese, 285; O. J. Becker, 285; H. C. Harrison, Jr., 285; A. Mangold, 285; P. Schappert, 285; C. Wamester, 285; J. J. Hyland, 285. Bicycle Patrol, with wheels: M. J. Cuneo, 277; A. V. Pitt, 277; W. G. Stretton, 277; G. W. Hamilton, 277; J. R. Steinle, 277; C. F. Vigotty, 277.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Patrol. J. Dunn, 25, 1 day, 4 P. M. June 3; J. E. O'Brien, 33, 1 day, 8 A. M. June 8.

Restored to duty: Patrol. H. Carman, 29.

Deaths: Lieut. R. A. Finn, 79, at 5:45 A. M. May 30; Patrol. H. H. Schwartz, 15, 2:10 A. M. May 30.

Fire Department.

The following companies will report at Company School, 157-159 East 67th St., at time and date specified: June 5, at 10 A. M. Eng. 13; June 6, at 10 A. M. Eng. 208, June 6, at 10 A. M., Eng. 19; at 1 P. M., Eng. 210. June 7, at 10 A. M., Eng. 30; at 1 P. M., Eng. 215. June 8, at 10 A. M., Eng. 31; at 1 P. M., Eng. 270. June 9, at 10 A. M., H. & L. 22; at 1 P. M., H. & L. 128. June 10, at 10 A. M., H. & L. 5; at 1 P. M., H. & L. 122.

Retired at 8 A. M., June 1, on annual pension of $700, (medical certificates): Fire. 1st gr. R. E. Farrell, Eng. 94. J. J. Barton, H. & L. 26. J. Coffey, Eng. 63.

Special leaves: Fire. 4th gr. W. Tussi, Eng. 13, 24 hours, 8 A. M., June 4. Fire. 1st gr. P. D. McCarthy, Eng. 33, 24 hours, 8 A. M., June 4. Fire. 1st gr. J. J. Delaney, Eng. 56, 24 hours, 8 A. M., June 1.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications will be received until 4 P. M. on June 8 for chief municipal examiner, (pensions.) The subjects and weights of the examinations are: Experience, 4; thesis, 3; oral, 3. Candidates must be at least 25 years of age on the closing date for the receipt of applications. There is one vacancy in the Commission on Pensions at $3,600 a year. An increase in the rate of compensation is contemplated within the salary limits of this grade, which range from $4,140 to $4,700 a year.

United States.

The commission announces for June 7 at the New York Custom House an examination for junior architect, for men only, to fill vacancies as they may occur in this position at salaries ranging from $1,200 to $1,680 a year in the Interstate Commerce Commission under the act providing for the valuation of the property of common carriers. In addition to the above salaries necessary expenses will be allowed when absent from headquarters in the discharge of official duties. Appointments will be principally for field service. Competitors will be examined in theory and practice of architecture, experience and education, training, and experience. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not their thirty-sixth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

A meeting of the Women Principals Eligible List Association will be held this afternoon at the Martha Washington Hotel.

A banquet was given by the Class of 1916 of the East Side Evening High School for men at the Broadway Hotel on May 29. An alumni was formed and Charles Brown was elected President; Herbert Hortenstein, Vice President, and Conrad J. Saphier, Faculty-Treasurer.

The staff for The Echo, the Hunter College monthly, for 1916-1917 was announced yesterday. Because the class of 1920 has not had the full year in which to compete, its delegate will be sent to The Echo by popular election. The staff follows: Editor in Chief, Gertrude M. Purcell, '18; Associate Editors, Ethel Ericson, '17; Irene Tourney, '17; Ethel Feuerlicht, '18; Grace Jackman, '18; T. Hirshman, '19; Elsie Schloss, '19. Business Managers, Sylvia Saltzberg, '17; Florence Knacke, '17, and Assistant Business Managers, Ida Oppenheimer, '18; Margaret Steeneck, '18, and Elsa Harris, '19.

The 1916-1917 staff of The Bulletin, the Hunter College weekly, was announced yesterday. The staff has been increased to make the work more representative of the college and less burdensome for the leaders. After competition students were selected as follows: Editor in Chief, Catherine W. A. Keller, '17; Managing Editor, Edna Wallenstein, '18; Associate Editor, Mary K. Smith, '17; Contributing Editors, Mathilde Vogelin, '18; Ernestine P. Franklin, '17; Ethel Blackwood, '17; Elizabeth Cohn, '17; Edna Maryson, '19; S. Ulman, '18; Business Manager, Rose Sigal, '18; Assistant Business Manager, Theodora Grant, '20; Circulation Manager, Kathe Wickens, '18; Assistant Circulation Managers, Frederika Hertel, '19; Minnie Kaplan, '19; Adah Bennett, '20; Lillian Elaire, '20; Ellen Raymond, '20; Rose Baxt, '18; Ida Davidoff, '18, and Advertising Manager, Nan Kirshner, '17.

Three evening elementary schools for teaching English to foreigners will be organized for the Summer of 1916.

John J. Ludeke has been assigned as a district supervising attendance officer for one year.

The Board of Education will not renew the lease of rooms in the Educational Alliance building, which will expire July 1.

Lucretia F. Fothergill has been elected a member of the Teachers' Council.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

NOE, HENRY M. (Jan. 21, 1915,) net value, $98,748.; Pierre A. Noe, William G. Noe, and Marion Noe, two sons and the daughter, each received $32,916. Assets, deposits, $76,541; stocks and bonds, $23,677.

PIERCE, CURTIS B. (Oct. 21, 1912,) net estate, $262,036; Mrs. Adelaide Pierce, widow, given $5,000 cash, life estate in $127,365; Adelaide L., sister, given an annuity of $1,000; Jesselyn E. Carvalho, adopted daughter, life estate in $127,365; assets, vacant property east side Seventh Ave., between 137th and 138th Sts., $204,000; deposits, $17,579; mortgages and claims, $12,000; commissions due decedent as executor of estate of Mary G. Pinkney, $16,612; commissions on Thomas Trust, $2,152; commissions on Lawrence Trust, $4,112; stocks and bonds, $19,800.

SIMPSON, ANGEL J., (Oct. 8, 1914,) net estate, $389,673; Mrs. Leah J. Simpson, widow, given $53,269 outright and a life estate in $200,105; Eva Sarfaty, niece, $29,298; Cora Ella Jacobson, cousin, $5,000; Frances Van Veen, niece, $5,000; Florence Hass, Isabella Berwin, sisters, and Eva Sarfaty, sister-in-law, each received $15,000 in cash and share in remainder after wife's life estate; Walter Simpson, brother, cash, $9,000 and 4 remainder interest after the life estate of decedent's widow; May Simpson House, niece, cash, $15,000; and a remainder interest after the widow's life estate; there were remainder interests passing to Rebecca Jacobs and William Jacobs, sisters-in-law of decedent; assets, third interest, $8,166, in the equity in n. w. corner Columbus Ave. and 84th St., appraised at $203,000; deposits, $17,940. life insurance, $10,000; mortgages, $347,204.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

For sale, the following cars, all bargains: 1912 Maxwell, 4-cylinder, 5-passenger touring car; 1911 Velie limousine; 1910, Marquette Buick 4-passenger touring car; 1910 Packard 7-passenger limousine; 1909 Studebaker bus. White Plains Motor Co., White Plains, N. Y.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC., 1,880 Broadway.

Packard, 3-38, phaeton runabout. Packard, 1-38, phaeton runabout. Cadillac, 1915, tour., runabout, landaulet. Stutz, 1914, Bearcat; 1915 runabout. Mercer, 1914, touring.

Stearns Knight special speedster; dynamo lighting; wire wheels; Chevrolet top; Rostand windshield; sloping radiator bonnet and dash; painted red; red leather. Sold with new car guarantee by F. B. Stearns Co., Used Car Department. J. H. Driscoll, Manager, 417 West 55th St. Phone Columbus 7600.

Ford touring, 1915, with Gray & Davis starting and lighting system, demountable rims, one extra tire and rim, Klaxon horn, new Marko battery; $500. Owner, care of Woodhaven Garage, Woodhaven, L. I.

Oakland light 5-passenger touring automobile, absolutely mechanically perfect; electric starter, &c.; $375. Mrs. Burns, 82 Crescent St. Entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

Rolls-Royce (1913) landaulet; like new. Flat (1915) limousine; 30 H. P. Mercer (1915) runabout. Mercer (1916) limousine, two weeks old. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

For sale by executors, 1915 seven-passenger Lyons-Knight touring car, painted battleship gray, natural wood wheels, electric lights, starter, &c.; A1 condition. Freeman & Grady, Inc., 1,764 Broadway.

1916 seven-passenger Cadillac touring car; like new. R. W. Ennever, 43 South Lexington Av., White Plains, N. Y. Tel. 712 White Plains.

Packard 1910 limousine, $650; Cadillac 1913 landaulet, $575; reduction quick sale; would rent. Management Arrow Garage, 142 West 50th.

1916 Eight Cylinder Stearns Limousine. Gold Trimmings, Beautiful Job. Big Saving Inquire of Mr. Tindall, 1,761 Broadway.

JEFFREY, 1914, 5-passenger; starting and lighting; repainted; bargain. Diamond-Apperson Motor Co., 2,000 Broadway.

Renault 20-30 limousine, 1910; A1 condition; real bargain. Can be seen Drenco Garage, 750 7th Av. Edwin Olt.

Opportunity to buy good, serviceable truck, any capacity. See Harry Allen, 427 West 42d St.

Mercer, 22-70 sporting, 6 passenger; run 2,900 miles; bargain. Schoonmaker, 1,700 Broadway.

Packard 18 H. P. runabout, 1912 model; used but one year; exactly like new. S 145 Times.

Mercer 1915 speedster; 1915 Mercer touring. Bargains. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 B'way.

Automobiles for Rent.

PIERCE ARROW LIMOUSINES, LANDAULETTES. HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE. Beautiful Cars. Polite, Liveried Chauffeurs. Hour, Day, Special Rates Month, Year. EGIDI AUTO SERVICE, 123 West 52d St. Phone, Circle 774.

Renault 20-30; monthly, $275, or sell; fine landaulette, extra seat; electric light; perfect running; demonstrator. French chauffeur. Louis, 228 East 65th St, Plaza 8104.

FOR RENT. CADILLAC LANDAULET, 8-CYL. CADILLAC LIMOUSINE. Inquire Schuyler Garage, 249 W. 80th St. Phone 5767 Schuyler.

NEW TWIN-SIX PACKARD CARS, or 1914-1915 cars; by month or year; reasonable. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

Packard cars for hire by hour, day, week, or month. J. Kramer Auto Renting Co., 1,834 Broadway. Phone 1478 Columbus.

Packard cars for hire, excellent condition; competent chauffeurs. Phone Col. 7539. 22 West 60th St. Adrian Daly.

New Packard "six" touring, $2.50 hourly upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 8833.

Packard landaulette or touring; month trip; reasonable; exceptional chauffeur. Curran, Lenox 8176.

AUTOMOBILES—RENAULTS, $3, $4 per hour; monthly basis preferred. Mandola, Columbus 2908.

Packard car; hour, trip, day or month; low rates. Greenlief, Columbus 9021.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted—6-cylinder, 7-passenger touring car, 1913, or late 1914, cheap. Write C. Y., 3,825 Broadway.

Automobile Supplies.

TIMKEN—BEARINGS—HYATT. New Departure Service Sta. The Gwilliam Co., 253 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col.

Automobile Repairing.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 250 West 54th St. Repairs, storage. Used body dept. Circle 787.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Special classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 223 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. U. S. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7020 Col. Special class for women.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

At Dobbs Ferry, overlooking the Hudson and 3 minutes from station, 35 minutes from Grand Central Station, two cool rooms in Mrs. Woodward's select boarding house; croquet, parlor pool, and pianola; very reasonable; references. 1 Hudson Terrace, or phone Dobbs Ferry 77-R.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New York State.

NEW PALTZ, Ulster County, N. Y.—Grand View Stock Farm; ideal place for rest and recreation; table liberally supplied with our own fresh vegetables, milk, and eggs; auto service; booklet. Mrs. J. C. Baldwin.

Board, residence, farmhouse, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, parlor, dining room; delightful locality; near fishing and golf. Silton, Lake Waccabuc, N. Y.

Physician, city experienced, boarding in mountains, would take convalescent patient for personal supervision July, August. X 217 Times.

Long Island.

Private family owning Colonial seashore home, water's edge, private bathing beach, garage, tennis, offers accommodations few select gentlemen; home cooking; terms moderate; references; 40 minutes from Lower Manhattan. Particulars, address "Beston," foot Bay 10th St., Bath Beach, Brooklyn. Phone 3226 Bath Beach.

VERY ATTRACTIVE HOME.—Large and small rooms; one block from bay; very homelike in every way. 2,060 East 19th St., Sheepshead Bay.

Manhattan Beach.—Family will take one or two guests; garage. D 374 Times Downtown.

Nurse takes invalid, convalescent, aged in her detached cottage. 357 78th, Bay Ridge.

Virginia.

Country board; bathroom; fishing; shade. Miss Sallie W. Smith, Shadwell, Albemarle County, Va.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE. Overlooking City, Country, Sea. Charming Family House of High Standard. 20 min. Delightful Sail Manhattan. Lovely rooms; excellent chef; all comforts. Weekly, $10-16 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Boys find good board, kind treatment, careful supervision, thorough help in studies; COUNTRY PARSONAGE. S 95 Times.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH, 45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, New Jersey. "Thirty Minutes from Broadway." Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange, Oiled Streets, Shade Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York. Cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $35 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Prop.

Charming family house; high standard; newly decorated and furnished; excellent chef and service. 137 Crescent Av., Plainfield, N. J.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

BOARD wanted for 3 ladies in country home of refinement, with modern conveniences, where maid is kept and no other boarders; 3 bedrooms and exclusive use of bath; state terms; New York or Connecticut preferred; within 2 hours of city. Address C. B., 410, Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

ON SOUND, or seashore, within 45 minutes of New York; three adults; substantial board; 2 rooms in strictly private family; reference given and required. G 209 Times Downtown.

Wanted, for married couple and two daughters, two rooms and use of bath, with board.

GENTLEMAN desires board, strictly private family, commuting distance, Long Island at Scarsdale, N. Y., for June and July. X 210 Times Annex.

Railroad. X 214 Times Annex.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

AN OFFICE ASSISTANT. Knowledge bookkeeping, typewriting, stenography; neat, energetic; 7 years' experience; Christian. D 375 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; stenographer and typist; 6 years' experience; salary $18. D 362 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, typist, correspondent, neat appearance, intelligent; $12. E 199 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, trial balance, take entire charge; salary $15. E 204 Times, Downtown.

COOK, good baker; thoroughly competent middle-aged woman, small private family; city, country; references. Sadler, 565 10th Av.

DRESSMAKER, artistic; expert fitter, street, reception gowns, linens, remodeling. Kelly, 873 6th Av. Tel. 1158 Circle.

DRESSMAKER, competent; home, out. Morningside 4537, 606 West 118th St., Ground floor west.

GIRL, dressmaking experience, wishes place private family; sew, assist light work; country preferred; reference. Mulhall, 260 West 144th.

GOVERNESS.—Barnard senior wants position as governess; experience. X 220 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Position as housekeeper; widower or small family; reliable. P. O. Box 362, Manasquan, N. J.

LAUNDRESS.—Day work, good laundress, Mondays and Fridays; references. Bohringer, 323 E. 125th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, 5 years' experience with chemical manufacturer, knowledge keeping stock records, references. S. M., 605 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

SECRETARY, &c.—Responsible position as secretary for man of affairs, or manager of office, shop, or welfare department, by young American woman; European education; good stenographer; two years' executive work, New York corporation; desire to begin service in Autumn. Executive, X 201 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, 22, 6 years' brokerage, architecture, mechanical experience; academic education, no clock watcher, interested, ambitious worker, seeks permanency; highest credentials. P 361 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, high school education, touch typist, assistant bookkeeper; considerable experience; age 22; accurate, rapid, reliable; excellent speller; references; mathematician; $12. Box P 368 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - Secretary, experienced; able young woman of good address, possessing judgment, tact, and initiative, desires opportunity to fill position of responsibility. S 159 Tomes Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, five years' experience, thorough training every office detail; competent, energetic, willing; A-1 references; $14. E 202 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, bookkeeper; neat, accurate; references; salary moderate. Stenographer, 811 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Educated; long experience; rapid, accurate; handle and answer correspondence; salary moderate; good reference. Maguire, 168 East End Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school education, fast dictation, accurate typist, neat appearance. R. R. Prelchlinger, Stenotype Company, 220 West 42d, Bryant 1818.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Refined, educated, thoroughly experienced; assume responsibility; highest references; salary $20. D 372 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly capable and experienced; neat appearance; good references; $12. D 364 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, five years' experience; accurate, rapid, and reliable; best references. E 200 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Seven years; college graduate; competent, alert; references; $15-$18. D 370 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; good education; initiative; neat appearance; $15. D 367 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; high school graduate; best references; $15. D 365 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, General office assistant, competent and reliable, neat worker; $10. E 203 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, educated American girl, executive ability, refined and accurate, $18. E 214 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 3½ years' practical experience; reliable; references; $10. E 215 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian; some experience; references. H., 1,522 Cortelyou Road, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, seven years' experience, use good judgment; salary $15. S 156 Times.

YOUNG LADY, Hebrew, college student, desires employment afternoons, translations, secretarial work, or as companion; willing to go out of town during Summer months; English, French, German, Dutch; typewriting. Herschmann, 135 West 113th.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, wish places; other Southern help. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (agency,) 214 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1909.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks, investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

COOKS, $30-$40; waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, housecworkers, $25-$30; couples. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,435 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9468 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 125d. 9018 Morningside.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

ABLE ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, SYSTEMATIZERS; financial statements; reasonable. Commercial, 71 Wall St. Hanover 5949.

ACCOUNTANT, (38,) with wide experience in public utility, cost, and efficiency work, seeks high-grade position with firm in need of a "live wire," one who is not a theorist, but is a practical systematizer and a "producer"; would not consider a salary under $3,000. E 216 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced all lines, books opened, closed, disentangled; audited systems installed; special arrangements firms or corporations not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 35 Nassau St., Room 1,303. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANT installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated. Business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT—Trial balances and audits $5.00 monthly upward. Books opened, closed, systematized, investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St., Telephone John 8665.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, experience, seeks permanent position; daily work considered. S 140 Times.

A YOUNG MAN (33) DESIRES POSITION WITH ESTABLISHED CONCERN; TRAVELED NATIONALLY; EXPERIENCED SALES MANAGER AND EXECUTIVE; WILLING TO START AT MODERATE SALARY IF OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT IS OFFERED. S 154 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER, Stenographer, Cashier.—Young man; (25;) ten years' experience; well versed in advertising; familiar with export and import; conversant with buying and selling; seven years with one concern. S 163 Times.

BOOKKEEPER—EXECUTIVE. Office man who has had complete charge desires connection with some progressive concern where capability, initiative and hard work are essential. S 150 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—27, excellent ability, 10 years' experience; executive; correspondent; thoroughly capable; reliable; trustworty; salary, $25. D 338 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 24, double entry, knowledge stenography, commercial and financial experience, desires position with private concern; salary $17; A1 reference. S 153 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Cashier, Office Manager.—Thoroughly competent, reliable and efficient; 10 years' experience; excellent appearance and references. S 148 Times.

BUILDING material sales agent wants assistant; rapid, correct typewriter; educated, refined, and possessing some drafting, estimating, and selling ability; $10 to $12 weekly. Give full particulars and character reference. Address S 157 Times.

CARPENTER, experienced; work for business house, or private. Carpenter, 1,300 2d Av.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write Albert Jacoby, care Society of Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. 'Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 8 years' experience, wishes position; five years with one private family; total abstainer; references. Joe Raphael, 125 East 119th St., city.

CHAUFFEUR.—Leaving city, desire placing competent chauffer for Summer. Welch, 267 W. 79th St.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, (22,) has business training and experience, desires connection with reliable firm; best references. S 113 Times.

COLLEGE STUDENT (21) desires position during Summer. Weinrock, New York University, Bronx.

CREDIT MAN, collection manager, aggressive, efficient executive, modern methods, wants position; will relocate; salary $40. D 376 Times Downtown.

ESTIMATING or assisting contractor experienced in masonry. S 142 Times.

EXECUTIVE. College man, (35,) manufacturing and wide business experience; secretary and treasurer public utility corporation; first-class accountant; aggressive and capable; good personality. Address Efficient, E 218 Times Downtown.

EXPERIENCED MAN, CAPABLE MAN, AGING OFFICE, PLANNING, SELLING CAMPAIGNS, AND DEVELOPING SALESMEN, DESIRES NEW CONNECTION. S 167 TIMES.

EXPORT MANAGER (32) desires to connect with manufacturing or mercantile concern; experienced and capable of taking entire charge of export department; correspondence in Spanish, French, and English. S 144 Times.

EXPORT M

END CLOAK LOCKOUT, MAKING UNION CRISIS

Manufacturers Issue Order as Distress Grows Keen Among the Strikers.

NOT ONE DEMAND GRANTED

Leaders Urge Workers to Hold Out, but Employers Rely on Want Prevailing Among Men.

The crisis in the six-weeks old strike of 50,000 cloakmakers will come today when the manufacturers will throw open their shops with an invitation to the needle workers to come back to work—on the employers' terms. Many of the strikers have expended their savings and scores of families have been evicted. The employers believe the workers will return to their machines.

The union officials spent a strenuous night ordering the workers not to go back, and urging them to hold out for a settlement by the union. The leaders predict that not more than 1,000 of the 50,000 strikers will go back to work.

The defiance of the manufacturers was issued last night in this statement by the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association:

Instructions will be issued tomorrow to the members of the association to open their shops and give opportunity to their employes to return to work. There will be no discrimination as between union and non-union men. Further instructions will be given that all standards of wages, hours, holidays, and sanitary conditions be maintained.

The busy season for the manufacturers begins the first of July and today's action is said to mean that they will make a determined effort to get their shops running regularly by the middle of June. Their success without a settlement with the union, it is added, would be almost a death blow to that organization.

The union leaders last night delegated hundreds of strikers to picket the shops today in an effort to prevent members of the union from returning to work. They believe, if they can stem the tide today, they will be able to make the keeping of the shops open only an added expense to the manufacturers.

Deny Report of Guards.

Officials of the union charged last night that the manufacturers had employed 500 guards to protect the strike breakers and that the employers were planning to bring labor from other cities. E. J. Wile, President of the Manufacturers' Association, denied both last night.

"We are hoping the workers will come back," he said. "We ordered our members to close their shops. Now we rescind that order. We have no armed guards and will import no strikebreakers."

"Does the order mean any concession to the union?" he was asked.

"I should say not," he replied.

Morris Hillquit, general counsel for the International Ladies' Garment Workers of America, said:

"Not a thousand of the 50,000 strikers will go back. It is a grand-stand play by the manufacturers, but it will fail. They will never be able to go back to manufacturing until they meet the union's demands."

The union's chief demand is for a preferential union shop. The manufacturers' order denies that demand. Their other main demand is for a body of arbitration. The manufacturers refuse that.

Mr. Hillquit declared his belief that guards would be used by the manufacturers, and said the Sullivan law would be invoked to prevent their being armed, as, he said, was the case in the strike in 1910, before the enactment of the Sullivan law. Mr. Hillquit said there would be pickets today at the 400 association shops to see that strikers did not go back to work.

Both the manufacturers and the union officials agree that if the workers go back to their jobs today in any great number the strike will be a failure.

Citizens' Relief Committee.

Declaring they feared the manufacturers would adopt a program of standing out against the union until starvation forced the strikers back to work, eighteen prominent men and women of New York yesterday announced the formation of the Citizens' Committee for the Support of the Locked-Out Cloak and Suit Makers. A public fund will be opened and scores of men and women have volunteered to go among the strikers to discover cases of need. Charity workers have received word of scores of evictions of strikers.

The Citizens' Committee, the organization of which was the idea of Jacob H. Schiff, is composed of Isaac N. Seligman, Treasurer; Mr. Schiff, R. Fulton Cutting, Haley Fiske, Mrs. Benjamin Guggenheim, Mrs. Learned Hand, Mrs. Darwin R. James, Jr., Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Sam Lewisohn, Alfred E. Marling, Miss Ruth Morgan, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Eugene H. Outerbridge, Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, Allan Robinson, Mrs. Willard Straight, and Nelson R. Spencer.

The committee yesterday issued this statement:

The Citizens' Committee believes that the questions at issue between the Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Protective Association and their locked-out employes must be determined on the basis of fairness and justice and not through the brutal pressure of starvation.

On March 15 the manufacturers broke their agreement to abide by the decisions of the Mayor's Council of Conciliation for a period of two years. This agreement had still more than a year to run. On this point Dr. Felix Adler, Chairman of the council, has said: "When we gave the first decision the Manufacturers' Association were entirely satisfied with us. When we defined the word 'unionist' to mean a unionist in good standing they threw our decision in our faces and declined to abide by it, despite the fact that they had agreed to abide by the agreement for two years, and despite the fact that, after twenty-three sessions in the hot month of July we finally obtained the consent of both sides to the agreement. It was understood that the council itself should be the interpreter of this agreement." On April 26 the manufacturers declined the invitation of the Mayor, accepted by the union, to meet him for the discussion of their grievances.

Quote Political Economists.

On the 29th the manufacturers declared a lockout involving 60,000 workers, most of them men with families depending upon them. Their present contention is that they resorted to a lockout to anticipate a "threatened strike." Upon this point a group of distinguished economists, historians and political scientists of Columbia University have issued a public statement as follows: "From these facts, which are now undisputed, our conclusions after careful consideration, is that the Manufacturers' Protective Association broke its two-year agreement which had still more than a year to run, without other justification than the fear that the agreement might thereafter be broken by the union at a time less favorable to the manufacturers' interest. The basis for this fear, that the union was planning a strike at a favorable time, is hard to discover."

The union's reply to this claim of the manufacturers is that the workers have always been in favor of arbitration as against either strikes or lockouts, but that they warned their employers that, if the Manufacturers' Association rejected the decision of the Mayor's Council of Conciliation, as they had previously rejected the decision of the Board of Arbitration, of which Louis D. Brandeis was Chairman, the workers would be forced to resort to a strike to secure justice.

The union's contentions seem to be borne out by the fact that the union has accepted the invitation of many civic bodies and citizens to present their side of the case, while the manufacturers have consistently declined to enter any conference for the discussion of their grievances. Moreover, the union still announces its readiness to meet the manufacturers for the discussion of arbitration of their differences.

The lockout is entering upon its sixth week. The thousands of workers, though, under the provocation of enforced idleness, have conducted themselves with exemplary peace and order. To permit them to be starved into submission to the arbitrary will of the manufacturers, who have declared that this lockout is not the public's concern and who have consistently rejected all proffers of mediation, would be to betray the demonstrated faith of these tens of thousands of men in the justice of our democratic institutions and the efficacy of peaceful resort to arbitration as compared with violence of lockouts or strikes.

The Citizens' Committee is resolved to do all in its power to prevent the policy of starvation from going into full effect, and it will appeal to all fair-minded citizens for co-operation.

Street Fights Expected.

The police expect frequent clashes between the strikebreakers and the strikers' pickets. It was these clashes in the strike of 1910 that led to hundreds of arrests and street fights without number.

It was announced yesterday that the union has discarded the suggestion of President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor that it establish commissary stores for the distribution of food supplies throughout the districts where the strikers live. President Schlesinger said he had found that the strikers were too proud to go to the stores and that the union would continue its distribution of cash to needy strikers. The coffers of the union, which held $500,000 at the start of the strike, have been sorely taxed by the expenses of the lockout, but the union leaders are depending on contributions from the public to aid the strike fund.

It is admitted that thousands of the strikers are in need, but the union leaders believe that the spirit which won the 1910 strike of twelve weeks will hold the workers away from the shops until the union can get the guarantee of what it regards as the strikers' rights. They hold that the return of the workers on today's invitation of the manufacturers will result in a return to conditions prior to 1910, when the workers were under the absolute power of the employers.

OPERATORS SPLIT ON STRIKE

Radical Telegraphers Want Action at Once—Others Ask Mediation.

The convention of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union had two sessions yesterday at the Hotel Continental, with the radicals insisting on strike action at once against the Western Union and the conservatives asking that United States Commissioner of Conciliation Rowland B. Mahany have a chance to urge the Western Union to treat with the telegraphers. Mr. Mahany conferred with President Newcomb Carlton of the Western Union yesterday, but it was understood that Mr. Carlton gave no hint that the Western Union operators would be allowed to organize.

"I am proceeding hopefully," was all that Mr. Mahany would say last night after a conference with the Executive Board of the union.

It was generally agreed at midnight that a strike seemed more imminent than twenty-four hours earlier, when the union decided to defer action until Mr. Mahany could try to make peace.

President S. J. Konenkamp received telegrams last night from the union locals in Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Philadelphia, and Chicago urging the convention not to adjourn until action had been taken to gain Western Union operators the right to organize. The convention had agreed to defer action up to June 6, the eve of the Republican National Convention in Chicago, and then to declare a strike if the Western Union failed to make terms.

The convention will resume at 8 o'clock this morning.

BACK FROM PANAMA SOON.

Kermit Roosevelt Sails Next Week with Wife, Now Convalescent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, May 31.—Mr. and Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt expect to leave Panama for New York next Wednesday. Mrs. Roosevelt, who before her marriage was Miss Belle Wyatt Willard, daughter of Joseph E. Willard, American Ambassador to Spain, has just recovered from a second attack of typhoid. During her illness she was visited by her mother-in-law, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt.

Accompanied by W. J. Price, American Minister to Panama, Kermit Roosevelt took a trip into the jungle today. He visited several of the native towns nearby.

NO RULE ON SUNDAY SHOW.

Sheepshead Bay Speedway Case Adjourned for a Week.

There will be no court action to guide officials of the organizations which purpose to have a field day next Sunday at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway. The case of the officials of the United Service Corporation and the Sheepshead Bay Speedway Corporation charged with operating a Sunday show at the Speedway two weeks ago at the Militia and Naval Tournament came up in the Coney Island Police Court yesterday and was adjourned for one week.

After the date was fixed attorneys for the officials returned to the court and asked that the date be changed to Friday in order that a ruling might be made which would govern next Sunday's Liberty Day celebration. This Magistrate Voorhees refused to do.

The postponement for a week was requested by J. Gardner Stevenson of the Sunday Observance Society, who said he had been out of the city and had been unable to complete his case.

$500,000 WAR PROFIT SUIT.

H. B. Jayne Asks Accounting from Furness, Withy & Co.

Harold Basil Jayne, editor of The Pacific Marine Review, has begun suit in the Supreme Court for the dissolution of the partnership of Furness, Withy & Co. of 32 Broadway and for an accounting of the profits and assets of the firm. Mr. Jayne said in his complaint that in June, 1915, he entered into a partnership agreement with the company for the sale of munitions and war supplies. At the time he represented C. Basil Crisp, Chairman of the Anglo-Russian Trust Company, and the British Bank for Foreign Trade.

The plaintiff said that the defendant company obtained contracts for cartridges, that should have netted him $500,000, and that there were other contracts for picric acid, 3,000,000 rifles, several million shells, and projectiles of large calibre. He wants to learn just how many orders were received by the firm and what his share of the profits are. His attorney is James Seth Morse.

Deny Report of Yuan's Illness.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—In response to an inquiry, the Chinese Minister, Wellington Koo, has received a cablegram from Peking, saying that the reported illness of President Yuan Shih-kai is untrue. A report from Tokio a few days ago and later one from Shanghai said Yuan Shih-kai had been poisoned and was gravely ill.

Morgenthau to Address Chamber.

Henry Morgenthau will deliver an address before the Chamber of Commerce at its monthly meeting today. He will discuss the opportunities for American commerce in the Near East at the end of the war.

Walt Whitman Fellowship Meets.

The twenty-third annual meeting of the "Walt Whitman Fellowship, International" was held yesterday at the Hotel Brevoort. Frank Harris talked on "Foreign Opinion of Whitman." Other speakers were Jessie Rittenhouse, Philip Dalmas, Alexander Harvey, Everett Martin, Hamlin Garland, and Frank Howard Warner. After a dinner there were informal talks on Whitman in the evening.

SLEEPING SICKNESS KILLED DR. PERVEIL

So Says Hospital Head, but Another Physician Insists It Was Paralysis.

STUNG BY TSETSE FLY

Five Years Elapsed, However, Before the End Came—Funeral to be Held Today.

Funral services for Dr. Albert C. Perveil, the physician who suffered from sleeping sickness following the bite of a tsetse fly in Africa five years ago and died on Tuesday at Roosevelt Hospital, will be held this evening at his late home, 14 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. The Rev. A. W. E. Carrington of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Incarnation, Gaves Avenue, near Franklin Avenue, will officiate. Interment will take place tomorrow in Greenwood Cemetery.

The death of Mr. Perveil has opened a field of discussion. Dr. Charles B. Grimshaw, Superintendent of Roosevelt Hospital, declares that sleeping sickness was the direct cause of the man's death. Dr. Elmer Lee of 125 West Fifty-eighth Street, who treated Dr. Perveil for several months, said positively that Dr. Perveil had recovered from the sleeping sickness and was suffering from paralysis caused by pernicious anaemia when he was removed to the hospital. Despite this the death certificate signed by the physician who attended Dr. Perveil at the hospital gives sleeping sickness as the cause of his death. The certificate was filed yesterday with the Board of Health in Manhattan Borough.

Mrs. Frances Perveil, mother of Dr. Perveil, when seen at her home yesterday, said that she had no criticism to tended her son during his illness, but aended her son during his illness, but she felt that none of them had fully understood the nature of his malady.

"Even Dr. Eva Evans, at Roosevelt Hospital," said Mrs. Perveil, "told me that my son's case was a puzzle to him, and that it was one of the strangest with which he had had to deal."

Dr. Perveil was born at Hackensack, N. J., forty years ago. He was educated at the Polytechnic Institute and studied medicine at the Long Island Medical College, receiving his medical degree from New York University in 1895. He practiced medicine in this city for some time and then served as surgeon on several lines of steamers. Five years ago he went to Africa as surgeon for the Offin River Gold Mining Company. While canoeing along the Congo River with a band of prospectors he was stung by the tsetse fly. He returned to Europe and underwent treatment at the Pasteur Institute in Paris. He apparently recovered from the effects of the poison injected by the fly.

While in Belgium at the outbreak of the European war he was again taken ill and returned his wife's home. He was attended by several physicians, but gradually grew worse. Newspaper reports telling of his peculiar malady attracted widespread medical attention. Dr. Lee volunteered his services to Mrs. Perveil, and after several months' treatment announced that Dr. Perveil was cured of sleeping sickness. Dr. Perveil recovered sufficiently from his lethargy to walk about his room.

Several weeks ago Mrs. Perveil decided to have her son removed to Roosevelt Hospital for an operation on his spine. Dr. Lee advised against this, and when he found that Mrs. Perveil was firm in her intention he temporarily withdrew from the case.

CLARA KELLOGG'S WILL.

Left Her Entire Estate to Husband —Its Value Not Indicated.

NEW HARTFORD, Conn., May 31.—No public bequests are provided for by the will of Mrs. Clara Louise Kellogg Strakosch, which was admitted to probate here today. The residence, Elpstone, with household furniture, ornaments, and antiques, is given outright to Mr. Strackosch. A clause numbered 13 provided that paintings, silverware, and the testatrix's wardrobe should be distributed to persons named in a letter to be found with the will. There was no letter, and this clause is declared to be without effect, the articles in question going to Mr. Strakosch. The value of the estate is not indicated.

The jewels given Miss Kellogg during her European tours by royal personages and others are said to be worth $250,000, while real and other personal effects probably have a value between $100,000 and $200,000. There are a number of specific cash gifts of large amounts. Mr. Strakosch has life use of the residue, and upon his death this will be divided equally between Mira Louise M. Parsons of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Julia Strakosch Lee of Cheadle, England.

PAGEANT ATTRACTS 50,000.

Director Shortens Newark Performance—T. Roosevelt, Jr., at Show.

More than 50,000 persons filled the amphitheatre in Weequahic Park in Newark last night to witness the second performance of Newark's historical pageant. Because the first performance Tuesday night run for more than four hours Thomas Wood Stevens, the author and director of the production, eliminated in last night's presentation the third movement, which shows the scenes of the reception in Newark of General Lafayette, the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Independence Day, the incorporation of the city, the invention of malleable iron by Seth Boyden, and the visit of Abraham Lincoln. This reduced the time of the action to three hours.

Mr. Stevens decided to leave out the third movement in order to give free play to the masque, which brings the pageant to a close in a blaze of light, color, dazzling costumes, and picturesque folk dancing. The masque is a symbolism of the city's future, showing the grotesque figures of Strife, Greed, and Ignorance in combat with Religion, Education, and Law, with a climax, in which the national groups, composed of the municipality's present foreign population, disport themselves in their romantic and interpretative native dances.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., visited Newark last night and attended the industrial exposition in connection with the city's 250th anniversary celebration and participated in a meeting of the Newark recruits of the Plattsburg business men's camp. He was the guest of the exposition officials last night, but his father, Colonel Roosevelt, will be the big attraction at the industrial show tonight.

The Fame of Dale Fixtures

Period Candle Drop

is the result of original ideas executed by master craftsmen. These charmingly individual fixtures are sold at prices one-third below retail.

Complete line of Portable Desk, Table and Floor Lamps.

Write for Our New Catalog No. 20 or, better still, call at our showrooms.

109 West 13th Street, NEW YORK.

1 door west of 6th Av.

Dale Lighting Fixture Co.

COST OF MARKETING FISH.

Sea Bass Is 500 Per Cent. More Uptown Than in Fulton Market.

Sea bass sold at 4 cents a pound in a Fulton Market and 25 cents on the upper west side yesterday. Tilefish brought 3 cents a pound in Fulton Market and 15 cents in a Columbus Avenue fish store. Porgies went at 4 cents in Fulton Market and 18 cents in an uptown aquarium. Codfish was sold at 6 cents a pound in Fulton Market and 20 cents in Amsterdam Avenue.

Yesterday thousands of pounds of fish were sold in Fulton Market for from 2 to 8 cents a pound, with prices for the scarcer fish running as high as 30 cents.

Sea bass sold generally in Fulton Market yesterday at $6 a barrel, which means about 4 cents a pound. Wholesale dealers near the market charged 8 cents a pound. Inquiry at a fish store in Amsterdam Avenue, near Seventy-ninth Street, brought a quotation of 18 cents a pound for sea bass, and at another store in Columbus Avenue, the price was from 20 to 25 cents.

There were plenty of tilefish in Fulton Market yesterday for 4 and 5 cents a pound. When these tilefish got uptown they cost 15 cents. Bluefish sold for 14 cents a pound in Fulton Market—higher than last week, because the supply this week is small. Bluefish uptown were worth 25 cents. Fluke, worth 8 cents a pound in Fulton Market, cost 15 cents uptown. Weakfish, at 10 cents a pound in Fulton Market, climbed to 18 cents at retail fish stores. Mackerel, sold at 28 cents for a three-pound fish downtown, rose to 22 cents a pound uptown. Porgies, wholesaling at $5 and $6 a barrel, carrying about 180 pounds of fish and 20 pounds of ice, were 15 cents to consumers uptown. Butterfish, at $6 a barrel in the market, or less than 4 cents a pound, cost 15 cents in Columbus Avenue. Halibut, at 14 cents on the wharves, were worth 28 cents uptown. Salmon almost doubled their Fulton Market price of 20 cents a pound before uptown consumers got them.

McADOO HAILS PROSPERITY.

Says Bank Resources Are $370,000,000 More Than Ever Before.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 31.—Secretary McAdoo in a speech before the Chamber of Commerce here tonight said the United States was enjoying the greatest era of prosperity in its history, and that the outlook for the future of the country never had been so bright before.

"The Federal Reserve act, which is now generally conceded to be the most constructive measure placed upon our statute books in a half century, is the greatest contributing factor in the happy condition," he said. "The Federal Reserve system has been in operation less than two years, during which time the nation has passed through the greatest crisis and strain the world has ever seen. We have successfully withstood the shock of the European cataclysm, and have rebounded into the most unexampled prosperity any nation has ever known.

"Nothing is more indicative of the amazing growth of the country than the condition of the banks. The Controller of the Currency states that in March, 1916, the resources of the national banks amounted to $13,838,000,000, exceeding by $370,000,000 the greatest resources ever shown in the history of the national banking system. The resources of the national banks were $2,271,000,000 greater in March, 1916, than in March, 1915.

"The aggregate resources of the national banks of the United tates now exceeds by approximately $3,000,000,000 the combined resources of the Bank of England, the Bank of France, the Bank of Russia, the Reichsbank of Germany, the Bank of the Netherlands, the Swiss National Bank, and the Bank of Japan. The total deposits of the national banks in March 1916, amounted to $10,790,000,000, an increase in three months of $411,000,000, and an increase over March, 1915, (one year,) of $2,198,000,000."

JAPAN MAY INCREASE GUARD

Tokio Is Watching the Revolt in Shantung Province.

TOKIO, May 31.—Great interest is being shown here in the negotiations between Japan and Peking in regard to the revolutionary disturbances in Shantung province. The Cabinet considered the situation at a lengthy session today. Government officials deny reports that it has been decided to extend the sphere in which Japanese military guards have been posted on the Chinese railroad to other points in Shantung, where Japanese citizens are believed to be in danger.

There is a strong opinion, however, that such a step is possible unless Peking arranges for protection of Japanese in a manner satisfactory to the Imperial Government.

The Japanese Minister at Peking requested the Chinese Government on May 29 to take proper steps for the safeguarding of Japanese lives and property in Shantung. Recent reports from this province stated that the revolutionary movement, which has already resulted in the formation of a provisional government in the South and the secession of several provinces, including Hu-nan and Szechuang, was making rapid headway. In almost every instance the outbreaks of the revolutionists were accompanied with anti-Japanese demonstrations.

REBUILDING IN DUBLIN.

Home Secretary Takes Charge of Compensation Question.

LONDON, May 31.—Herbert L. Samuel, the Home Secretary, has gone to Dublin to take charge of the question of the rebuilding of houses destroyed during the recent revolt and the compensation of owners of buildings for the damage done their premises during the uprising.

Irish Settlment Not Yet Reached.

LONDON, May 31.—Officials of the Government characterize as premature the statements that have appeared in the press that David Lloyd George was about to make an announcement of the result of his conferences with Irish leaders. Mr. Lloyd George, it is explained, has not yet completed his inquiries, although he is proceeding with them as rapidly as possible.

To Extradite Guy Biddinger.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Governor Dunne today ordered the extradition of Guy Biddinger to Chicago. Biddinger, a former Chicago detective who has been living in New York, is wanted here as a witness in one of the so-called police graft cases.

LYMAN FEELS HURT BY UGLY INDICTMENT

Broker, as His Own Counsel, Begs Court Not to Let Prosecutor Call Clients "Victims."

MAY TRY JARED FLAGG PLEA

Witness Tells How "Harkness's" Name Was Used as a Lure in the Sale of Standard Oil Shares.

Dr. John Grant Lyman thinks the language of the indictment against him is scandalous and he confided that belief yesterday to Judge Wolverton in the Federal District Court, before whom he is being tried for the fraudulent use of the mails as John H. Putnam, broker, 68 Broad Street.

The prisoner is acting as his own counsel. Yesterday was the second day of his trial and most of the time was taken to fill the jury box. Assistant District Attorney Edwin M. Stanton opened for the prosecution. He plunged into a recital of the case against Lyman as described in the indictment. When he read that an alluring letter had been mailed to one of Lyman's "victims" the former promoter was on his feet instantly.

"Your honor," he shouted, "I should like the scandalous part of that indictment stricken out."

Judge Wolverton replied with a smile while everybody else laughed: "I am afraid I can't have that done."

Mr. Stanton told the jury that Lyman was making a "getaway" when arrested in Florida and that he had no more idea of paying back money than has the highwayman of returning loot to his victim.

Again the prisoner rose angrily. "Do I understand he has the right to say anything he pleases?" he asked. "His statements are not proved."

Judge Wolverton reminded him that Mr. Stanton was telling not what had been proved, but what he expected to prove, and warned Lyman not to interrupt again.

The diminutive, Titian-haired Mrs. Lyman occupied a seat across the table from her husband, in plain view of the jury. She wore a black silk dress and a brimless black straw hat with an aigrette. She kept a pencil at hand and occasionally wrote on a sheet of paper, but most of the time the point of the pencil was in her mouth as she divided her attention among jury, the prosecurtor, and her husband.

Before the session began Dr. Lyman wanted the Judge to summon a reporter whose report he did not fancy, and later enlivened the proceedings by producing a list containing the names of every one who ever traded with Putnam & Co., and tried to ask each talesmen if they knew anybody on the list. Judge Wolverton halted the defendant, but not before one of Lyman's customers in the audience, supposing his name had been called by the court, answered loudly, "Here." This raised a new laugh and disconcerted Lyman.

"Your Honor," said the prisoner, "I want it understood now that I have nothing to conceal. All these proceedings were started by a man who is using the courts to put me into bankruptcy. I put all my cards on the table. I have nothing to conceal."

This declaration was puzzling as no one had suggested that anything had been veiled.

For the Government Mr. Stanton accepted the jury as Lyman selected it. In his opening he explained that Lyman sold shares in the Ohio Oil Company and the Standard Oil Company of California on the installment plan. In many cases, Mr. Stanton said, he persuaded his customers to leave other stock as collateral. He told his customers, the prosecutor continued, that C. S. Harkness, of the Standard Oil Harkness family, was in business with him when, in truth, there was no such person.

He said he hoped to show that Lyman sold the securities he was supposed to hold as collateral and never gave any one a square deal. Toward the end Lyman, he said, stopped going to the office, though he was then doing a staggering business. He told of the flight of Lyman in February and of his placing his assets at various places under eight or nine aliases. Some of the securities, it is charged, he put into his wife's name.

"We hope to prove that this defendand was a downright robber," Mr. Stanton concluded.

The prisoner was identified as John H. Putnam, head of the brokerage business which Lyman conducted under that name, by John Florence, the first witness for the prosecution. He is the superintendent of the office building in which Lyman leased rooms. He said the company on Dec. 1, 1915, first occupied one room, but as business grew more rooms were taken, and when Lyman fled he had five rooms.

Miss Lillian A. Hambler said she was employed by Lyman to answer letters. She never saw "C.S. Harkness," she said, though she heard the defendant tell people that Mr. Harkness was his partner and that his family owned $70,000 worth of Standard Oil stock. Miss Hambler identified a number or circular letters which she said Lyman had sent to customers regarding opportunities in the stock market after she went to work for him. He usually signed "P." to his letters, she testified.

The defendant also confided to Miss Lillian A. Drago, one of the Putnam Company stenographers, that the mysterious Harkness had an interest in the business. To explain Harkness's continued absence she said Lyman or Putnam told her the "partner" did not want to be openly associated with the business.

Lyman objected to parts of the testimony, and asked: "Did I ever tell you that Mr. Harkness was my partner?"

"Often," Miss Drago replied.

Leonard Nessell, the Putnam office boy, and Louis A. Wells of Erie, Penn., followed the stenographer to the stand. The latter said he had been led by prospectuses mailed to him to do business with John H. Putnam & Co. He gave the company an order for twenty shares of Ohio Oil and sent ten shares of Oklahoma Gas as collateral. He said he never saw his stock again.

"Did you ever demand payment from me?" asked Lyman.

The witness said that he never had because the office was closed up.

"Didn't you know that my address for the last four months has been the Tombs, N. Y.?" Lyman asked. "Let me tell you for your own information it is still my address."

There is the suggestion in the questions asked of witnesses by Lyman that he may try to lay the foundation of appeal under the decision in the Jared Flagg case, that his papers were seized and his office violated without due process of law. The prosecution contends that there is no similarity in the two cases.

HEARING ON FIRE ESCAPES.

Louis Wiard, State Industrial Commissioner, Presides Here.

Commissioner Louis Wiard of the State Industrial Commission, held a public hearing yesterday in the Commissioner's offices at 230 Fifth Avenue, on the proposed rule embodying specifications of fire escapes which shall be accepted as legitimate means of exit. The Commissioner also held a hearing on a proposed amendment to the Industrial Code relating to sanitation.

The purpose of the rule to regulate fire escapes is to standardize the equipment for safe exit in case of fire. Under the present law, unless an exception is granted, no building more than five stories tall may be erected with outside fire escapes, inside stairways being required, but buildings of five stories or less, and taller buildings erected before Oct. 1, 1913, when the present law went into effect, will be subject to the proposed rule. The rule, it is expected, will be adopted and go into effect by the 20th of this month, and, although the Bureau of Standards in October of this year will relieve the Industrial Commission of its jurisdiction in the matter of fire escapes, the new bureau is expected to maintain the regulations provided by the Commission. At any rate, Commissioner Wiard said yesterday, that he would rigidly enforce all rules of the Commission pertaining to any matter until the moment of releasing his authority.

The Commissioner will hold public hearings on the proposed fire escape and sanitation rules as follows: Syracuse, today; Rochester, tomorrow; Buffalo, on June 3, and Utica, on June 5.

GOES AFTER RUSSIA'S TRADE

Dr. Huntington to Act as America's Commercial Attache.

Dr. W. C. Huntington sailed yesterday for Copenhagen on the Scandinavian-American liner Frederik VIII. on his way to Petrograd as Commercial Attaché to the United States Embassy in place of Henry D. Baker, who is returning to New York. He said he meant to study Russian business methods and act as a mediator between American and Russian interests.

"Russia will be the best potential market in the world," Dr. Huntington said, "after the war, and my visit is something of a preparedness campaign so that Americans may be ready to go after contracts that may be offered in Russia after peace is declared. Already a number of machinery and engineering firms have sent agents to Russia to study conditions."

Another passenger was Gaston Plantiff, personal representative of Henry Ford, who said he was going to Europe to establish assembling depots for Ford tractors. Mr. Plantiff had nothing to say about peace but added that he would look in at the headquarters in Stockholm to see how things were going along.

ENO ERRATIC, SAYS NIECE.

Miss Morgan Testifies That He Acted Strangely at Times.

Further testimony tending to show that Amos F. Eno was not of a sound mind when he made his will in which he bequeathed the residue of his estate, estimated at $5,000,000 or more, to Columbia University, was given yesterday when the trial was resumed before Surrogate Cohalan and a jury.

Miss Mary Phelps Morgan, a niece of Mr. Eno, told of conversations in which he expressed his dislike of suffrage leaders. Miss Morgan also testified at great length concerning her uncle's conduct during the Summer of 1915, which the witness believed was erratic and unseemly.

Joseph P. Day, the real estate dealer, said that Mr. Eno's real estate holdings in New York City were valued at more than $6,000,000. Mr. Day, who occupied the stand during the afternoon session, will resume his testimony at the continuation of the trial this morning.

CHINA SEEKS $3,000,000.

Negotiating with American International Corporation for Canal Loan.

The American International Corporation is negotiating with the Chinese Government for the purchase of $3,000,000 three-year Treasury notes, the proceeds to be used in the building of public works in China. Persons in touch with the transaction said yesterday that any information made public at this time would be premature, and for this reason detail of the loan could not be obtained. It is understood that most of the funds raised will be used in the construction of the Shantung Canal, which war projected some time ago.

Early in April a rumor was heard in the financial district that Lee, Higginson & Co., fiscal agents of the Chinese Government in this country, were arranging a Chinese short-term loan of about $5,000,000, but the transaction was not completed, as far as could be learned.

London Wool Market Firm.

LONDON, May 31.—There were 8,000 bales offered at the wool auction sales today. The selection was better and the market was firm. Queensland scoured merinos sold at 3s 7d, New Zealand greasy crossbreds at 2s ½d, and Victorian greasy crossbreds at 2s 2d.

HOW TIME MAKES MONEY

A YOUNG Long Island Quakeress was married at eighteen. One wedding present was a $5,000 check.

It was put in savings banks and as the affairs of the young couple prospered it was never disturbed.

She died a few years ago at the age of 89 and the deposit with accumulated interest averaging 4½% was more than $117,000.

Savings banks do not pay 4½% to-day. We can, however, furnish you guaranteed mortgage investments that do pay that rate.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co
Capital . . $ 5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000
176 B'way, N. Y. Remsen St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton Jamaica.

BOWERY BUILDING A GIFT.

Herbert M. Sears of Boston Presents It to a Daughter.

Miss Phyllis Sears of Beverly, Mass., one of the wealthiest women in New England, has received by gift from her father, Herbert M. Sears, the old four-story building at 359 Bowery, adjoining the southeast corner of Fourth Street. The transfer of the property was recorded yesterday in the Register's office, showing, however, that the plot was deeded to his daughter on April 4.

Miss Sears and her elder sister, Mrs. Bayard Warren, have been prominent for years in the old Back Bay social circles in Boston. Their grandfather, General Francis Bartlett, who died about three years ago, left them more than $500,000 each, and bequeathed the residue of his large estate to them in trust with permission to the trustees to turn the property over to his granddaughters at any time they saw fit.

From the estate of their mother the sisters sharad an estate said to represent about $6,000,000. Mrs. Sears had been an invalid for years from nervous trouble, and on Jan. 17, 1908, in a fit of despondency, she jumped from a window of the Hotel St. Regis, where she was staying at the time, and killed herself.

Herbert M. Sears is a retired banker of Boston and an active yachtsman. He is a member of the New York Yacht Club and the Knickerbocker Club of this city.

Miss Sears is 21 years old. Her New York real estate adds $20,000 to her wealth, as that was the assessed valuation on the Bowery parcel last year. It has a frontage of twenty-one feet. A deed of the property in trust to her father was recorded at the same time.

TO SEND FAR FOR EVIDENCE.

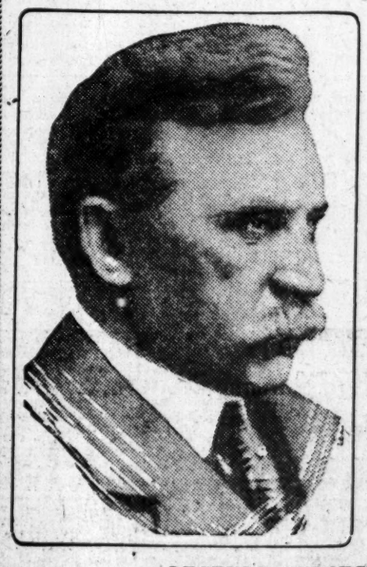
One Suydam Will Case Witness in Texas; Two in Montana.

Mrs. Esther Alice Bertine, one of the relatives who is contesting the will of Lambert Suydam, the real estate promoter, who died leaving an estate estimated at $3,000,000, applied yesterday to the Surrogate's Court for permission to take by commission the testimony of her sister, Mrs. Vestiana E. Hurxthal of El Paso, Texas, and Mrs. Olive W. Van Leer and Captain Samuel Van Leer of Fort Keogh, Montana, none of whom would be able, it was said, to attend the pending contest of the will. Mrs. Bertine is Suydam's grand niece.

In her petition she alleged that Lambert Suydam, Jr., a nephew, to whom a large sum of money was bequeathed in the disputed will, was private secretary of his uncle, and that he, as such, unduly influenced his employer to disinherit other relatives. Mr. Suydam, who was 85 years old when he made his will, had been injured a short time before, and had never fully regained his mental and physical condition, Mrs. Bertine asserted. Mrs. Hurxthal and Captain and Mrs. Van Leer, it was said, would give testimony which would prove the mental incapacity of the testator.

There's *something* about them you'll like—

S. S. McCLURE



—AT—

Carnegie Hall, Tonight, 8.30 o'clock

***

LECTURE SUBJECT:

"Five Months in the Warring Countries—Their Internal and Military Condition—England's Peace Terms, Germany's Peace Terms; the Lines Along Which Peace Negotiations Are Possible."

IMPORTANT NEW DATA

Tickets now on sale at Box Office, Carnegie Hall
Prices: 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00. Boxes $12 and $15
Exclusive management Lee Keedick, 437 Fifth Avenue, New York City

A Sale of "Live" Leather Belts $1

Regularly $1.50

A limited number of extra fine quality—made especially for high class holiday trade. These particular numbers are being discontinued—we took all the manufacturer had and are closing them out at $1 each.

Hand made, self-adjusting buckles of solid guaranteed jeweller's metal—silver finish or gold finish, in plain bright satin or etched designs.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, Cor. 29th
Third Ave., Cor. 122d } Open
246-248 West 125th } Evenings

The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

June 1 Issue ON SALE TODAY

A special feature is EXCLUSIVE NEW PICTURES of the chief figures in the IRISH REBELLION: Countess Markiewicz, Sir Roger Casement, the three executed Poets and the girl who married one of them. Pictures never before shown in America.

Twenty-four pages, over sixty separate photographs, all in VELVETY ROTOGRAVURE.

Every page worth a frame.

This Week's Contents

Sacred Structures Wrecked by Shells—Cover and double pages illustrating many of the important sacred edifices that have crumbled under shell fire.

Our Troops in Mexico—A double page of three striking photographs of our troops on march and in camp in the interior of Mexico.

Arras, the City of Invasions—A picture visit to historic Arras, the City of Invasions, first besieged before Julius Caesar's time. Sketch by Charles Johnston—Pictures of the havoc wrought by this war.

Death's Head and the War—A Russian and a Dutch conception of Death on a horse. The reaper astride a sable horse rides over a Golgotha. Death on a white horse goading forward the Kaiser—gruesome, but historic.

British Recruiting Posters—The last of the series of extraordinary British Recruiting Posters—Pages that will be preserved as historic souvenirs.

Mosul in Mesopotamia—A remarkable picture of Mosul, the historic city, and its beautiful environs—A full page that is well worth a frame for exhibition.

Where the Victims of the War Lie—Impressive though sombre pictures showing the toll of death and the picturesque spots where the victims lie buried.

"Vive le Russe!" at Marseilles—A stirring picture showing the passage of the Russian troops under the picturesque Arc de Triomphe at Marseilles—A picture valuable as a souvenir.

Many Others from All Fronts—There are many other pictures from all the warring fron